


UNIVERSITY
OF FLORIDA
LIBRARIES





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries

JOURNAL

OF THE

CO. KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

AND

SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

THE COUNCIL of the COUNTY KILDARE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
does not hold itself answerable for statements put forward
in this JOURNAL; the responsibility rests entirely with the
writers of the Papers.



HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ.

[Hon. Treasurer of the County Kildare Archæological Society from 1891 to 1916.]

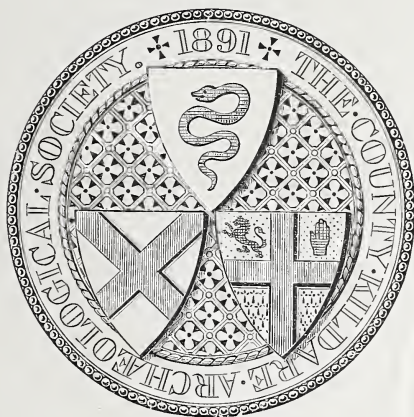
JOURNAL

OF THE

CO. KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

AND

SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.



VOL. VIII.

1915-1917.

DUBLIN:

EDWARD PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116 GRAFTON STREET.

1917.

DUBLIN
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS,
BY PONSONBY AND GIBBS

CONTENTS.

VOLUME VIII, 1915-1917.

	PAGE
PROCEEDINGS AND REPORTS OF COUNCIL,	85, 227, 411
LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, AND RULES, .	90, 234, 416
EXCURSION MEETING :—	
1915. To Hartwell Castle, Killeel, and Palmerstown,	230
THE HON. TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS :—	
Up to December, 1914,	89
„ „ 1915,	233
„ „ 1916,	415
AN IN MEMORIAM OF MAJOR LORD DESMOND FITZGERALD, M.C., .	423
NOTICES OF BOOKS :—	
Canon O'Hanlon's "History of the Queen's County," Vol. II, .	83
G. E. Hamilton's "History of the King's Inns, Dublin," . .	224
PAPERS :—	
Bishopscourt and its Owners. By the late Captain Gerald Ponsonby,	3
High Sheriffs of the King's County. By Thomas Ulick Sadleir,	30
Tullow, County Carlow : its History and Antiquities. By Lord Walter FitzGerald,	51
Kildare Members of Parliament. By Thomas Ulick Sadleir, .	71, 150,
	197, 302, 399, 495
A Collection of Irish Coins at Clongowes Wood College. By the Rev. D. J. Finn, S.J. , , , , ,	97

	PAGE.
PAPERS.— <i>continued.</i>	
Diary of Anne Cooke, 1761-1776. Edited by Thomas U. Sadleir,	104
	205, 447
Description of two FitzGerald Harps of the Seventeenth Century. By Lord Walter FitzGerald,	133
Ballitore and its Institutions. By Miss Margaret F. Young,	167
The Nuttalls of the County Kildare. By R. W. Smith,	180
Hollywood, County Wicklow. By Lord Walter FitzGerald,	185
The Names of the Baronies and Parishes in the County Kildare. By G. E. Hamilton,	241, 425
The Preceptory, or Commandery, of Kilteel, County Kildare. By Lord Walter FitzGerald,	267
The Barony of Okethy. By the Rev. Matthew Devitt, s.j., 276, 388, 464	
The Falkiners of Abbotstown, County Dublin. By George H. Falkiner Nuttall,	331
Drum Dearn. By J. H. Lloyd,	364
Two Colley Inscriptions in the Castle Carbury Churchyard; with notes on the Founder of the Family. By Lord Walter FitzGerald,	369
Notes on Lady Margaret FitzGerald who married Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormonde in 1485,	503
MISCELLANEA AND NOTES :—	
County Kildare Folk-lore ; Moll Anthony of the Red Hills,	76
The Fifteenth-Century Earl of Kildare's Tomb in St. Werburgh's, Dublin,	80
Lorenzo Moore, Ranger of the Curragh, 1789-1799,	82
Notes on the Armstrongs of Mount Armstrong, Co. Kildare,	157
Richard Eustace of Gortenvacan and Ballybyrne, Co. Kildare,	161
Discovery of a Sepulchral Kist near Castledermot,	163
Visit of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, to Maynooth, Reeves Castle, County Kildare,	163 220
The Parish of Ballybrackan, Co. Kildare,	221
The Hartpole Effigy at Carlow,	221
The Patron Saint of Kill, Co. Kildare,	222
Jettons or Casting Counters,	223
Freeholders in the Queen's County, 1758-1775,	309
A Pavement Tile from Timolin Churchyard,	328
Narraghmore, and Walter Calfe, Bishop of Kildare,	330
Coghlan of Kilcolgan, King's County,	330
The District of Coshegowley, Co. Kildare,	405
The Hortland Wind-mill Tablet,	409
Kinnafad Castle, Co. Kildare,	409
Barrettstown, Parish of Old Connell,	512
Ballardseix,	512
Place-names in 1395, lying between Clane and Newbridge,	512
Richard, son of John, son of Robert FitzGerald, living in 1383,	513

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.



	PAGE.
Hans Hendrick Aylmer, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, 1891-1916. Frontispiece.	
Bishop's Court, County Kildare,	2
Brabazon, 1st Earl of Bessborough,	7
The Ponsonby Monument in Fiddown Church, County Kilkenny,	9
The Right Hon. John Ponsonby,	13
Three Portraits of the Ponsonby Family,	19
The Death of Sir William Ponsonby at Waterloo [from an aquatint],	27
Map of the Town of Tullow,	50
Clogrenan Castle, County Carlow in 1870,	57
Tullow Castle in 1681,	61
The Mottley Slab of 1626 in the Tullow Churchyard,	65
A Celtic Cross Head at Tullow Abbey,	69
The Fifteenth-Century Altar-tomb of an Earl of Kildare in St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin,	80, 81
Coins in the Clongowes Wood College Collection,	98, 102
An Irish War-piper sculptured on a Slab,	133
A Player on the Irish Union Bagpipes	134
Irish Harps, with Ornaments and Inscriptions, 135, 137, 140, 144, 146, 148	
Shackleton's School at Ballitore, County Kildare,	166
Richard Shackleton, 1726-1792,	172
Abraham Shackleton's Bookplate,	174
Two Silhouettes of the Leadbeater Family,	177
Map of Hollywood, County Wicklow,	195
A Sculptured Boulder near Hollywood,	196
The Alen of St. Wolstan's Arms on a Stone in Reeves Castle	220
A Jetton, or Casting Counter,	223
Map of the Baronies and Parishes in the County Kildare,	241
Kilteel Castle from the interior, County Kildare,	268
Map of Kilteel,	272
Portions of the Ruins of the Preceptory of Kilteel,	273, 274
Remains of a Mediæval Cross at Kilteel,	275
Ancient Ecclesiastical Pavement Tile from Timolin,	328
Effigy of an unidentified Bishop in St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare	329
Richard Falkiner of Dublin,	335

	PAGE.
John Falkiner of Nangor, County Dublin,	337
Frederick Falkiner of Abbotstown, County Dublin,	339
Daniel Falkiner of Abbotstown,	341
The Rev. John Falkiner, D.D.	342
A Presentation Sword to Colonel F. J. Falkiner, 1805,	344
Portraits of Dorothea and Elizabeth Falkiner,	345
Silver Box Presented to Sir Frederick J. Falkiner, Bart.,	346
Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Moore (<i>née</i> Falkiner),	349
Arms of the Nuttall Family,	363
Map of the Hill of Carbury,	368
The Castle Carbury Churchyard,	370
Views of Carbury Castle,	373, 378, 383
Ruins of the Castle at Edenderry,	387
Map of the Coshegowley District, County Kildare,	404
Anne Cooke,	446
Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart.,	454
Judith, wife of Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., and her Daughter Anne,	458
The Ruins of Jigginstown House, Naas, in 1891,	491
The Tomb of Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormonde (1539), in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny,	504
The Effigies and Position of the Inscriptions on Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormonde's Tomb,	507
Rubbings of the Inscriptions on the 8th Earl of Ormonde's Tomb,	508



BISHOPSCOURT, COUNTY KILDARE.

[Built by the Rt. Hon. William Fitzmaurice Ponsonby (afterwards first Lord Ponsonby) in 1788.]

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

—•••••—

BISHOPSCOURT AND ITS OWNERS.

BY THE LATE CAPTAIN GERALD PONSONBY.

[THERE is a pathetic interest attached to the following article, for the writer, Captain Gerald Ponsonby, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at the age of thirty-seven, died fighting for his country. He had left the rough draft of it with me, to be corrected and finished on his return.

Captain Ponsonby was wounded on August 26th at Esnes, near Cambrai, in France. He was taken as a prisoner to a German hospital, and from there to a château, where he died on August 31st, 1914. He was well treated, and men of his own regiment, also prisoners, were allowed to take care of him. He lies buried in the churchyard of the village of Wambaix.

GERALDINE MAYO.

November, 1914.]

IN the sixteenth century there were two Bishopscourts in the County Kildare, both the possessions of the Bishops of Kildare.

To distinguish them, one was called "Busshops' Court, near the Liffe," and the other "Busshops' Court, in the parish of Oughterard." The latter is now a townland name; the former is obsolete; even its exact situation is unknown.

According to an inquisition taken in Naas in 1549, it was found that William Myagh, late Bishop of Kildare, at his death in 1548, was seized in right of his Bishopric, among other lands, of Busshops' Court, in the parish of Oughterard, containing 200 acres which were leased for 81 years in February, 1548, to Sir John Alen, Knight.

This Sir John Alen, who was a son of Warin Alen, of Coteshall, in Norfolk, was Master of the Rolls in 1534, and in 1539 Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He had no children, so that, at his death, about 1561, the heir was his nephew, John, son of his brother Thomas Alen, of Kildeel, in the County Kildare, Clerk of the Hanaper.

John Alen, on succeeding, appears to have kept for himself the estate of St. Wolstan's, near Celbridge, which had been granted to his father in 1535 on the dissolution of the Priory there, and to have made over Kildeel and Bishops court to his brother Edward. On 2nd June, 1562, Alexander, Bishop of Kildare, obtained license to alienate to Patrick Sarsfield, of Baggotrath, the "manor and lands of Busshoppescourt, by Woghterard."

Edward Alen married Ales, daughter of Giles Alen, some time Mayor of Dublin, and at his death, the date of which is unrecorded, was succeeded by his eldest son John.

The family of John Alen is set forth in a Funeral Entry, in which we find that he was a Justice of the Peace for County Kildare, and that he married Mary, daughter of Theobald Walsh, of Carrickmayne, County Dublin, by whom he had two sons and fifteen daughters. The entry concludes by saying that he "departed this mortal life at Bishops court aforesaid, the 6th March, 1636 (?), and was interred in the Parish Church of Downecumper (Donaghcomper) in the said County."

His two sons were Edward, his heir, and John. For participating in the Rebellion of 1641 Edward Alen, of Bishops court, was outlawed, and his estates forfeited.

In the Civil Survey of 1654 of estates forfeited by the late rebellion, Bishops court is thus mentioned:—

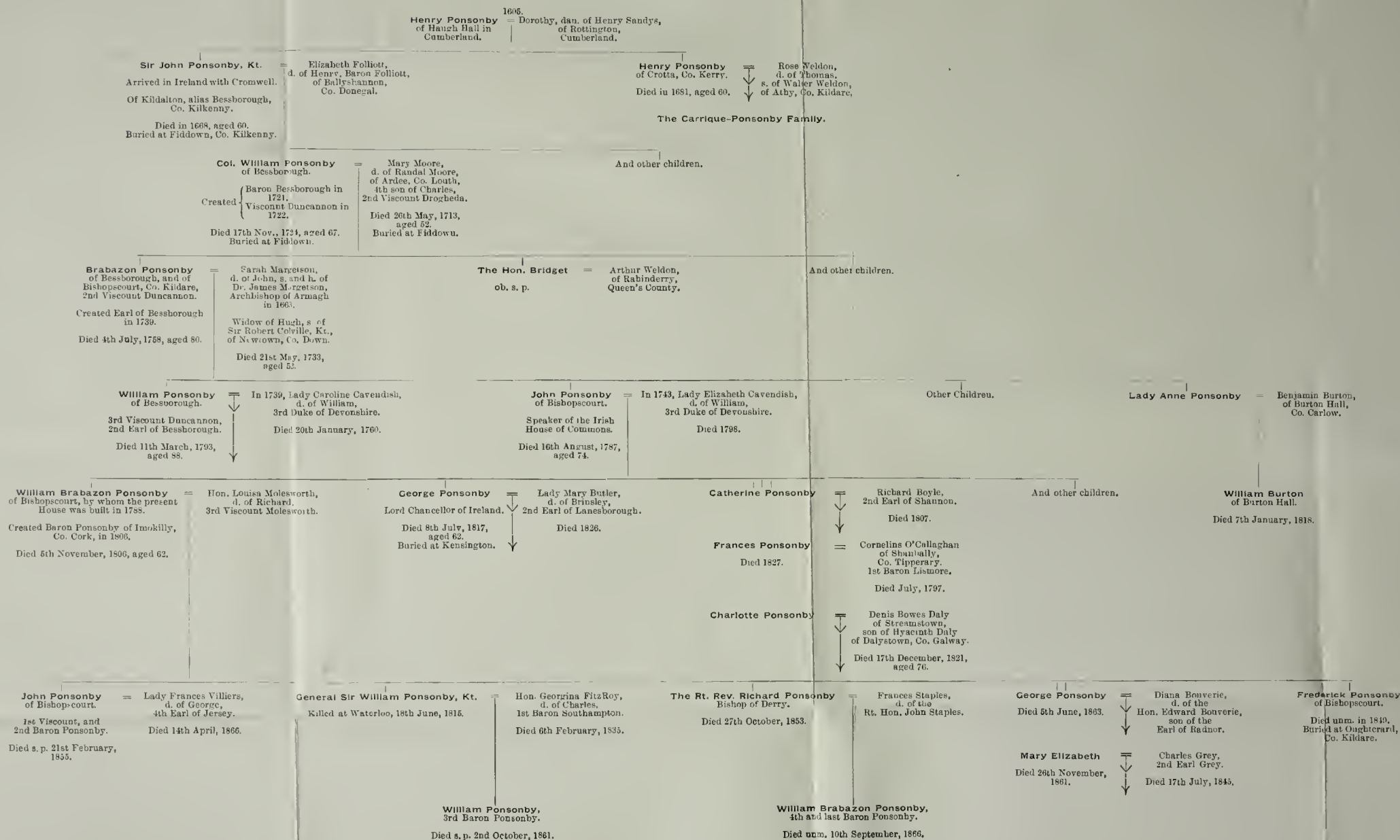
John (? Edward) Allen, Irish Papist, in 1640 possessed Bishops court containing 180 acres, valued for letting purposes at £56. There is a castle and other buildings with an orchard adjoining the said castle, upon the aforesaid lands of Bishops court, which said castle and buildings were valued to be worth £1,000 in the year 1640, and being repaired by Captain Allen are now valued to be worth £800.

In 1666, Bishops court was in the possession of Lord Kingston, formerly Sir John King, Kt., who was created Baron Kingston in 1660, and died in 1676.

Bishops court afterwards became a possession of the Margetson family, of which the first member of whom anything is known was the Rt. Rev. James Margetson,¹ Archbishop of

¹ His portrait, full length, hangs on the staircase at Bessborough.

MEMBERS OF THE PONSONBY FAMILY MENTIONED IN THE BISHOPSCOURT PAPER.



Armagh from 1663 to 1678, whose son John, a Major in King William's Army, was killed at the siege of Limerick. John Margetson appears to have lived at Bishops court, for it is given as his residence in the list of those attainted by the Irish Parliament of James II. He married Alice, daughter of the 1st Viscount Charlemont, by whom he had a daughter Sarah, who married twice—first, Hugh Colville, of Newtown, County Down; and second, Brabazon Ponsonby, 1st Earl of Bessborough. By this marriage Bishops court passed into the Ponsonby family.

The Heralds Visitation of the County of Cumberland shows that at the end of the sixteenth century there was living at Haugh Heale, or Hale, in Cumberland, one John Ponsonby, whose ancestors in the reign of Edward I possessed the manor of Ponsonby, about four miles from Hale. By marriage with Agnes, one of the two co-heiresses of Alexander Hale, they obtained a part of the manor of Hale in the early part of the fourteenth century, and after the reign of Richard II became possessed of the remainder of the estate, which became their chief seat for many generations, and is still in the possession of descendants in the female line who bear the name of Ponsonby.

This John Ponsonby had two great-grandsons, John and Henry, and of these the elder, John, being a widower, made over his estates in Cumberland to his son, raised a regiment of horse for the service of the Parliament, and with his brother Henry joined the army collecting under Oliver Cromwell in 1649, and embarked for Dublin.

There is a story that on one of his royalist friends taunting John Ponsonby with the discrepancy between his actions and his motto, "Pro Rege, Lege, Grege," ("For King, Law, and People"); he replied, "You interpret wrongly; the translation is, 'For King read People.'"

Henry had lands assigned to him in County Kerry, while John, who took an active part in Cromwell's campaign, being present at the storming of Drogheda and most of the succeeding actions, also received a share of the confiscated lands.

It is said that he was granted lands which had belonged to the Butlers in the rich and fertile district near the City of Kilkenny, while Lieut.-Col. Axtell became the proprietor of the ruined castle and uncultivated lands of Kildalton, in the valley of the Suir, consisting of mountain wastes and bogs, so that Axtell was loud in his complaints. Ponsonby offered to exchange with him, and Axtell gladly accepted the offer. For more than a year he revelled in his acquisition, but when peace was restored, and the Butlers returned, they ejected him without pity.

Ponsonby meanwhile improved Kildalton, which, in honour

of his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Folliot, he called Bessie's borough, or Bessborough.

Ponsonby was, with his brother Henry, granted a pardon by the King for all treasons, rebellions, levyings of war, etc., committed before and until December 29th, 1660, and represented County Kilkenny in the first Irish Parliament after the Restoration by the name of "Sir John Ponsonby, of Kildalton, in the County of Tipperary, Knight."

He died in 1668. His eldest son, Sir Henry, dying without issue, William, the next brother, succeeded. This William, who retained in his character some of the stern Puritanical feelings of his father, was a fit leader of the Protestant companies which were formed in County Kilkenny and County Waterford, of which he became Colonel.

Then came the revolution in England, the temporizing of Tyrconnel in Ireland, then his declaration for James II, and the arrival of the latter in Ireland. William Ponsonby meanwhile marched at the head of his companies to Londonderry, which, a few days afterwards, was summoned in the name of James.

A resolution, however, to hold out to the last was signed by the chief officers of the garrison, including Colonel Ponsonby; and when the Governor was negotiating to surrender the place, Ponsonby and others manned the walls with their men, and repelled those who came expecting the surrender. His services, when he was subsequently ennobled, were embodied in the patent of peerage.

He served as member for Kilkenny during the reign of Queen Anne, and in 1715 was called to the Privy Council.

In 1721 he was created Baron of Bessborough in the County of Kilkenny, and in 1722 he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Duncannon. He married Mary, sister of Brabazon Moore, of Ardee, County Louth, by whom he had three sons and six daughters, and dying in 1724 was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Brabazon.

Brabazon was born in 1679, and entered the army, and "being of noble stature and comely appearance," he was appointed Captain of the Grenadier company of his regiment, the 27th Inniskillings.

In 1704 he was returned to Parliament for the County of Kildare, and in 1713 and 1715 for the Borough of Newtown. In 1713 he was Sheriff of the County of Kilkenny (of which city he was Governor), and in the ensuing year Sheriff of the County of Kildare. On October 4th, 1722, he was joined with his son John in the office of Searcher of the Ports of Waterford, Passage,



BRABAZON, FIRST EARL OF BESSBOROUGH.
[From the portrait by F. Bindon, at Bessborough.]

and New Ross. After succeeding as second Viscount Duncannon, he was, in May, 1726, sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland; on the 20th of April, 1739, appointed a Commissioner of the Revenues; and by Privy Seal of August 31st, and patent of October 6th of the same year, created Earl of Bessborough. Ten years later, June 12th, 1749, he was created a peer of Great Britain as Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, in the County of Leicester. In the March following he was constituted Marshal of the Admiralty in Ireland; in April, 1754, one of the Lords Justices, and in 1755, Vice-Admiral of the province of Munster.

While in the army he married, and the following story is related of his successful efforts to secure a rich wife:—

He did not inherit the sober character of his ancestors, but was gay and lively, and plunged deeply into the pleasures of the age, so that in course of time he found himself in pecuniary difficulties, from which he attempted to extricate himself by marrying a rich widow, then living in Dublin, Mrs. Colvil, grand-daughter of Archbishop Margetson. The widow Colvil, besides her amiable disposition and personal accomplishments, was possessed of a large sum of ready money, as also an estate in land worth at that time not less than £1,800 per annum. These were desirable objects to a Captain of Grenadiers (as Mr. Ponsonby then was), whose lively and dissipated turn of mind made him think his pay, and what small stipend his father allowed him, insufficient to support him in the elegant rank of life his address and parts had introduced him; he therefore paid his court to the young widow, but this lady, whether she did not choose re-entering into the hymeneal bond, or was willing to be longer wooed, refused him; but he, like a veteran soldier, was not to be put off thus, and wisely conjectured a fortress might be carried by stratagem though force or negotiation failed.

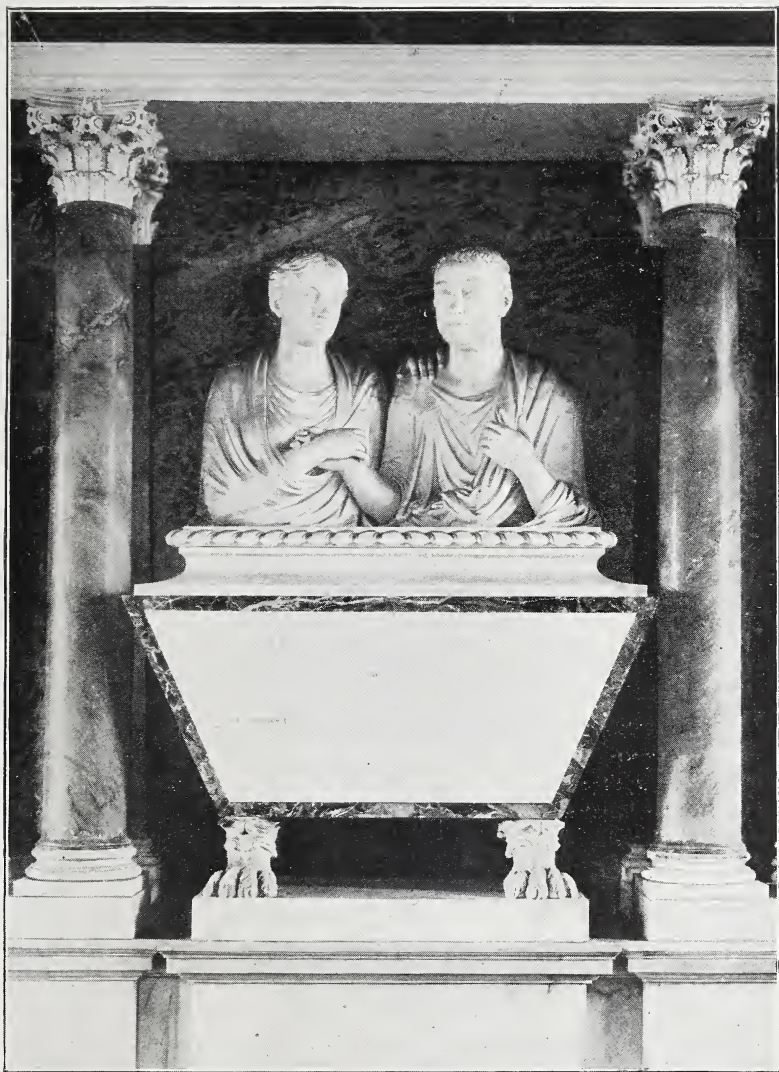
To effect his purpose he gained over to his interest her woman, and having concerted matters with her, got himself admitted very early one morning into a street chamber of the widow's apartments, where, throwing up the window, he appeared in an elegant nightgown and cap decorated as was then the custom for bridegrooms to wear; the city music, who had been apprised of a wedding (the custom being to serenade newly married couples) shortly made their appearance, accompanied with the clamour of beggars, etc., to congratulate the supposed bride and bridegroom on their happy nuptials.

Mrs. Colvil, awakened by the noise, flew to her window, opened it, and beheld a great crowd cheering, while, at the next window, Captain Brabazon Ponsonby was smiling, and thanking the people for their congratulations.

He had by this ruse proclaimed that he was married to the lady, who surrendered on honourable terms, and a clergyman was immediately sent for to perform his office.

Brabazon Ponsonby and his wife appear to have spent a good deal of their time at Bishops court, and it is probable that he kept a pack of hounds there.

The History of the Kildare Hunt gives a letter written by Arthur Weldon, of Rahin, dated February 18th, 1726, to his



MONUMENT IN FIDDOWN CHURCH, CO. KILKENNY, TO BRABAZON, 1ST EARL OF
BESSBOROUGH, AND HIS FIRST WIFE, THE HEIRESS OF BISHOPSCOURT.

wife, Bridget, sister of Brabazon Ponsonby, which gives an insight into the mode of life at Bishops court at the time:—

Bishops court.

Feb. 18th, 1726.

I believe my Dearest Life will be surprized, and I fear be angry, when I tell yo' yt I went to bed last night at one of ye clock, was on horseback this morning at four, rid eight miles before daybreak, hunted a fox afterwards, came back afterwards here to dinner, and rid a coursing this afternoon till nightfall, and I thank God I cannot say I am much the worse for it . . .

My Ld. and Lady give my mother and you their services. I am inclined to be sleepy, so must bid yo' good night, with assuring yo', I am

My Jewel your own for ever,

A. WELDON.

“Pue's Occurrences,” 15th October, 1743, states:—

Yesterday His Grace the Lord Lieutenant and family went out of town for a few days to Bishops court, in the County of Kildare, one of the seats of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bessborough.

By his first wife (after whose death he married another rich widow) he had four sons and four daughters, and of the sons two lived to maturity—William, who succeeded him as second Earl of Bessborough, and John.

He died on the 4th July, 1758, of a surfeit of fruit, and was buried at Fiddown, the family burying-place near Bessborough.

On his father's death, John Ponsonby, who was born in 1713, succeeded to the Bishops court estates. He was, as he said himself, “a keen farmer, almost a ploughman,” and would, but for considerations of wife and family, have devoted himself entirely to agriculture.

As a matter of fact he was immersed in politics, and occupied a leading position in the Government of Ireland for many years. Hardy, in his *Life of Lord Charlemont*, describes him thus: “That gentleman, allied to the principal Whig families in both kingdoms, possessed not only great influence from such connections and his high station, but from his personal disposition which was truly amiable. His manners were exactly such as a parliamentary leader should have. Open, affable, and familiar, he had peculiar dignity of person, at once imposing and engaging.”

He entered Parliament in 1739 as M.P. for Newtown, County Down, and in 1742 was appointed Secretary to the Revenue Board, succeeding his father in 1744 as First Commissioner. He was called to the Privy Council in 1748, elected

Speaker of the Irish House of Commons 1756,¹ and re-elected in 1761 and 1769, and was sworn six times one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.

At this time the Viceroys so detested their occupation that they were only in residence in Dublin for two or three months during the year for the purpose mainly of conducting the business of Parliament. As a result of this the Government of the country for many years rested in the hands of a few families—the Boyles, Beresfords, and Ponsonbys—amongst whom the Ponsonbys were pre-eminent; these families practically controlled Parliament, and for their service in managing the King's business, whence they were called “undertakers,” were allowed to engross to themselves the chief emoluments of the country. So far as Ireland was concerned, there had been little to complain of in this arrangement, but in England the growing independence of the Irish Parliament was regarded with increasing suspicion.

The appointment of Townshend as Lord Lieutenant was intended as a blow against the authority of the undertakers, and all the influence of the Crown was placed at his disposal.

In 1769 Townshend wrote for permission to dismiss Lord Shannon, the Speaker, and five other Lords and Gentlemen from the Privy Council, and from the offices which they held under the Crown.

Referring to John Ponsonby in a “most secret” letter, he says: “Mr. Ponsonby must be displaced from the head of the Revenue Board . . . The authority of the Crown in this country can never be maintained while this gentleman holds his present powers. If we dissolve Parliament, he will canvass for the chair of the next with the whole power and authority of his office, and we must see to prevent him.”

In addition to his great and lucrative position as Speaker, Ponsonby as Chief Commissioner of the Revenue had an amount of patronage which, in Townshend's opinion, should be granted to none but the Viceroy. The Speaker's salary was in 1759 £500, increased in 1761 to £2,000, and in 1765 to £4,000.

On the 6th March, 1770, Ponsonby, Shannon, and Lanesborough were deprived of their offices; they, however, represented their cause as the cause of Ireland, and were taken up as martyrs by the people.

A furious mob assembled in College Green. Troops were

¹ A few months after he was appointed, George Selwyn happened to see him tossing about bank-notes at a hazard table at Newmarket; so he said to a friend, “Look how easily the Speaker passes the Money Bills!” (*Carlow Parliamentary Roll*, by Robert Malcomson, p. 70.)

called out to disperse the rioters, and remained on guard at the gates of the House of Parliament.

At the close of the Session Parliament passed a vote of thanks to the Viceroy, and the duty of presenting it fell to John Ponsonby as Speaker. Froude thus describes it: "Driven off the field, utterly and finally defeated, he could not be the person to place the laurel wreath on the brows of his conqueror." "He had desired," he said, in conveying to the House his resignation of the chair, "to preserve and transmit to his successor the rights and privileges of the Commons of Ireland. In the last Session it had pleased the Lord Lieutenant to accuse the Commons of a great crime. In the present Session it had pleased the Commons to take the first opportunity of testifying their approbation of His Excellency by voting him an address of thanks. Respect for their privileges prevented him from being the instrument of delivering such address, and he must request them to elect another Speaker."

In 1784 the Duke of Rutland, then Lord Lieutenant, wished to create some new offices, and to establish the strongest and most immediate connexion with a certain number of powerful members.

"John Ponsonby," he wrote, "would give his services provided his terms were acceded to." He demanded the office of Secretary of State for life for his son—"a thing not to be acquiesced in"; but, as his influence was great, the Duke was disposed to let his son have the Post Office, to give a peerage to his son-in-law, Mr. O'Callaghan (created Lord Lismore), and "to make some inferior arrangements to gratify his numerous dependents."

He retained till his death his enormous Parliamentary influence, and was a firm supporter of the patriotic party; but, after his defeat in 1776, he gradually ceased to take an active part in politics, yielding the post of leadership to his son, George, subsequently Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the occasion of the Scotch rebellion of 1745 he raised four independent companies of horse, and was specially thanked by Lord Chesterfield in the King's name for his loyalty.

Besides being the first to be raised at that time, his troopers were notable for their discipline and their handsome uniform, which, with the exception of the sash, was the same for the men as for the officers.

He was very good-natured, and his popularity led to his being given nicknames. An old account says that "from his propensity to please everyone by refusing no request he gained the nickname of Jack Promise, which, however, did not always imply performance."



THE RT. HON. JOHN PONSONBY
Speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

In the "Bagshawes of Ford," by W. H. Greaves-Bagshawe, a very rare and privately printed work, he is mentioned in a letter from Colonel Bagshawe to his uncle, William Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, Derby, dated 1751:—

You have by this time received an account of the young lady's family in a way that will give you more satisfaction than if it had come from me, for, as I know, you have a great regard for Colonel Ponsonby (whom you dubbed Lord Cacklemacke), and that he has a great regard for you, I took the liberty, because he is acquainted with Sir James Caldwell and the family, to desire he would do me the honour to write to you, and he is so generous and good-natured a man that I make no doubt of his having already done so.

Again, Mrs. Bagshawe, writing to Colonel Bagshawe on the 23rd September, 1755, says: "Lady Anne Conolly has lent him (i.e., Marquess of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant) her house at Castletown (Co. Kildare), where he has spent the summer. Lady Betty and Colonel Ponsonby lived with him there."

He and his brother William both married daughters of William, Duke of Devonshire, and one of his own daughters married Lord Shannon. This connexion and the great parliamentary influence of his own family, which at that time commanded no less than fourteen votes in the Irish House of Commons, rendered him an important political factor in a country the Government of which was dominated by three or four families.

John Ponsonby died in 1787, having had, besides four daughters, five sons, two of whom died young, while two followed in their father's footsteps by adopting a political career. The eldest, William Brabazon, born in 1744, was M.P. for Cork in the Irish Parliament from 1764 to 1776, and for Bandon Bridge from 1776 to 1783, in which year he was returned for Newtown and Kilkenny, but elected to sit for Kilkenny, for which he sat for twenty-two years, being four times elected.

In 1784, on his appointment as Joint Postmaster-General of Ireland, he was sworn a Privy Councillor. Four years later, having succeeded to Bishops court at his father's death, he built the present mansion, his arms, bearing an escutcheon of pretence intended to represent Molesworth, being placed in the tympanum of the portico.

In 1789 he was one of the party who proposed "to invest the Prince of Wales as Regent of Ireland with all the authority of the Crown, fully and unlimitedly."

Lord Buckingham, the Lord Lieutenant, refused to transmit their invitation to the Prince of Wales. Lord Spencer was expected to arrive in Dublin at any moment to replace

Buckingham, who, however, according to Froude, "declined to purchase a recovery of his popularity at the sacrifice of honour."

Filled with indignation, they discussed their next move, and it was agreed that to await Lord Spencer's arrival would be to miss the opportunity, as the Prince of Wales would then be Regent of England.

A deputation, headed by the Duke of Leinster with William Ponsonby as one of its members, was therefore selected to wait personally on the Prince of Wales, but, owing to a heavy gale, their departure was delayed, and they did not present their address till the 25th February.

Meanwhile the King was recovering, the Regency Bill adjourned, and Lord Spencer's departure indefinitely postponed.

The Prince of Wales thanked Ireland warmly, but said that he was obliged to delay his final answer owing to the fortunate change which had taken place.

On the 1st March, official information reached Dublin that the King's health was restored, and the necessity for a regency at an end. Many of those who had promoted the address to the Prince of Wales (twenty peers and thirty-seven commoners were compromised) were holders of lucrative offices under the Crown. They had not expected the King to recover, and had looked for Lord Spencer's coming; but they now saw that if the King's recovery became complete, Lord Buckingham would remain as Viceroy, and they would be in danger of punishment. Headed, therefore, by the Duke of Leinster and Lord Charlemont, they signed a "round robin," in which they bound themselves as a body to make Government impossible should the Viceroy venture to punish either of them for his late vote, by loss of office or pension.

Lord Buckingham could not overlook the round robin. "The object of it," he said, "was to compel him to quit the Kingdom. The aristocracy, who had been broken once under His Majesty's direction, had again combined against English authority, and must be broken a second time."

The majority of the compromised politicians now attempted to make terms; but the Duke of Leinster, William Ponsonby and his brother George, and a few others "stood out against the entreaties of their companions and the menaces of the Castle."

William Ponsonby wrote as follows:—

SIR,—I intend to support the usual supplies, and His Majesty's Government in this country, but I will not enter into any engagement whatever with my Lord Buckingham, and as some misconceptions have arisen in consequence of verbal communications with His Excellency, I take the liberty of giving this answer in writing.—W. B. PONSONBY.

The Viceroy described himself as sorry to dismiss a man from His Majesty's service who stated his objections to be personal against himself, but ordered his removal from the office of Postmaster-General. Burke, writing to Lord Charlemont, said:—"Ponsonby, it seems, is the proto-martyr. I am not mistaken in the opinion I formed of him—a manly, decided character, with a clear, vigorous understanding."

William Ponsonby, who had unsuccessfully brought forward several bills for Parliamentary reform, voted against the Union in 1799 and 1800. He represented County Kilkenny in the first Imperial Parliament. He was a staunch Whig, and a steady adherent of Charles James Fox.

During a debate in 1797, he complained, says Froude, of the contempt felt by England for the Irish. Lord Sheffield had consulted Gibbon on some Irish question, and Gibbon had answered—"While I am engaged in writing the History of the Decline and Fall of a great Empire, I have neither leisure nor inclination to attend to the affairs of a remote petty province." "Remote!" exclaimed Ponsonby, "and sixty miles distant. Petty! The whole kingdom of Ireland! It is useful to cure this habit in the people of England."

His interest in politics, however, did not prevent him from indulging his taste for sport, and he is said to have kept "the best hunting establishment in Ireland at Bishopscourt, County Kildare, where he lived in the most hospitable and princely style." "The History of the Kildare Hunt" gives an account from the "Sporting Magazine" of a meeting at Burton Hall, County Carlow, which was to afford the country gentlemen an opportunity of enjoying the sport, and at the same time of holding a political conference. The writer of the article in the "Sporting Magazine" gives a list of those present, which includes "Willy Burton," M.P. for the County, and his son, W. B. Ponsonby, the Master, and his brother George, Acting Manager, and "Denis Bowes Daly," *par excellence* the most sporting man in Ireland, and M.P. for the King's County.

Willy Burton was probably William Ponsonby's uncle (his father's sister, Anne, having married a Burton, of Burton Hall), and Denis Bowes Daly was the husband of his sister Charlotte. The writer then describes his impressions:—

Although the turn-out of the Bishopscourt Hunt itself in the four days about which I am thus irregularly jotting down my recollections was not, from the sombre uniform of its members, as flashing and as striking to some eyes who like to dwell on some hundred to hundred and fifty Cavaliers decked in scarlet and gold; yet to my eye, which was caught more by the aristocratic Master himself than the coat he had on, the splendid and numerous pack of well-bred, well-matched English dogs,

the blue coat and velvet cape lined with buff, the broad-striped blue and buff waistcoat, yellow buckskins, in fact the dress of the Fox Club, with a large yellow button, in which was embossed a fox's pate, around which, in large legible characters, "Bishopscourt Hunt," appeared quite as aristocratic as anyone need wish. Although the right honourable owner of these hounds seemed to take as much satisfaction and delight in the way he was surrounded, yet nothing I could plainly distinguish was at all to be compared to the marked joy mingled with love and respect which you saw in every member's countenance when riding up to greet their admitted leader in both the house and the field.

The same writer describes him as one "who of all the men I ever met in my younger days possessed more of the keen sportsman in his composition, and understood *par excellence* as much of the hunting of a pack of foxhounds and crossing a country as he did of quoting Coke upon Littleton, or of expounding the principles of the British Constitution to a united Parliament."

On this occasion "old Willy Burton" had taken the precaution to get eight or ten foxes from Lord Fitzwilliam's estate, one of which was unbagged in every covert before it was drawn. "As this stratagem was not known to anyone but the major domo, the thing did no harm."

These bag foxes appear to have run well; and on the last day, out of a field of 125, only six were in at the end, "and many a valuable steed got his quietus at that race."

The History of the Kildare Hunt gives an old song which is still sung by Mrs. Ellen Murray, of Templemills, Celbridge, describing a famous run with the Bishopscourt hounds. The keenness of the master is brought out in the following verses:—

Mr. Ponsonby, he was there,
And well-prepared he was to go;
He was mounted on a gallant horse,
Which went by the name of brave Stingo.

During the run the fox crossed the Liffey.

Mr. Ponsonby being the first man up,
It's after him he did leap in;
He sank unto the bottom deep,
And for his life was forced to swim.

Each man and horse was at a stand,
To see him plunging in the deep;
But Stingo brave, that ne'er gave up,
It's o'er the hole with him did sweep.

Eventually they

killed their fox, which crowned the sport,
And returned that night by moon so bright
To the sporting place called Bishopscourt.

An extraordinary story about Mr. Ponsonby's brother-in-law, the Rt. Hon. Denis Bowes Daly, was related some years ago to the late Mr. Gerald Ponsonby by Miss Ponsonby,¹ of the Kilcooley branch of the family, who was then living at Bath. She died in 1880. She said: "The Rt. Hon. Denis Bowes Daly, of Dalystown, married Charlotte, daughter of the Speaker Ponsonby. She was confined the following year, and she and the child both died. There was a grand funeral at Dalystown. Years after—twenty-four, I think—on his deathbed, he sent for her two nephews, George and Frederick Ponsonby. He said after his death his confidential servant would give them the key of a cabinet; in it they would find a key which would open a door behind his bed. He said his wife's funeral had been a mock one, and that her body and the child's and all her things would be found in a vault behind his bed, of which he had kept the key. They found it as he had said." Miss Ponsonby had a miniature which was among the things, and she said her mother was given a quantity of beautiful lace, but it all fell to pieces when exposed to the air. The bodies were buried at night privately. Mr. Gerald Ponsonby wrote: "She was quite clear about her story, but I can't make the dates fit, and am rather inclined to doubt the whole thing."

Miss Ponsonby also said that in 1763 Lady Molesworth was living in Upper Brook Street with her daughters, one of whom was Louisa, who afterwards married William Ponsonby, and one son, a boy at school (Lord Molesworth). Her brother asked her to take him in for a night. She said she was quite full, but would send her boy back to school twenty-four hours sooner than necessary, and he should have the boy's room. A fire broke out in the night. The three elder daughters slept in one room. The stairs probably caught fire, as mattresses and blankets were held under the window.

Louisa pushed her two sisters out and then jumped herself, and was badly hurt in the head. One of her sisters, afterwards Mrs. Staples, broke her leg and had to have a wooden one, and the other, afterwards Mrs. Stewart, was unhurt. All three were saved. Lady Molesworth, the governess, the two little girls, and their brother were all preparing to jump when the floor gave way, and all were burnt to death.

In 1769 William Ponsonby married Louisa, daughter of Richard, 3rd Viscount Molesworth, by whom he had five sons

¹ Hon. Frances Charlotte, daughter of the 3rd Baron.



MARY ELIZABETH, ONLY DAUGHTER OF
WILLIAM, 1ST LORD PONSONBY, AND WIFE
OF CHARLES, 2ND EARL GREY, K.G.
(From the miniature by Plimer at Woolbeding.)



WILLIAM, 1ST LORD PONSONBY.
(From the miniature at Woolbeding.)



MARY, WIFE OF WILLIAM, 1ST LORD
PONSONBY.
(From the miniature by Plimer at
Woolbeding.)

[Photographs kindly supplied by Miss Evelyn Gore.]

(John, who succeeded him, William,¹ who was killed at Waterloo, Richard, who was Bishop of Derry, George, and Frederick) and a daughter who married Lord Grey.

On the 13th March, 1806, he was created Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, Co. Cork, and died in Seymour Street, Hyde Park, on the 5th November of the same year.

I have no record as to which of his sons succeeded him as owner of Bishopscourt. It seems probable that John the Ambassador, William the General, Richard the Bishop, and George,² who became possessed of Woolbeding, in Sussex, by his marriage with Diana, daughter of Hon. Edward Bouverie, were passed over, and that it was left to Frederick, the youngest son.

An account of the careers of Lord Ponsonby's brother, George, and of his elder sons is given before recording the little that is known about Frederick.

The Speaker's second surviving son, George, was closely connected with his elder brother, William Brabazon, both in sport and politics. The following description of him appeared in "Public Characters" in 1799:—

He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1780 was called to the Irish Bar, but for some time did not distinguish himself in any way; however, in 1782, his family connection procured him the favour and patronage of the Duke of Portland, then Lord Lieutenant, under whose auspices he was presented with a silk gown, though only a barrister of two years' standing, and at the same time was appointed First Counsel to the Commissioners of the Revenue at a salary and emoluments of about £1,200 a year.

The custom in Ireland then was that anyone who held a place equally valuable to George Ponsonby's should also have a seat in Parliament, and support the Government with his vote if not with his talents. He was accordingly brought into the House of Commons and uniformly voted with the Minister, though it must be acknowledged that he did not exert himself in the support of the administration.

Indeed, both as a lawyer and a senator, George Ponsonby, during this period of his life, may be fairly charged with indolence.

Always fond of the sports and exercises of the field, the greater part of his time was devoted to the chase and those convivial pleasures with which it is generally followed.

¹ He was M.P. for Bandonbridge, 1796-98, for Fethard, County Tipperary, 1798-1800, and for the City of Londonderry from 1812 till his death.

² He was M.P. for Lismore, 1798, for County Kilkenny, 1806, for County Cork, 1806-1812, and for Youghal, 1826-1832.

His habits were more those of a country gentleman than the consumer of midnight oil. He loved the sports of the field, the dashing excitement of the chase, the free bound of the hunter, better than the drudgery of the courts.

The Marquis of Buckingham dismissed him from office, with his brother, as a punishment for their attitude on the question of the Regency Bill in 1789; and as by this time he had a family, he could ill afford to lose the large income which he had been enjoying.

This was the turning-point in his career, as he began to work, and was successful both in business and in debate. "The small hands of children," says an old account, "were tugging at his gown." He was no longer seen mounted on his spirited hunter by the covert-side, cheering with mellow voice and echoing horn the pack drawing within, but he was heard in the Four Courts. The feature of Irish oratory of that period was its simplicity and lack of rhetorical flourish, entirely different from the exaggerated over-ornamented style, usually associated with Irish eloquence. It was said to appear to English ears as "cold, stiff, and deficient in some of the best recommendations of attention." George Ponsonby's oratory was of this style, and was noted for its simplicity and strength.

He had a wonderful memory, which was of the greatest assistance to him in a debate, and, although he never took notes, he would frequently recapitulate and answer, nearly in the same order in which they were delivered, all the arguments which had been urged in a debate of twelve or fourteen hours. "Public Characters" says:—

It must be observed of Mr. Ponsonby that he strictly observes the rule given by Cicero to his orators, and passes over in silence the arguments which he cannot well answer, noticing only the feeble or false parts of his opponents' reasoning; and as he always makes it a point to close the debate, he thus is sure to attract from his audience on all occasions the plaudits of victory.

He was a strenuous supporter, as were all his family, of Catholic Emancipation. FitzGibbon, his political opponent, on elevation to the Woolsack, presented him with his brief bag, intimating to solicitors who usually employed him that he wished his cases to be sent to George Ponsonby.

Ponsonby brought forward a motion for the impeachment of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Clonmell, on the grounds that he had grossly abused his judicial authority in issuing attachments. The Attorney-General, Mr. Wolfe,¹ urged that judges are but men

¹ Afterwards Lord Kilwarden.

and liable to human errors, and suggested that enough had been done by the introduction of the motion to prevent a repetition of the like errors, and expressed a hope that the motion would be withdrawn.

Ponsonby refused to withdraw it, but should leave the House to dispose of it as they pleased. He acted from no motive of personal feeling towards the noble judge. His learned friend, Mr. Wolfe, he believed, to be a good natured man and a good lawyer, but he thought him a most *miserable Attorney-General*.

He, Mr. Ponsonby, was quite aware of what the issue would be ; he had done his duty. He might, it is true, lose his motion, but Lord Clonmell was *damned for ever*.

George Ponsonby, on becoming Lord Chancellor, arranged for his friend and colleague Curran's appointment as Master of the Rolls, worth £4,000 per annum, but unfortunately this caused a long and painful separation between them. Curran disliked the office ; and as it had no political consequence, it seemed to him, who had taken such a part in the history of his country, rather a compensation for former services than a means of taking that honourable share to which he felt himself entitled in an administration that promised such benefits to Ireland. It was, however, a mistake. Ponsonby imagined he was doing his friend a service, but nevertheless the impression that he had on this occasion been unkindly treated was never removed from Curran's mind, but his resentment was softened and subdued by the recollection of his former regard and respect.

During Mr. Ponsonby's last illness Curran, being in London, was reconciled to his old friend, and after his death took every opportunity of recalling not only his great qualities of head and heart, but the long and faithful services by which the name Ponsonby is endeared to Ireland.

In 1795 he was employed as counsel in an interesting case. The United Irishmen were in 1794 preparing for open rebellion, but their secrets were continually carried to the Castle. As, however, informers' evidence was not producible in a court of law, they could only be watched.

The French Directory, anxious to discover what kind of reception might be expected by an invading force, employed a Protestant clergyman called Jackson to ascertain the feeling in England and Ireland. Jackson, meeting an old acquaintance named Cockayne, indiscreetly told him his object, with the result that Cockayne carried the information to Pitt, and accompanied Jackson to Dublin with the intention of communicating his movements to the Castle. On his arrival in Dublin, Jackson met representatives of the United Irishmen, including Rowan,

then in Newgate, and Wolfe Tone, who had already prepared a paper for the French Directory, describing the state of the Irish parties, and the certainty of the defeat of the Government if France would assist. Rowan copied the paper, and gave the copy to Jackson, who left it with Cockayne to be posted, and the latter allowed it to be seized by the authorities. Jackson was arrested, and Rowan, fearing that his handwriting would betray him, persuaded his gaoler to take him that night to his house to see his wife, whence he escaped by a back window to Howth, and eventually to France.

Cockayne disappeared from Dublin, but was found ill at Holyhead; and in April, 1795, Jackson was tried. Curran, George Ponsonby, Emmett, and others were engaged for his defence; but his guilt was evident, and though the trial lasted till four in the morning, the jury only required half an hour to consider their verdict. A remand was ordered for four days, and Jackson was again brought before the Court. On his way through the streets he was observed to be deadly pale, and it was thought that he was afraid. In the Court he could scarcely stand, and Lord Clonmell, who presided, tried to hurry through the proceedings. He was asked if he had anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed against him, but he could not speak. Curran first, and then George Ponsonby, interposed, and as the latter was speaking Jackson fell forward apparently fainting. Lord Clonmell ordered the prisoner to be taken away, and the Court adjourned. "My Lord," said the Sheriff, "the prisoner is dead."

He had taken poison that morning to escape the disgrace of execution.

In 1797 Ponsonby moved the repeal of the Insurrection Act in an inflammatory speech, in which he pictured the helplessness of England, and the determination of Ireland to submit no longer to tyranny. "The Irish," he said, "demanded liberty, and liberty they would have, if not at the hand of England, then from France." Mr. Ponsonby was patron of the Borough of Banagher, for which he received £15,000 compensation when it was disfranchised at the Union.

He became Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1806, and after about a year retired, with the usual pension of £4,000 per annum. He married Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Lanesborough, and had one daughter.

He represented County Cork in 1806-7, and Tavistock in 1808, and for the remainder of his life acted as the official leader of the opposition; but the strain broke down his naturally robust constitution, and he was seized with paralysis in the

House on the 30th June. He died on the 8th July, 1817, at his house in Curzon Street, and was quietly buried beside his brother at Kensington.

To return to the direct line, William Brabazon was succeeded as second Lord Ponsonby by his eldest son, John, who was M.P. for Tallaght, 1793-98, and for Dungarvan, 1798-1801. He spent many years of his life abroad in the diplomatic service, and probably did not live much at Bishopscourt. He held an appointment in the Ionian Islands in 1826, and in 1828 was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro. It is said that he was sent to South America by George Canning to please George IV, who was jealous of the attention paid him by Lady Conyngham. He went on a special mission to Belgium in connexion with the candidature of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg for the throne, and remained there till his election as King in 1831. His dealings in this matter were adversely criticized in "The Guet-a-Pens Diplomacy," or "Lord Ponsonby at Brussels." He was envoy at Naples in 1832, ambassador at Constantinople, 1832-1837, and at Vienna, 1846-1850.

It was said that his conduct as an ambassador sometimes occasioned embarrassment to the Ministry, but that he was a keen diplomatist of the old school, a shrewd observer, and a man of large views and strong will. He was created a G.C.B. in 1834, and advanced to a Viscountcy in 1839.

Harriette Wilson, in her *Memoirs*, relates a conversation with one who knew John Ponsonby well, and described him as an extremely handsome man who, owing to his reserve and shyness, was very little known, but, nevertheless, capable of distinguishing himself anywhere, particularly in the Senate.

"I was telling him the other day," said his friend, "how much we should be disappointed if he did not take a very active part in the debates." "God forbid!" said Ponsonby, "it is all I can do to find nerve for yes or no when there is a question in the House, and that in a whisper," "and yet," continued his friend, "Ponsonby is most graceful when most embarrassed. I have known him from a boy, The ladies were all running mad for him before he was fifteen; and I really believe that at eighteen, Ponsonby, with the true Irish character and warmest passions, had not looked any woman full in the face; and to this day his friends are obliged to make him half tipsy to enjoy his society. In spite of this timidity he has a remarkably fine high spirit."

He also related how John Ponsonby met two of his brothers very late one night near Dublin, just as they had got into a violent row with some ruffians, one of whom struck his younger brother a very unfair blow with a stick. Without a moment's

hesitation John Ponsonby stripped and set to with the strength and spirit of a prize-fighter.

In 1803 he married Lady Frances Villiers, daughter of the 4th Earl of Jersey, when she was fifteen. He met her when she was not fourteen, and was at once struck with her beauty. About this time she had a violent attack of scarlet fever, and for several weeks her life was despaired of. John Ponsonby, passing Lady Jersey's house with a friend, said, "The loveliest young creature I have ever beheld on earth lies in that room dying."

Her magnificent hair was all shorn off; and when she appeared in her mother's drawingroom after her illness, she used often to take off her lace cap and exhibit herself thus to raise a laugh.

As a result of the scarlet fever she was very deaf. She died in Chester Square, in 1866, having had no children.

Lord Lamington, in "The Days of the Dandies," tells the following story:—

When under twenty he (John Ponsonby) was passing through Paris. War had not been declared, but there was a strong feeling against England. At that time lamps were hung across the street—hence the cry, "*à la lanterne.*" When any unhappy victim was taken, the process of hanging him was very simple.

Lord Ponsonby, walking in the Rue St. Honoré, was so unfortunate as to fall in with the mob, who seized him with the cry, "*Voilà un agent de Pitt!—un sacré Anglais—à la lanterne!*"

The lamp was taken down, the cords placed round his neck, and he was actually hanging in the air, when the women, who played such a prominent part throughout the Revolution, rushed forward and cut the cords. "*C'est un trop joli garçon pour être pendu,*" was the cry. He fell on the pavement, and was immediately carried off by his protectors and carefully tended.

The following story is told of him when ambassador at Constantinople. "The Sultan was annoyed that the European ambassadors and representatives at his levée did not pay sufficient homage or bow low enough, so he erected a small archway just in front of his throne, so that all the ambassadors would have to bow very low to pass through it. But Lord Ponsonby who, as senior ambassador, was leading the procession, saw his object, and turning round, passed under backwards, followed in a similar manner by all the others."

He was a charming raconteur, had an excellent memory, and was very epigrammatic. He said, "After a long life passed in diplomacy I have come to the conclusion that the great advantage an ambassador has in social life is that at dinner parties he is generally handed the liver-wing of the chicken."

He was one of the most courteous and polished gentlemen of the age, and was remarkable for his kind affability and condescension.

On his death, at Brighton, in 1855, the Viscountcy became extinct, the barony devolving on his nephew, the son of Sir William.

William, second son of the 1st Lord Ponsonby, was born in 1772, and served for a year and a half in the independent companies of Captain Bulwer and Captain Davis, obtaining a company in the 83rd Foot in 1794, and becoming a Major in the Loyal Irish Fencibles in the same year. Four years later he transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards. He saw no foreign service till he went to Spain in command of his regiment in 1811 in Le Marchant's Brigade. His was the leading regiment of the Brigade at Llerena and at Salamanca ; he led the regiment in a charge made by the Brigade which broke up the French left and took 2,000 prisoners. In this charge, on Le Marchant being killed, Sir William succeeded to the command of the Brigade, which he led at Vittoria.

He was promoted Major-General in 1813, and received the K.C.B. in 1815. At the battle of Waterloo, he commanded the Union Brigade, consisting of the 1st Royal Dragoons, 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), and 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. During the battle Picton's Division were suffering heavily, and Picton himself was killed.

The Marquis of Anglesey saw a favourable opportunity for a charge and galloped up to the 2nd (Union) Brigade. The three regiments wheeled into line, presenting a front of about 1,300 men, and received him with a cheer as he rode along.

He ordered the Royals and Inniskillings to charge, and the Greys to support ; but the latter came up into the front line before the other regiments were half way down the slope.

Sir De Lacy Evans, who was extra A.D.C. to Ponsonby, says : " The enemy fled as a flock of sheep across the valley, quite at the mercy of the Dragoons. In fact, our men were out of hand. The General of the Brigade, his staff, and every officer within hearing, exerted themselves to the utmost to reform the men ; but the helplessness of the enemy offered too great a temptation to the Dragoons, and our efforts were abortive." The Brigade then met two batteries and sabred the gunners ; but the Household Cavalry Brigade, which had charged on their right, became intermixed with the Union Brigade."

Napoleon saw the confusion, and sent two regiments of Cuirassiers and one of Polish Lancers to attack the disordered cavalry.



DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM PONSONBY AT WATERLOO.

[Photographed from an aquatint by Dubourg, after Manskirch, by Miss Evelyn Gore.]

Sir William Ponsonby was riding a small bay hack, as his groom with his chestnut charger could not be found at the moment of the charge, and he now found himself in a newly ploughed field, from which his hack could not extricate itself. He had only one A.D.C. with him. At that moment some Polish Lancers approached him at full speed. His own death he knew was inevitable; but, supposing his aide-de-camp might escape, he drew forth the picture of his lady and his watch, and was in the act of delivering them to his care, to be conveyed to his wife and family, when the enemy came up, and they were both speared on the spot. His body was afterwards found near his horse, pierced with seven wounds.

It is said that his Brigade again encountered the Polish Lancers, almost every one of whom was cut to pieces, so that he did not fall unrevenged. There is an old man still living in County Kildare who says his grandfather remembered the groom bringing Sir William's charger back to Bishopscourt after the battle.

He was buried at Kensington, in the vault of the Molesworth family, and a national monument was erected to him in St. Paul's.

The Duke of Wellington in his report of the battle expressed his "grief for the fate of an officer who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession."

In 1807 Sir William married Hon. Georgina Fitzroy, daughter of Lord Southampton, and had one son (who became 3rd Lord Ponsonby) and four daughters.

The first Lord Ponsonby's third son, Richard, was born at Dublin in 1772, and educated at Trinity College. He was ordained in 1795, and appointed Prebendary of Tipper in St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1828 he was made Bishop of Killaloe, and translated to Derry in 1831; and in 1834, in pursuance of the Church Temporalities Act, he became also Bishop of Raphoe.

In 1804 he married his cousin, Frances, daughter of the Rt. Hon. John Staples, who died in 1858. He rented Bishopscourt for a time (probably during his brother Frederick's ownership), and died at the Palace, Derry, in 1853, his son, William Brabazon, succeeding his cousin as 4th and last Lord Ponsonby.

The youngest son, Frederick, was a well-known and popular figure in County Kildare, and a great sportsman. He was M.P. for the Borough of Galway, 1811-1813, and unsuccessfully contested County Carlow, in opposition to Col. Bruen, in 1840.

Till 1838 he lived at Bishopscourt. He had also a residence at Athgarvan Lodge, Newbridge, and spent the latter days of his life in Dublin, where he had rooms at 36 Kildare Street (now known as "Kilworth House").

The History of the Kildare Hunt records the following recollection of Mr. Robert Kennedy :—

He (Frederick Ponsonby) contested Kildare, but was beaten by a so-called adventurer. He was beloved by all, and upon his death in 1849 his funeral was met by the people of Rathcoole, the coffin taken from the hearse and carried to Oughterard Hill, where he was buried. The bridge over the canal at Baronsrath is known as Ponsonby Bridge, for that name is engraved on a granite slab on each side. In a cottage close by is to be seen on the dresser half of a very handsome dish. It is kept there to this day in honour and in memory of him they called the Old Master. I agree with the old peasant when he said, "God be with the old times."

In 1910 Mr. Kennedy, writing to Lord Mayo, said :—

Nearly eighty years ago a very young child was sent upstairs to bring down his father (he was on crutches from a fall in the hunting field, for he was master and huntsman) to see an exquisitely dressed old gentleman who had called to see him. His father limped down in an old blue dressing-gown that wanted darning.

In broken tones that old gentleman, Mr. Frederick Ponsonby, told the master and huntsman, John Kennedy, of Johnstown, that he was leaving the country, having sold Bishopscourt, and from a box he took out a large piece of plate which he presented to the master, to be run for by the farmers of Kildare, to be won three years successively before becoming the property of the winner.

That gift was known as the Ponsonby Bowl, and was so run for at the Kildare Hunt Races. It was ultimately won by the Honourable Berkeley Wodehouse, who posed as a farmer in having married Mr. Ponsonby's niece, Miss Fanny Holmes, and settled at Athgarvan Lodge, now Mr. Pallin's. Miss Fanny Holmes was a famous rider, the only lady that hunted in those days, and a great sportswoman and supporter of the Curragh Coursing Club, for when the Wodehouses left Kildare, down went the Curragh coursing.

An old man¹ still living in the neighbourhood remembers Frederick Ponsonby, and says that he always wore a blue coat and a white hat, and that he died in the Kildare Street Club.

John Henry, 3rd Earl of Clonmel, who purchased this property on his marriage in 1838, lived here till his death. Both his sons, the 4th and 5th Earls, also resided here. On the latter's decease, unmarried, in 1896, it passed to his cousin, the 6th Earl, whose son and successor sold it, in 1914, to Edward Kennedy, Esq., the present owner.

¹ Christy Walshe, gate-keeper at Palmerston.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF THE KING'S COUNTY,

1655-1915.

By THOMAS U. SADLEIR.

1655. **Henry Gilbert, Kilminchy** (Queen's County); m. Martha, dau. of John Pigott, of Grangebegg, Queen's County. [Eldest s. of Sir William Gilbert, of Kilminchy, by Catherine, d. of Peyton Castillion.]
1656. **Henry L'Estrange, Moystown**; b. ; m. Elizabeth, d. of William Sandes, of Dublin; d. 1666. [Elder s. of Thomas L'Estrange, of Castle Strange, County Roscommon.]
1657. **Sir George Blundell, Bart., Blundell Manor**; m. Sarah, dau. of Sir William Colley, of Edenderry, King's County. [Eldest s. of Sir Francis, 1st Bart., of Blundell Manor, by Joyce, dau. of William Sergeant.]
- 1658 and 1659. **John Nelson, Clonagawney**; d. 1665.
- 1660 and 1661. **Philip Bigoe, Newtown**; m. 1st, Susan, dau. of Bigoe; and 2nd, Bridget, dau. of Sir George Herbert, Bart., of Durrow, King's County; d. 1666.
1662. **Laurence Parsons, Parsonstown**; b. 1637; m. Frances, d. and co-h. of William Savage, of Reban, County Kildare; d. 1698. [Eldest s. of William Parsons, of Parsonstown, by Dorothy, dau. of Sir Thos. Philips.]
1663. **Charles Lyons, Killeen**; m., 1st, dau. and h. of Colley Philips, of Clonarrow, King's County; and 2nd, Margaret, dau. of William Moore, of Tullyvin, County Cavan; d. 1694. [Second s. of William Lyons, of Killeen, who d. 1633.]
1664. **John Hallam, Hallam Hill** (Killmadonogue); d. 1672.
1665. **George Sankey, Balenrath**; b. ; m. Margaret, dau. of Sir George Colley, of Edenderry, King's County; d. 1691. [? S. of Nicholas Sankey, of Sankeystown, King's County.]
1666. **William L'Estrange, Castlecuffe**; b. ; m. Grany, dau. of Malone; d. 1677. [Younger s. of Thomas L'Estrange, of Castle Strange, County Roscommon.]

1667. **John Wakely, Ballyburly**; b. ; m. 1650, Cecilia, dau. of Edward Bermingham, of Grange, King's County. [Elder s. of Thomas Wakely, of Ballyburly, by Thomasine, dau. of Sir John Moore.]
1668. **Edward Herbert, Durrow**; b. 1620; m. 1662, Lady Hester Lambert, dau. of Charles, 1st Earl of Cavan; s. his father as 2nd Bart., and d. 1677. [S. and h. of Sir George, 1st Bart., by Frances, d. of Sir Edward FitzGerald, of Ticroghan, Meath.]
1669. **James Desborough, Cullenwaine.**
1670. **Samuel Rolle, Castletown**; d. s., p. 1698.
1671. **John Reading, Rachane (Rahan)**; m. Phoebe, dau. of Col. John Otway, of Cloghonan, County Tipperary; d. 1691.
1672. **John Baldwin, Shinrone**; m. Mary, d. of ; d. 169⁸.
1673. **Peter Purefoy, Ballylackin**; m. ; dau. of Cooper. [Fifth s. of Gamaliel Purefoy, of Warwickshire.]
1674. **Jonathan Darby, Leap Castle**; b. ; m. Deborah, ; d. 1685.
1675. **John Forth, Redwood (now Charleville)**; b. 1639; m. Mary, d. of Sir James Donnellan; d. 1680. [Eldest s. of Sir Robert Forth, Constable of Philipstown, by Margery, d. of Sir John Tyrrell, of The Pass.]
1676. **Thomas Franck, Coologue.**
1677. **Sir Thomas Dancer, Bart., Modreeny (County Tipperary)**; m. 1st, Sarah, widow of John Etchingham, of Dunbrody, County Wexford, and dau. of Rt. Hon. Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham; and 2nd, Bridget, widow of Philip Bigoe, of Newtown, King's County, previously of Garrett Talbot, and dau. of Sir George Herbert, Bart.; d. 1689.
1678. **John Leycester, Cloneril**; b. 1640; m. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Tyrrell, of Symondstown, County Westmeath; d. 31 March, 1684. [Son of John Leicester, of Kilmormick, who d. Aug., 1643, by Mary, dau. of Bryan Dunne.]
- 1679 and 1680. **James Wyar**; m. Margaret, dau. of John Netterville, of Castletown Kilpatrick, County Meath, and widow of Plunkett, of Mooretown, in that county.

1681. **Edward Bagot, Harristown**; b. 1620; m. 1659, Catherine, dau. of William Colborne, of Great Connell, County Kildare; d. 1711. [Son of James Bagot, of Ballinstown, County Limerick, who d. 1635, by Margaret, d. of John Power.]
- 1682 and 1683. **Robert Poyntz, Gaichborough**; b. ; m., 1681, Rebecca, dau. of John Gaich, M.D., of Gaichborough.
- 1684 and 1685. **Thomas L'Estrange Moystown**; b. 1656; m. Frances Peisley, dau. of Anthony Atkinson, of Cangort, King's County. [Eldest s. of Henry L'Estrange, High Sheriff, 1656.]
1686. **Edward Bagot, Harristown** (see return for 1681).
- 1687 and 1688. **Heward Oxburgh, Boveen**; m. , dau. of O'Carroll, of Boveen.
1689. **Francis Coghlan, Kilcolgan**.
1690. { **Terence Coghlan, Kincora**; m. Susanna, s. of Sir John Bellew.
Sir Laurence Parsons, Bart., Parsonstown (see return for 1662).
1691. **Richard Warburton, Garryhinch**; b. 1636; m. 1656, Judith, dau. of William Sandes, of Dublin; d. . [Eldest s. of Richard Warburton, of Dublin.]
1692. **Thomas Moore, Croghan**; m. April, 1669, Ellen, dau. of Dudley Colley, of Castle Carbury, County Kildare. [Eldest s. of John Moore, of Croghan, by dau. of Sir William Sambach.]
1693. **Geoffrey Lyons, Killeen**; b. 1654; m. Jane, d. of John Moore, of Croghan, King's County; d. 1709. [Eldest s. of Charles Lyons, High Sheriff 1663.]
1694. **Francis Wemyss, Rosetown** (County Kildare); m. 1st, Joyce, dau. of William Blundell; and 2nd, Mary, d. of McCulloch; d. 1738. [Only s. of Maurice Wemyss, who d. 1670.]
1695. **John Wakely, Ballyburly**; b. 1655; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Oliver Lambart, of Painstown, Meath; d. 1713. [Eldest s. of John Wakely, High Sheriff 1667.]
1696. **Charles Wainman**.

1697. **John Baldwin, junior, Corolanty**; m. 1674, Elizabeth, dau. of Bolton; d. 1699. [S. of Capt. John Baldwin, High Sheriff 1672.]
1698. **Hector Vaughan, Dromoyle**; b. ; m. 1st, 1664, Mary, dau. and h. of Captain William Peisley, of Knocknamease, King's County; 2nd, 1685, Anne, dau. of Webster; d. 1710. [S. of John Vaughan, by Jane, d. of Bullen.]
1699. **James Sterling, Whigsborough (Dowras)**; m. Patience, dau. of Richard Hansard; d. 1734.
1700. **John Moore, Croghan**; m. 1st, 1697, Mary, dau. of Elnathan Lum, of Dublin; and 2nd, Elizabeth, dau. of John Sankey, of Tenelick, County Longford, widow of Sir John King, Bart.; d. 1725. [Son of Thomas Moore, High Sheriff 1692.]
1701. **Richard Warburton, Garryhinch**; b. 1664; m. 1695, Elizabeth, dau. of John Pigott; d. 1715. [Only s. of Richard Warburton, High Sheriff 1691.]
1702. **Geoffrey Lyons, Killeen** (see return for 1693).
1703. **John Reading, Readingstown (Rahan)**; m. Elinor, dau. of John Bor, of Ballyawley, County Dublin; d. 1747. [Eldest s. of John Reading, High Sheriff 1671.]
1704. **William Purefoy, Purefoy's Place**; m. 1698, Martha, dau. of Gideon Delaune, of Dublin; d. s. p. 1737. [Second s. of Col. William Purefoy, of Purefoy's Place, who d. 1699.]
1705. **Francis Heaton, Mount Heaton**; b. ; m. 1704, Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Curtis, of Inane, County Tipperary, M.P.; d. 1736. [Third s. of Rev. Richard Heaton, Dean of Clonfert, of Balliskanagh (Mount Heaton), by Grissel, dau. and h. of Francis Medhop.]
1706. **Thomas Franck, Franckfort**; b. 1668; m. Margaret, d. of Evringham, d. s. p. 1731. [Eldest s. of Thomas Franck, High Sheriff 1676.]
1707. **Peter Holmes, Johnstown (County Tipperary)**; b. 1675; m. 1st, Lucy, 2nd dau. of William Sprigge, of Cloonivoe, King's County; 2nd, Anne, widow of Richard Malone, previously of William L'Estrange, dau. of Sir Thomas Crosbie. [Son of George Holmes, of New Hall, County Kildare.]

1708. **Samuel Lowe, Barnan** ; m. Anne ; d. 1710. [Son and heir of Samuel Lowe, of Cloneril, King's County, who d. 1703.]
1709. **William Adair, Litter** ; b. ; m. 1699, Mary, dau. of Henry L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County ; d. [S. of Archibald Adair, of Litter, who d. 1692.]
1710. **Albert Nesbitt, Tubberdaly** ; d. unkm.
1711. **James Forth, Redwood** (now Charleville Forest) ; b. ; m. 1702, Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Nicholas Coddington, of Holmpatrick, County Dublin, and wid. of Sir William Handcock, Recorder of Dublin ; d. 1731. [Son of John Forth, High Sheriff 1675.]
1712. **Hon. Charles Patrick Plunket, Dillonstown** (County Louth) ; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Stratford, of Belan, County Kildare. [Son of Matthew, 7th Lord Louth, by his 2nd wife, Anne, dau. of William Hamilton, of Lisloony, King's County.]
1713. **George Holmes, Lisloony** ; b. 1676 ; m. 1st, Catherine, ; 2nd, 1703, Isabella, dau. of Rev. Andrew Hamilton, of Kilskeery, Co. Tyrone ; d. 1734. [Younger s. of George Holmes, of New Hall, Co. Kildare.]
1714. **Willam Sprigge, Cloonivoe** ; m. 1708, Catherine, dau. of Edward Denny, of Tralee, Kerry ; d. 1735. [Eldest s. of William Sprigge, of Cloonivoe.]
1715. **Colley Lyons, River Lyons** ; b. ; m. 1706, Susanna, dau. of Elnathan Lum, of Lumville, King's County ; d. 1741. [Eldest s. of Geoffrey Lyons, High Sheriff 1693.]
1716. **Lancelot Sandes, Kilcavan** ; m. , dau. of Thomas Pigot of Dysert, Queen's County ; d. 1728. [Son of Capt. John Sandes, of Kilcavan.]
1717. **Benjamin Frend, Myrtle Grove** ; b. ; m. Bridget, dau. of Edward Kynaston, of London ; d. [Only s. of Benjamin Frend, of Boskell, County Limerick, by dau. of Rev. John Padfield.]
1718. **Samuel Lowe, Cloneril** ; m. dau. of Lancelot Sandes, of Kilcavan, Queen's County. [Only s. of Samuel Lowe, High Sheriff 1708.]

1719. John Walsh, Ballinrath; m. Anne, widow of Nelson.
1720. Henry Malone, Litter; m. Margaret, dau. of L'Estrange; d. 1739. [Second s. of Edmond Malone, of Ballynahown, Westmeath, by Anne, dau. of Henry L'Estrange, of Moystown.]
1721. { George L'Estrange, Ballynahown (County Westmeath); m. Anne; d. Aug. 1721. [Second s. of Thomas L'Estrange, High Sheriff 1684.]
- { Jeffrey Luther, Ballyboy, in room of George L'Estrange, deceased.
1722. Jeffrey Luther, Ballyboy.
1723. { Purefoy Lum, Lumville; unmarried; d. 1723. [Eldest s. of Elnathan Lum.]
- { Thomas Lum, Lumville; m. 1726, Sarah, dau. and co-h. of Francis Heaton, of Mount Heaton, King's County; d. 1743. [Second s. of Elnathan Lum, of Dublin, by Dorothea, dau. of Peter Purefoy, of Ballylackin, King's County, M.P.]
1724. Thomas Lum, Lumville.
1725. Pigot Sandes, Kilcavan; m. Susanna, dau. of Henry Warren, of Grangebeg. [S. of Lancelot, of Kilcavan, by dau. of Thomas Pigot, of Dysart, Queen's County.]
1726. Thomas Wakely, Ballyburly; b. 1688; m. 1733, Lydia, dau. of Page, of Barberstown, County Kildare; d. 1751. [Eldest s. of John Wakely, High Sheriff 1695.]
1727. Robert Lovett, Dromoyle; b. ; m. Sarah, dau. of Jonathan Ashe, of Ashe Grove, County Tipperary; d. . [S. of Col. John Lovett, of Dublin, by Susanna, dau. of Laurence Lovett.]
1728. James Nesbitt, Tubberdaly; m. Medicis, dau. of Nathaniel Lucas; d. 1741.
1729. Peter Marsh, jun., Moyalley; m. Anne, dau. of . . . Richardson; d. 1740. [Son and heir of Peter Marsh, of Moyalley, who d. 1736, by Mary, dau. of John Lowe, of Fairfield, Westmeath.]
1730. Edmond Armstrong, Rushinagh; b. ; m. 1722, Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of George Holmes, of Lisloony, King's County, M.P.; d. 1745. [Elder s. of William Armstrong, of Stonestown, King's County, by Alice, d. of Francis Coghlan, of Kilcolgan Castle, King's County.]

1731. **Hugh Wilton, Cloneen**; m. 1716, Elizabeth, dau. of John Wakely, of Ballyburly, King's County.
1732. **John Banquier, Leap**.
1733. **Newcomen L'Estrange, Moystown**; b. ;
m. Mary, dau. of Anthony Atkinson, of Cangort,
King's County.
1734. **David Fraser, The Park**; m. Dorothy, dau. of Thomas L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County. [Son of George Fraser, of Park, by Elizabeth D'Angennes.]
1735. **John Baldwin, Corolanty**; b. 1704; m. 1734, Mary, dau. of William Wall, of Coolnamuck, County Waterford, M.P.; d. 1754. [Elder s. of Thomas Baldwin, of Corolanty, who died 1732, by Mary, eldest d. of John Eyre, of Eyre Court, County Galway.]
1736. **Hurd Wetherelt, Castletown**; m. 1717, Frances, dau. of Heighington, of Donard, County Wicklow; d. 1751. [Eldest s. of William Wetherelt, of Castletown, by Maria, d. of Humphrey Hurd.]
1737. **Humphrey Minchin, Busherstown**; b. ;
m. 1737, Catherine, dau. of Godfrey Greene, of Greenville, County Kilkenny; d. 1777. [Second s. of Paul Minchin, of Ballinakill, by Henrietta, dau. of Joseph Bunbury.]
1738. **William Peisley Vaughan, Golden Grove**; b. 1666; m. 1697, Anne, dau. of Thomas Sadleir, of Sopwell Hall, County Tipperary; d. 1753. [Eldest s. of Hector Vaughan, High Sheriff, 1698.]
1739. **Warneford Armstrong, Ballycumber**; b. 1699; m. 1st, 1719, Elizabeth, dau. of Milo Bagot, of Kilcourcey; 2nd, Jane, dau. of Lewis Jones; 3rd, Frances, dau. of William Gray; d. 1767. [Eldest s. of Andrew Armstrong, of Ballycumber, by Lucy, dau. of George Charnock.]
1740. **John Frend, Ballyreehy**; b. ; m. 1st, 1728, Margaret, dau. of Col. Josias Campbell, of Mt. Campbell, County Leitrim; 2nd, 1738, Jane, dau. of Henry Vereker, of Roxborough, County Limerick; 3rd, Elizabeth, dau. of Ward; d. 1749. [S. of Benjamin Frend, High Sheriff, 1717.]

1741. **Nicholas Biddulph, Fortall**; b. ; m. 1736, Patience, eldest dau. of Thomas Colley, of Killurin, King's County; d. 1762. [Only s. of Francis Biddulph, of Rathrobin, King's County, by Mary, dau. of Robert Jackson, of Knockinglass, County Tipperary.]
1742. **Henry L'Estrange, Moystown**; m. Frances, dau. of Henry Malone, of Litter; d. 1774. [S. of William L'Estrange, of Moystown, by dau. of Henry Talbot.]
1743. **Samuel Lucas, Estcourt**; m. 1st, Eleanor, dau. of John Cooke, of Cookesborough, and 2nd, 1727, Hannah, dau. of Humphrey Minchin, of Ballinakill, County Tipperary; d. 1767. [Son of Nathaniel Lucas.]
1744. **Henry Lyons, River Lyons**; b. 1721; m. 1743, Anne, dau. of the Rt. Hon. George Rochfort, M.P., of Belvedere; d. 1782. [Elder s. of Colley Lyons, High Sheriff 1715.]
1745. **Herbert Rawson, Durrow**; d. 1747. [Fourth s. of Philip Rawson, who d. 1739, by Martha, d. of Joseph Stepney, of Abingdon, County Limerick.]
1746. **Thomas Colley, Killurin**; m. , dau. of Drake; d. 1768. [Eldest s. of Arthur Colley, of Killurin, King's County, and Kilrorey, Queen's County, who d. 1728.]
1747. **John Bagot, Ard**; b. 1702; m. 1728, Mary, dau. of Herbert, of Durrow, King's County; d. 1760. [Son of Col. Milo Bagot, who d. 1739, by Margaret, d. of Armstrong.]
1748. **Francis Browne, Riverstown**; b. 1712; m. Margaret, dau. of Warneford Armstrong, of Ballycumber, King's County; d. 1783. [S. of Daniel Browne, of Riverstown.]
1749. **John Lovett, Rathegan**.
1750. **Arthur Judge, Readingstown (Rahan)**; m. 1745, Anne, dau. of Peter Marsh, of Moyalley, King's County, d.s.p. [Eldest s. of Peter Judge, of Ballysheil, King's County, by Mary, dau. of Nicholas Toler, of Graige, County Tipperary.]
1751. **Andrew Armstrong, Gallen**; b. 1730; m. 1752, Constantia, dau. of John Pigot, of Prospect, Queen's County; d. 1786. [Son of Edmund Armstrong, High Sheriff 1730.]

1752. **George Fraser, Cuba House** ; m. 1st, 1752, Judith, dau of Col. Jean Degennes, of Portarlinton, and 2nd, Catherine, dau. of Anthony Atkinson, of Cangort, King's County. [S. of David Fraser, High Sheriff 1734.]
1753. **William Parsons, Parsonstown** ; b. 1731 ; m. 1754, Mary, dau. and h. of John Cleare, of Kilbury, County Tipperary ; d. 1790. [Eldest s. of Sir Laurence Parsons, 3rd Bart., by Mary, d. and co-h. of William Sprigge, of Cloonivoe, King's County.]
1754. **Peter Marsh, Moyalley** ; d. unm. 1777. [Second son of Peter Marsh, High Sheriff 1729.]
1755. **Francis Lum, Lumville** ; b. 1733 ; m. 1757, Rebecca, dau. and co-h. of Richard Forster, of Forrest, County Dublin ; d. 1797. [Son of Thomas Lum, High Sheriff 1724.]
1756. **Andrew Armstrong, Clara** ; b. 1727 ; m. 1756, Deborah, dau. and h. of Samuel Simpson, of Oatfields, County Galway ; d. 1802. [Eldest s. of Warneford Armstrong, High Sheriff 1739.]
1757. **Vans Wetherelt, Castletown** ; d.s.p. 1764. [Only s. of Hurd Wetherelt, High Sheriff 1736.]
1758. **John Eyre, Eyrecourt** (County Galway) ; b. 1720 ; m. 1746, Eleanor, dau. of James Staunton, of Galway ; d. 1781. [Eldest s. of Very Rev. Giles Eyre, of Eyrecourt, Dean of Killaloe, by Mary, d. of Richard Cox, of Castletown, County Kilkenny.]
1759. **John O'Connor, Mount Pleasant** (now Gartnamona) ; m. 1752, Mary, dau. of Robert Malone, Serjeant-at-law ; d. 1765. [Son of Maurice O'Connor, by Mary, dau. of Peter, *de jure* 4th Earl of Fingall.]
1760. **Frederick Gore, Philipstown** ; m. 1st, 1751, Hon. Mary Molesworth, only dau. of John, 2nd Viscount Molesworth, and 2nd, 1762, Mary, dau. of Sir Ralph Gore, 4th Bart. [Fourth s. of Very Rev. William Gore, Dean of Down, by Honora, d. of Henry Prittie, of Kilboy, County Tipperary.]
1761. **William Weldon, Roscomroe** ; m. 1730, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Westenra, of Dublin ; d. 1763. [Eldest dau. of Robert Weldon, by Coelia, 6th dau. of Alexander Cosby, of Stradbally, Queen's County.]

1762. **Thomas Coghlan, Garrycastle** ; m. Anne, d. of Cary, of Dungiven, County Donegal ; d. 1794. [S. of Felix, of Garrycastle, by Ellen, dau. of Edmund Malone, of Dublin.]
1763. **John Wakely, Ballyburley** ; m. 1764, Henrietta, dau. of Benjamin Everard, of Three Castles, County Wicklow, and widow of Robert Gilbert, of Humphreystown, County Wicklow. [Eldest s. of Thomas Wakely, High Sheriff 1726.]
1764. **Daniel Chenevix, Ballycommon** ; m. 1756, Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Arabin ; d. 1776. [Eldest s. of Col. Philip Chenevix, of Dublin, by Mary, d. of Reinblierre.]
1765. **Sir Duke Gifford, Bart., Castlejordan** ; m. Mary, dau. and co-h. of Alexander Eustace, of Cradoekstown, County Kildare ; d. 1798. [Only son of Sir Thomas Gifford, Bart., by Eleanor, dau. of Robt. Edgeworth, of Longwood.]
1766. **William Peisley Vaughan, Golden Grove** ; b. 1739 ; m. 1764, Mary, dau. of Rev. Nicholas Synge, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe ; d. 1809. [Son of William Peisley Vaughan, who d. v. p. 1746, by Mary, dau. of the Rev. John French.]
1767. **Charles Curtis, Ballina** ; d. unm. 1773 (?). [Second s. of Rev. Robert Curtis, of Inane, County Tipperary.]
1768. **John Minchin, Busherstown** ; m. , dau. of Ellard. [Eldest s. of Humphrey Minchin, High Sheriff 1737.]
1769. **George Stepney, Durrow** ; m. Letitia, d. of Rev. Arthur Champagné, Dean of Clonmacnois ; d. 1793. [Eldest s. of Stepney Rawson Stepney, of Abingdon, County Limerick, by Lucy, dau. of Johnson.]
1770. { **Milo Bagot, Kilcoursey** ; m. Sophia, d. and co-h. of Hurd Wetherelt, of Castletown, King's County.
1770. { **Gilbert Holmes, Belmont** ; m. 1752, Mary, dau. of Francis Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson ; d. 1810. [Son of George Holmes, High Sheriff 1713.]
1771. **Gilbert Holmes, Belmont.**
1772. **Owen Moony, The Doon** ; m. 1757, Jane, dau. of Robert Holmes, of Johnstown, County Tipperary ; d. 1789. [Son of John Mooney, of Lackagh, by Mary, dau. of Owen Mooney, of Esker Castle.]

1773. **Andrew Armstrong, Castle Armstrong**; b. 1724; Capt. H. E. I. C. S., m. Mary, widow of Governor George Scott, of Bengal, and dau. of Bidwell; d. 1789. [3rd s. of William Armstrong, of Endrim, who d. 1727, by Rebecca, d. of Bigoe Henzell.]
1774. **Denis Bowes Daly, Streamstown**; m. 1780, Charlotte, dau. of the Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby, of Bishopscount, County Kildare, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons; d. 1821. [Only son of Hyacinth Daly, of Dalystown, County Galway.]
1775. **Robert Lauder, Moyclare**; m. 1769, Barbara, dau. of Thomas Bernard, of Castletown, King's County. [Son of George Lauder, of Moyclare, by Catherine, dau. of Peter Judge, of Ballysheil, King's County.]
1776. **Ulysses North, Killygally**; m. Anne, dau. of Rev. Hugh Parker. [Eldest s. of Roger North, of Newcastle, County Westmeath, by Mary, d. of Ulick Browne, of Slane, County Meath.]
1777. **Christopher Bor, Downa**; m. 1777, Anne, dau. of Edward Loftus, of Grange, and Annefield, Meath; d. 1807. [Son of Humphrey Bor, by Martha, dau. of James Nugent, of Clonlost, County Westmeath.]
1778. **Abraham Fuller, Woodfield**; m. 1776, Catherine, dau. of Adam Williams, of Williamstown, King's County; d. 1842. [Son of John Fuller, of Woodfield, by Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Bryanton, of Ballymahon, County Longford.]
1779. **Sir William Parsons, Bart., Parsonstown** (see return for 1753).
1780. **John Drought, junior, Whigsborough**; b. 1751; m. 1772, Isabella, dau. and co-h. of George Meares, of Dublin; d. 1814. [Only s. of John Drought, of Whigsborough, by Susanna, dau. of Adam Mitchell, of Rathgibbon.]
1781. **Daniel Bagot, Kilcoursey**; m. Sarah, dau. and co-h. of Abraham Clibborn, of Clara Lodge, King's County. [Son of Charles Bagot, of Kilcoursey, by Temperance, dau. of Daniel Browne, of Riverstown.]
1782. **John King, Ballylin**; b. 1760; unmarried. [Eldest s. of John King, of Fermoy, County Longford, and subsequently of Ballylin, by Alice, dau. of Ross Mahon, of Castlegar, County Galway.]

1783. **Maurice Nugent O'Connor, Mount Pleasant** ; b. 1755 ; m. 1794, Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Burke, 1st Bart., of Marble Hill, County Galway ; d. 1818. [Eldest s. of John O'Connor, High Sheriff, 1759.]
1784. **James Franck Rolleston, Franckfort** ; b. 1742 ; m. 1st, Ellen, dau. of Rev. Stephen Rolleston ; and 2nd, 1766, Jane, dau. of Charles Bagge, of Lismore, County Waterford ; d. 1800. [Son of Francis Rolleston, of Franckfort, by Frances Everingham.]
1785. **Thomas Bernard, Castletown** (now Castle Bernard) ; m. 1st, 1768, Mary, dau. of Jonathan Willington, of Castle Willington, County Tipperary ; and 2nd, 1780, Margaret, dau. and co-h. of Nicholas Biddulph, of Fortall, King's County, and widow of Alexander Cornwall, of Lismola, County Limerick ; d. 1815. [Son of Thomas Bernard, of Castletown, who d. 1788, by his first wife, Jane, dau. of Adam Mitchell, of Rathgibbon, King's County, and widow of Armstrong.]
1786. **John Warburton, Garryhinch** ; m. 1774, Martha, dau. of Richard Bowes Benson, of Dublin ; d. 1806. [Son of George Warburton, of Dublin, by Jane, dau. of Richard Le Hunte, of Artramont, County Wexford.]
1787. **Jonathan Darby, Leap** ; b. 1713 ; m. 1745, Susanna, dau. of Jonathan Lovett, of Kingswell, County Tipperary ; d. 1776. [Eldest s. of Jonathan Darby, of Leap, by Anna Maria, d. of Benjamin Frend.]
1788. **John Spinner, Milltown** ; b. 1760 ; m. 1803, Martha, dau. of James Middleton Berry, of Middleton, County Westmeath. [Son of Thomas Spinner, of Milltown, by Elizabeth.]
1789. **Thomas Drought, Droughtville** ; b. 1755 ; m. Frances Maria, dau. of Col. the Hon. Thomas Wallon, President of the Council of Jamaica ; d. 1833. [S. of Thomas Drought, of the Heath, by Caroline, dau. of Warneford Armstrong, of Clara.]
1790. **William Carrol, (Mooney), The Doon** ; m. 1783, Isabella, only child of Owen Mooney, of the Doon, King's County.
1791. **George Sandes, Kilcavan** ; m. 1790 , d. of John Marshall, of County Kerry ; d. 1796. [Eldest s. of Lancelot Sandes, of Kilcavan, by Mary Dorothea, dau. of Lancelot Sandes, of Carrig-a-foyle, Kerry.]

1792. **Thomas Ryder Pepper, junior, Loughton**; b. 1771; m. 1792
Anne, dau. of John Bloomfield, of Newport, County
Tipperary; d. 1828. [Only s. of Thomas Pepper, of
Loughton, Major 14th Lt. Dragoons, by Mary, d. of
Rt. Rev. John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam.]
1793. **Henry Peisley L'Estrange, Moystown**; b. 1732; m. 1765,
Mary, dau. of Christopher Carleton, of Market Hill,
County Sligo; d. 1796. [Eldest s. of Henry L'Estrange,
High Sheriff, 1742.]
1794. **Robert James Enraght, The Doon**; b. 1770; m. 1794,
Isabella, dau. of John Drought, of Whigsborough,
King's County; d. 1842. [Only s. of Francis Enraght-
Mooney, of The Doon, by Helen, dau. of Robert Mulock.]
1795. **Robert Sandford Palmer, Parsonstown**; b. 1765; m. Mary
Anne, dau. of Simon Farthing Davies, of Farthingville,
County Cork; d. 1835. [Eldest s. of Henry Palmer,
of Birr, by Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. George Stevenson,
of Dromoyle, King's County.]
1796. **John Wakely, Ballyburley**; m. 1788, Mary Anne, dau. of
Francis Longworth, of Creggan Castle, County West-
meath; d.s.p. 1842. [Eldest s. of John Wakely, High
Sheriff 1763.]
1797. **Thomas Longworth Dames, Greenhill**; b. 1768; m. 1788,
Jane, dau. of Mansel Burke; d. 1825. [Third son of
Francis Longworth, of Creggan, County Westmeath, by
Elizabeth, dau. and h. of Thomas Dames.]
1798. **Thomas Bernard, jun., Castle Bernard**; b. 1769; m. 1st,
1800, Hon. Elizabeth Prittie, dau. of Henry, 1st Lord
Dunalley, and 2nd, 1814, Lady Catherine Hely-
Hutchinson, sister of John, 3rd Earl of Donoughmore;
d. 1834. [Son of Thomas Bernard, High Sheriff 1785.]
1799. **Verney Darby, Annvilla**; b. 1754; m. 1778, Anna Maria,
dau. of George Maquay, of Dublin; d. 1818. [Fifth
s. of Jonathan Darby, of Leap, by Susanna, dau. of
Robert Lovett, of Dromoyle, King's County.]
1800. **James Ruddock Gray, Ballincor**; b. 1760; unmarried;
d. 1825. [Only s. of Francis Gray, of Lehana, County
Cork, by Elizabeth, dau. and h. of James Ruddock.]
1801. **John Armstrong Drought, Lettybrook**; b. 1762; m.
1784, Letitia, dau. of John Head, of Ashley Park,
County Tipperary; d. 1839. [Second s. of Thomas
Drought, of the Heath, by Caroline, dau. of Warneford
Armstrong, of Clara.]

1802. **Charles Baldwin, Boveen** ; m. Mary, dau. of Sir Nathaniel Barry, Bart., of Dublin. [S. of Richard Baldwin, of the Four Crosses, County Wicklow, who d. 1795, by Grace, dau. of the Hon. John Evans, of Bulgaden Hall, County Limerick.]
1803. **Jackson Wray Atkinson, Cangort** ; b. 1766 ; m. 1794, Sarah, dau. of Richard Caddell, of Downpatrick ; d. 1846. [Third son of Rev. Guy Atkinson, by Jane, dau. of Charles Maule.]
1804. **James Franck Rolleston, Franckfort** ; b. 1767 ; m. 1806, Dorothea, eldest dau. of William Minchin, of Greenhills, County Tipperary ; d.s.p. 1826. [Son of James Franck Rolleston, High Sheriff 1784.]
1805. **William Peisley Vaughan, Golden Grove** ; b. 1774 ; unmarried ; d. 1842. [S. of William Peisley Vaughan, High Sheriff 1766.]
1806. **Maunsell Andrews, Firmount** ; b. 1770 ; m. 1st, 1792, Mary, dau. of Samuel Gason, and 2nd, 1801, Mary, dau. of Rev. Ralph Hawtrey ; d. 1864. [Second s. of John Andrews, of Rathenny, by Anne, dau. of Humphrey Jones.]
1807. **John Downing Nesbitt, Tubberdaly** ; m. 1800, Jane, dau. of Gen. Brady, R.A., of Leixlip, County Kildare ; d. 1847. [Son of Rev. Alexander Clotworthy Downing, by Tamison, dau. of James Nesbitt, of Tubberdaly.]
1808. **John Drought, jun., Clonbela** ; b. 1782 ; m. 1805, Anne, dau. of Rev. Philip Perceval, of Temple House, County Sligo. [Son of John Drought, High Sheriff 1780.]
1809. **Thomas St. George Armstrong, Mount Carteret** ; b. 1765 ; m. 1792, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Priaulx, of Guernsey ; d. 1844. [Third s. of Andrew Armstrong, of Garry Castle, by Elizabeth, dau. of James Buchanan.]
1810. **George Arbuthnot Holmes, Mount Prospect** ; b. 1788 ; m. 1813, Jane, dau. of John Moore, of Clara, King's County ; d. 1847. [Eldest s. of Richard Holmes, of Prospect, by Elizabeth Telford.]
1811. **Andrew Armstrong, Gallen** ; b. 1785 ; m. 1835, Frances, dau. of George Alexander Fullerton, of Ballintoy Castle, County Antrim, and Westwood, Hants ; d. 1863. [Eldest s. of Edmund Armstrong, of Gallen, by Elizabeth, dau. of Frederick Trench, of Woodlawn.]

1812. **George Meares John Drought, Castleview**; m. Jane, dau. of Thomas Acton, of West Acton, County Wicklow; d. 1844. [Second s. of John Drought, High Sheriff 1780.]
1813. **Humphrey Bor, Downa**; m. Jane, dau. of Edward John Briscoe, of Riverdale, County Westmeath. [Eldest s. of Christopher Bor, of Ballindoolan, by Anne, dau. of Edward Loftus, of Grange.]
1814. **Henry Spinner, Corolanty**; b. 1770; m. 1796, Elizabeth, dau. of John Drought, of Whigsborough, King's County. [Fifth s. of Thomas Spinner, of Milltown, King's County.]
1815. **George Marsh, Ballinaminton**; b. 1765; m. Jane Ryves; d. 1857. [Son of Peter Marsh, of Ballinaminton, who d. 1803, by his first wife, Ellen, dau. of George Homan, of Surock, County Westmeath.]
1816. **Col. Henry Peisley L'Estrange, Moystown**; b. 1793; m. 1817, Mary, dau. of Francis Bennett, of Thomastown, King's County; d. 1847. [Eldest s. of Col. Henry Peisley L'Estrange, by Grace, dau. of George Burdett.]
1817. **Richard Malone, Pallas Park**. [Only s. of Henry Malone, by Catherine, dau. of Richard Plunket.]
1818. **Edmund Armstrong, Gallen**; b. 1754; m. 1783, Elizabeth, 3rd dau. of Frederick Trench, of Woodlawn, County Galway. [Eldest s. of Andrew Armstrong, High Sheriff 1751.]
1819. **Garrett O'Moore, jun., Cloghan Castle**. [Eldest s. of Garrett Moore or O'Moore, of Cloghan Castle, who d. 1833, by Mary, dau. of John Bateman, of Altavilla, County Limerick.]
1820. **Francis Moony, The Doon**; b. 1795; m. 1829, Catherine, dau. of Lundy Foot, of Orlagh, County Dublin; d. 1857. [Only s. of Robert James Enraght Moony; High Sheriff 1794.]
1821. **Lieut.-Col. John Head Drought, Lettybrook**; b. 1790; m. 1853, Frances, dau. of Henry Spinner, of Corolanty; d. 1876. [Eldest son of John Armstrong Drought, High Sheriff 1801.]
1822. **Thomas Homan Mulock, Bellair**; b. 1770; m. Catherine, dau. of Thomas Berry, of Eglis Castle, King's County; d.s.p. 1843. [Third s. of Rev. John Mulock, by Anne, dau. of Richard Homan, of Moate.]

1823. **Benjamin Lucas, Mount Lucas**; b. 1774; m. 1809, Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Henry Ormsby; d. 1847. [Second s. of John Lucas, of Mount Lucas, by Mary, only dau. of Robert Montgomery.]
1824. **George Minchin, Busherstown**; b. 1784; m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Studdert, of Elm Hill, County Limerick. [Second s. of John Minchin, High Sheriff 1768.]
1825. **Charles William Viscount Tullamore, Charleville Forest**; b. 1801; m. 1821, Harriet, dau. of Col. Campbell, of Shawfield, Argyleshire; d. 1851. [Only s. of Charles William, 1st Earl of Charleville.]
1826. **Sir Robert Waller, Bart., Fortal**; m. 1796, Mary, dau. of Thomas Bernard, of Castle Bernard, King's County, and 2nd, 1806, Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Biddulph, of Borrisoleigh, County Tipperary, widow of Jonathan Willington; d. 1826. [Eldest s. of Sir Robert Waller, 1st Bart., of Lisbrien, County Tipperary, by Catherine, dau. and co-h. of Rev. Charles Moore.]
- William Trench, Cangort Park**; b. 1769; m. 1798, Sarah, only dau. of Hon. Robert Moore; d. 1849. [Fourth s. of Frederick Trench, of Woodlawn, County Galway, by Mary, dau. of Francis Sadleir, of Sopwell Hall, County Tipperary.]
1827. **William Henry Magan, Clonearl**; b. 1790; m. 1817, dau. and co-h. of Dudley Loftus, of Killyan, Meath, and widow of Col. Thomas L. Allen. [Eldest s. of Arthur Magan, of Clonearl, by Hannah Georgina, d. of Rev. Henry Tilson, of Eagle Hill, County Kildare.]
1828. **Hardress Lloyd, Gloster**; b. 1782; unmarried; d. 1860. [Eldest s. of John Lloyd, of Gloster, by Jane, dau. of Thomas Lehunte.]
1829. **Sir William Cox, Knight**; b. 1776; m. 1820, Anna, dau. of Robert Hickson, of Dingle, County Kerry; d. 1864. [Son of John Cox, of Cooleliffe, County Wexford, by Sarah, d. of Richard Donovan.]
1830. **Valentine Bennett, Thomastown**; m. 1824, Elizabeth, dau. of George Ryan, of Inch, County Tipperary; d. 1839. [Younger s. of Francis Bennett, of Thomastown, by Elizabeth Laffan.]
1831. **James Franck Rolleston, Franckfort**; b. 1806; m. 1828, Georgiana, dau. of John Bland, of Blandsfort, Queen's County; d. 1875. [Eldest s. of Charles Rolleston, of Silverhills, King's County, by Helena, d. of Richard Maunsell.]

1832. **Francis Longworth Dames, Greenhill**; b. 1789; m. 1st, 1830, Anne, dau. of Rev. Travers Hume, D.D., and 2nd, 1839, Elizabeth, dau. of Ralph Smyth, of Gaybrook, Westmeath; d. 1863. [Eldest s. of Thomas Longworth Dames, High Sheriff 1797.]
1833. **John Tibeaud, Portneinch**; b. 1784; m. 1837, Letitia, dau. of Sir William Richardson, Bart., of Augher, Tyrone, and widow of Robert Johnson. [Eldest s. of Oliver Tibeaud, by Susan, dau. of William Mason.]
1834. **Michael Cusack-Smith, Newtown**; b. 1793; m. 1820, Eliza, dau. of C. R. Moore; d. 1859. [Eldest s. of Sir William Cusack-Smith, 2nd Bart., Baron of the Exchequer, by Hester, dau. of Thomas Berry, of Eglis Castle.]
1835. **Hector, Viscount Glandine, Durrow Abbey**; b. 1810; m. 1848, Stewart Lindesay, dau. of Sir Henry Bethune, Bart.; d. 1873. [Eldest son of Hector John, 2nd Earl of Norbury, by Elizabeth, dau. of William Brabazon.]
1836. **Andrew Armstrong, Gallen**; b. 1786; m. 1835, Frances, dau. of George Alexander Fullerton, of Ballintoy Castle, County Antrim; d. 1863. (See return for 1811.)
1837. **Capt Joseph Smith, Mount Butler**; m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Kemmis, of Shaen, Queen's County, and widow of Sir Arthur Carden, 2nd Bart.; d. 1842.
1838. **Michael Bernard Mullins, Ballyeighan**; b. 1808. [Son of Bernard Mullins, of Ballyeighan, by Bridget, dau. of Michael Hoey.]
1839. **William, Viscount Oxmantown, Parsonstown**; b. 1800; m. 1836 Mary, d. and co-h. of John Wilmer Field, of Heaton Hall, Yorks; d. 1867. [Eldest s. of Lawrence, 2nd Earl of Rosse, by Alice, dau. of John Lloyd, of Gloster, King's County.]
1840. **Sandford Palmer, Ballinlough**; b. 1803; m. 1826, Mary, dau. of Edward Hoare Reeves, of Ballyglisane, County Cork; d. 1871. [Son of Robert Sandford Palmer, High Sheriff 1795.]
1841. **Garrett O'Moore, Cloghan Castle**; b. 1810; d. 1864. [Son of Garrett O'Moore, High Sheriff 1819.]
1842. **Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bernard, Castle Bernard**; b. 1816; unmarried; d. 1882. [Eldest son of Thomas Bernard, High Sheriff 1798.]

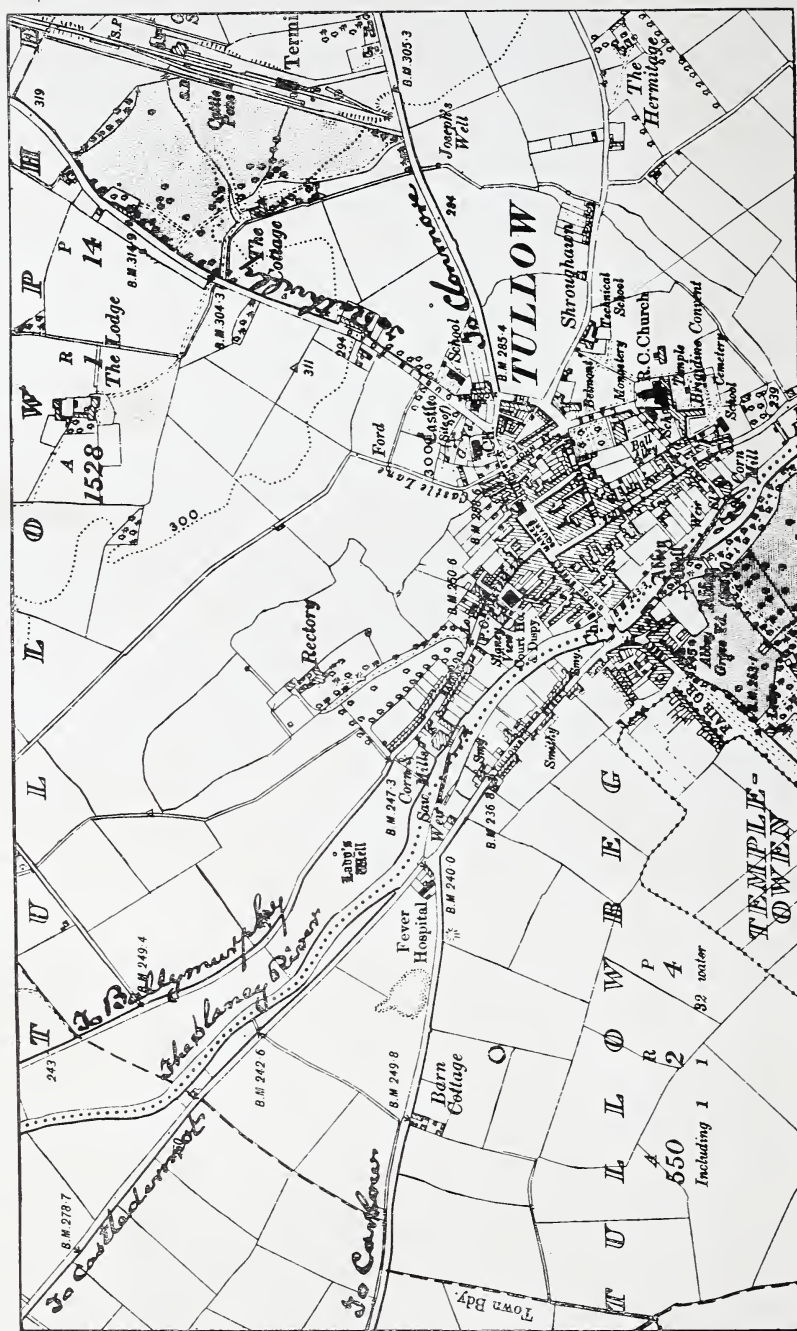
1843. **Henry Trench, Newtown**; b. 1807; m. 1836, Hon. Georgiana Bloomfield, dau. of Benjamin, 1st Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., G.C.H.; d. 1881. [Second son of William Trench, High Sheriff 1826.]
1844. **Thomas Hackett, Moor Park**; b. 1798; m. 1830, Jane, dau. of Bernard Shaw, of Monkstown Castle, County Cork; d. 1869. [Son of Simpson Hackett, of Rivers-town, County Tipperary, by Sarah, d. of Thomas Mitchell.]
1845. **Richard Warburton, Garryhinch**; b. 1804; m. 1844, Mary, dau. and h. of Lieut.-Col. Kelly, of Millbrook, King's County; d. 1862. [Second son of Richard Warburton.]
1846. **Henry Peisley L'Estrange, Moystown**; b. 1820; m. 1852, Pauline Augusta, d. of Aaron Aaronson; d. 1880. [Eldest s. of Col. H. P. L'Estrange, High Sheriff 1816.]
1846. **Guy Atkinson, Cangort**; b. 1800; m. 1839 Anne, dau. of William Trench, of Cangort Park, King's County; d. 1859. [Eldest s. of Jackson Wray Atkinson, High Sheriff 1803.]
1847. **Robert Cassidy, Killyon**; m. Eleanor, dau. of James Archbold, of Davidstown, County Kildare; d. 1858.
1848. **Charles Edward Barry Baldwin, Boveen**; m. 1851, Jane Frances, dau. of Warburton. [Only s. of Col. Charles Baldwin, High Sheriff 1802.]
1849. **Thomas Homan-Mulock, Bellair**; b. 1798; m. 1828, Frances, dau. of John Berry, of Cloneen, King's County; d. 1889. [Third s. of Lawrence Bomford-Molloy, of Clonbealemore, by Elizabeth Mulock.]
1850. **Edward John Bor, Ballindoolan**; m. Charlotte, dau. of William Hopkins, of Frayne, Meath; d. 1870. [Eldest s. of Humphrey Bor, High Sheriff 1813.]
1851. **John O'Brien, Rahan Lodge**; m. Anna Maria, dau. of John Ball, of Eccles Street, Dublin; d. s. p.
1852. **John Gilbert King, Ballylin**; b. 1822; unmarried; d. 1901. [Only s. of Rev. Henry King, of Ballylin, by Harriet, dau. of John Lloyd, of Gloster.]
1853. **John Wakely, Ballyburley**; b. 1820; m. 1855, Mary Catherine, dau. of Rev. Richard George, Rector of Kentstown, Meath; d. 1896. [Only s. of James Wakely, by Elizabeth, d. of George Heron.]

1854. **Francis Valentine Bennett, Thomastown**; b. 1826; unmarried; d. 1890. [Eldest s. of Valentine Bennett, High Sheriff 1830.]
1855. **Robert James Enraght Mooney, The Doon**; b. 1830; m. 1861, Angelina, dau. of George Meares Maunsell, of Ballywilliam, County Limerick; d. 1892. [Son of Francis, High Sheriff 1820.]
1856. **William George Downing-Nesbitt, Tubberdaly**; unmarried; d. 1857. [Son of John Downing-Nesbitt, High Sheriff 1807.]
1857. **John Lucas, Mount Lucas**; b. 1812; m. 1853, Elizabeth, dau. of James Wakely, of Dublin; d. 1865. [S. of Benjamin Lucas, High Sheriff, 1823.]
1858. **James Drought, Banagher**; b. 1798; m. Susan, dau. of William Bird; d. s. p. 1866. [Son of the Rev. Robert Drought, who d. 1836, by Amelia Frances, dau. of Sewell Wetherelt.]
1859. **Thomas Seymour, Ballymore Castle (County Galway)**; b. 1793; m. 1822, Matilda, dau. of Walter Lawrence, of Lisreaghan, County Galway; d. 1881. [Eldest s. of Thomas Seymour, of Ballymore, by Jane, d. of David Thompson.]

From this date we merely give the name of the Sheriff for each year, since further particulars can almost invariably be found in Walford's "County Families," now an annual publication, which made its first appearance in 1860.

1860. Edward John Briscoe, Riverdale (Westmeath).
1861. Hon. Alfred Bury, Charleville Forest.
1862. Arthur Henry Nicholas Kemmis, Durrow.
1863. Joseph Fade Hutchinson, Dungar.
1864. John Bennett, Grange.
1865. John Longworth, Glynwood.
1866. John Lloyd, Gloster.
1867. Laurence, Viscount Oxmantown, Parsonstown.
1868. Capt. Maxwell Fox, R.N., Annaghmore.
1869. Thomas Longworth Dames, Greenhill.
1870. George John Minchin, Busherstown.
1871. Bernard Daly, Tullamore.
1872. Richard Warburton, Garryhinch.
1873. Ambrose Clement Wolseley Cox, Clara House.
1874. William Bassett Holmes, St. David's (County Tipperary).
1875. Peter Hamlet Thompson, Stonestown.

1876. Marcus Goodbody, Inchmore.
1877. Arthur Burdett, Coolfin.
1878. William Peisley Hutchinson-Lloyd-Vaughan, Golden Grove.
1879. John Sherlock, Rahan Lodge.
1880. Col. William Grogan Graves, Cloghan Castle.
1881. Toler Roberts Garvey, Thornvale.
1882. Henry Vincent Jackson, Inane.
1883. Jonathan Darby, Leap Castle.
1884. Capt. Kenneth Howard-Bury, Charleville Forest.
1885. William Thomas Trench, Loughton.
1886. William Kennedy Marshall, Baronne Court.
1887. Capt. Caulfeild French, Castle Bernard.
1888. Arthur Frederick Churchill Tollemache, Ballincor.
1889. Capt. Thomas Armstrong Drought, Lettybrook.
1890. David Dunlop Urquhart, Strawberry Hill.
1891. Joseph Studholme, Ballyeighan.
1892. Edward John Downing Beaumont-Nesbitt, Tubberdaly.
1893. Hector Robert Graham-Toler, Durrow Abbey.
1894. James Perry Goodbody, Inchmore.
1895. William Bury Holman-Mulock, Bellair.
1896. Arthur Hugo Burdett, Coolfin.
1897. Bernard Daly, Tullamore.
1898. Frederick Philip Bennett, Thomastown Park.
1899. Turner Oliver Read, Dungar.
1900. George Austin Medlen, Lowlands.
1901. Lieut.-Colonel Middleton Westenra Biddulph, Rathrobin.
1902. William Homan-Mulock, Bellair.
1903. Henry Louis King, Ballylin.
1904. Christopher James Banon, Broughall Castle.
1905. Henry Vincent Jackson, Inane.
1906. Captain Hardress Lloyd, Gloster.
1907. Sylvester Rait Kerr, Rathmoyle.
1908. Richard John Robinson, Jonestown.
1909. Lancelot Joseph Moore Studholme, Ballyeighan.
1910. Valentine John Eustace Ryan, Thomastown Park.
1911. Otway Scarlett Graham-Toler, Durrow Abbey.
1912. William Jonathan Houghton Tyrrell, Ballindoolin.
1913. Calverley John Lyster, Bonraven.
1914. Sir Andrew Armstrong, Bart., Gallen Priory.
1915. Sir Francis Robert Synge, Bart., Syngesfield.



THE TOWN OF TULLOW.

*TULLOW, COUNTY CARLOW: ITS HISTORY
AND ANTIQUITIES.*

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

FROM the O'Garvey territory of Hy Felimy Tuagh, or the northern Ofelimy, in which Tullow (i.e. Tulach—a hill) is situated, this town was formerly known as "Tullowphelim," and the name is still the designation of the parish, the only trace now left of the old denomination of the territory. In course of time the O'Garvey sept disappears, as they became merged in the powerful clan of MacMurrough or Kavanagh.

Another name for Tullow was "Tealach Foirtheirn," meaning "Foran's Hill." In 1050 the Annals of the Four Masters state that Dermot O'Kealy, erenagh (or hereditary warden of church lands) of "Tealach Foirtheirn and Achadh-abhall" (Aghowle), died.

In the year 1181 Hugh de Lacy, Justiciary of Ireland, was recalled into England. Previous to his departure, having erected many castles in Meath, he proceeded to do the same for the defence of Leinster. Here, among others, he:—

Reared a castell to Remond in Fothred Onolane;¹
another to Gryffyn, his brothir; the thirde in Omurthy²
to Walter de Redelesford at Kylka; the fourth to John
de Herford at Tyllagh Ofelline, and othir many.³

The above-mentioned "Remond" was the famous Raymond le Gros, to whom large grants of land in Forth O'Nolan, now the Barony of Forth, County Carlow, were made by Strongbow; this brother Griffin was of Knocktopher, County Kilkenny, and of Carrick-mac-Griffin (now Carrick-on-Suir) in the County Tipperary. They were the sons of William FitzGerald of Carew, a brother to Maurice FitzGerald, Lord of Maynooth.

Of the John de Hereford, of Tullow, nothing is known.

The Lordship of Leinster, which passed by marriage to Strongbow from Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, at the time of the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, and thence by marriage with Strongbow's daughter to the le Marshal family,

¹ This Castle has been identified by Mr. G. H. Orpen with Castlemore, near Tullow (see the Journal R.S.A. Ire., volume for 1906).

² The Clan O'Toole Territory in South County Kildare.

³ "The Conquest of Ireland," calendar of Carew MSS. (miscellanea), p. 309.

was eventually partitioned off among the five le Marshal sisters on the death of the last of their brothers, Anselme, in 1245. To the eldest sister, Lady Matilda (who married Hugh le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk), was apportioned by the Crown the County Carlow, and some manors in the County Wexford, to equalize her share, or fifth, which included Tullowphelim.

Owing to some dispute as to the inheritance of Hugh le Bigod's heir, Roger, the King ordered his Justiciary, Sir Pierce de Bermingham, to cause Roger le Bigod to have seisin for his purparty of the vill and castle of Tulak;¹ this was in 1249.

In 1307 an Inquisition was taken in Carlow to ascertain what lands the late Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, held from the Crown. Among his free tenants was Edmond le Botyler (Butler), who held the "Barony of Tullach Offelmych by the service of £8, as often as it is proclaimed, and does suit at the hundred."²

The family of le Bigod and their heirs held their County Carlow possessions until the sixteenth century, when by the Act of Absentees passed in Limerick in 1494, the Crown took up possession of the estates of absentee landlords.³ It was due to this Act that about that date the Earls of Ormond came into possession of the County Carlow manors of Tullowphelim, Rathvilly, Clonmore, Kellistown, Powerstown, and Leighlin.

The notices and references to Tullow during the succeeding centuries are of the scantiest description, and the name does not once occur in the Annals of the Four Masters.

In 1316, we learn from Grace's "Annals of Ireland" that "the Irish of Omail attacked Tullagh, and lost 400 men, whose heads were brought to Dublin. Marvellous things occurred; the dead rose again and fought with one another, shouting their [war] cry after their fashion 'Fennoc-abo.'" At this period the Irish of Imaal (a territory on the west side of the County Wicklow) were the O'Tooles, a clan driven by the Anglo-Normans from their territory of Omurethi, in the South County Kildare, to the mountainous parts of Wicklow.

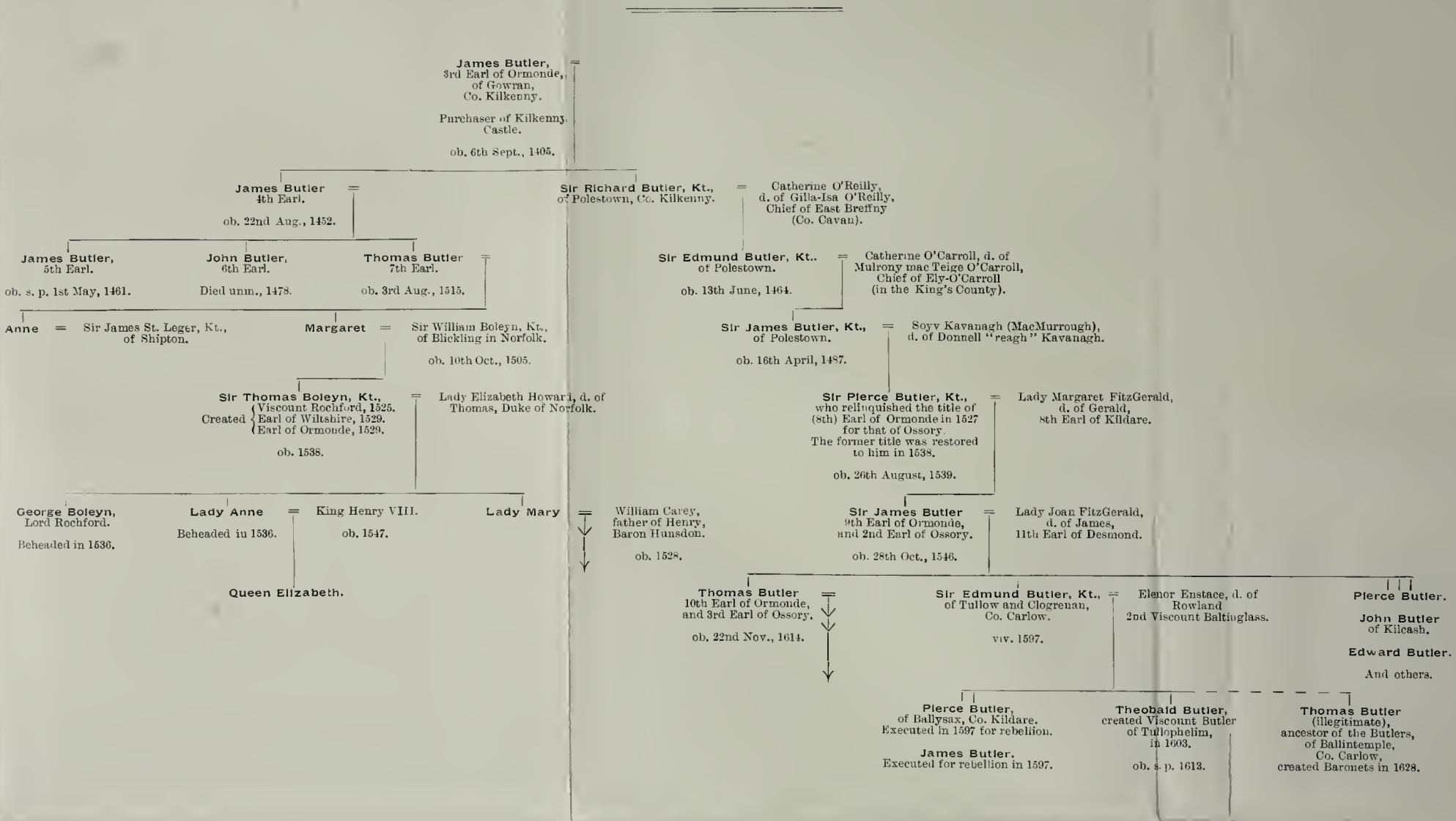
The next notice of Tullow seems to refer to a violation of sanctuary; it occurs in Friar Clyn's "Annals of Ireland" in the year 1323:—

Philip Tallon and his son, with about 26 of the O'Collatons (O'Codhlitanys) were slain by Edmond le Botiller, "rectorem de Tylaht," and the Cantitons (or Condons), who first dragged them out of the church.

¹ Calendar of Documents, Ire., 1171-1251, p. 448.

² *Id.* 1302-7, p. 173. ³ "Co. Kildare Archæ. Journal," vol. vi, p. 336.

CHART SHOWING THE SUCCESSION OF THE EARLS OF ORMONDE IN THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES,
WITH THE DESCENT OF THEOBALD, VISCOUNT BUTLER OF TULLOPHELIM.



In 1356 the inhabitants of Tullow were granted a permission by the Crown to levy a tax for fortifying the town with a wall around it.¹

In 1359 a money grant from the Crown was allowed to John de Troye in recompense for his service, when, along with Thomas le Botiller, he captured several members of the O'Byrne sept, then in rebellion, in the district of "Tillagh in Offelmyth."²

In 1377 two other money grants were made by the Crown. One to Matthew fitz Raymond de Bermingham, who lately by the Justiciary's orders went to Tillagh with 120 horsemen to oppose Art Kavanagh, the O'Byrnes, and the O'Nolans. The other grant was to recompense John de Wode for the loss of two horses and £20 worth of goods on the occasion when the town of "Tillagh in the marches of the County Catherlagh" was burned by the O'Nolans.³

Sir Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormonde, who died in 1515, appears to have been the first of his family to whom the Crown granted Tullowphelim and other manors in the County Carlow, probably under the Act of Absentees passed (as before stated) in the year 1494. It will be necessary here, dealing with the history of Tullow, to explain a curious episode in connexion with the Earl of Ormonde title, whereby an old honour long enjoyed by the Butlers was exchanged for a new creation at the particular wish of King Henry VIII.

Sir Thomas Butler's successor and distant kinsman, as shown in the annexed chart, was Pierce Butler, who became 8th Earl of Ormonde in 1515.⁴ In 1527 he was created Earl of Ossory in lieu of the Earl of Ormonde title, which the King wished to bestow on his future father-in-law, Sir Thomas Boleyn, Viscount Rochford. Sir Thomas was the son and heir of Sir William Boleyn by his wife, Margaret Butler, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Thomas, 7th Earl of Ormonde.

Lynch in his "Feudal Dignities" (p. 86) states that:—

Though many of the early grants for support of their dignities were made to the Earls of Ormonde in *tail male*, yet it appears that on this occasion, following the strict words of the charter creating the Earldom, the Crown considered that dignity to be in abeyance between the co-heirs of Earl Thomas; and in the year 1529, Sir Thomas Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, and Earl of Wilts, as son of Margaret, one of the co-heirs, was created Earl of Ormonde to him and his heirs, by which exercise of the Royal Prerogative the abeyance became determined.

Meanwhile, Sir Pierce Butler, the eldest heir male of the family, inherited such portions of the estates as were settled in tail male; and

¹ Rot. Hib. Cal. Canc., p. 65b.

² Rot. Canc. Cal. Hib., p. 79.

³ *Ib.*, p. 99b and 100.

⁴ Cal. of Carew MSS., 1515-1574, p. 127.

on the 23rd of February, 1527, was elevated to the Peerage as Earl of Ossory, to him and the heirs male of his body for ever.

The title of Ormonde was thus for a season out of the family, yet the prisage of wines devolved on this Earl of Ossory; and it is curious that in a decree pronounced the 1st June, 1528, at Westminster, when prosecuting his ancient hereditary right to the prisage of wines, he is described as "*Sir Pierce Butler, named Lord Ormonde*"; but on the death of Sir Thomas Boleyn (in 1537), on whom the King had conferred the Earldom, His Majesty, in the year 1537, granted and confirmed by letters patent all the lordships and manors anciently belonging to the family in Ireland, to Pierce Butler, *Earl of Ormonde and Ossory*, and James, his son and heir, and their heirs for ever.

Thus from 1529 to 1537, for a space of eight years, the Earldom of Ormonde was borne by the Boleyn family. This must be borne in mind in connexion with any events recorded below which occur during this short period.

In January, 1532, Pierce Butler, Earl of Ossory, wrote to Thomas Cromwell, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, lodging complaints against Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, in connexion with the Manors of Tullow and Arklow. He commences the letter by stating that he has a "hobby" (i.e. a riding-horse) for him which he will send over by the next ship that sails. Then he goes on to say that:—

The Earl of Kildare (Gerald, 9th Earl), for my service to the King in resisting his seditious practices against the King and his subjects, bears me rancour and malice, imagining to supplant and utterly confound me. He has persuaded my Lord of Wiltshire (Sir Thomas Boleyn) to let to farm to him such garrisons and fortillacies as I have. And whereas Thomas (7th and) late Earl of Ormond (ob. 1515), by his deed, gave to me and my heirs male the Manors of Tullagh and Arcloo, yielding to him and his heirs the fourth part of the profits thereof, I with force, danger of my life, and great charge, recovered the possession of the said Manors out of the Irishmen's hands, who had held them for 200 years; and I made thereupon great buildings and reparations. But now the Earl of Kildare says he has obtained of Lord Wiltshire a lease of the said Manors, which are the very keys of the country, whereby the Earl of Kildare with his Irish allies might destroy me, and win all the country from the King. The King should be wareful how he suffer him to have all the strength of the land, considering the seditious practices of his ancestors and himself.¹

By letters patent dated the 23rd of October, 1537, Pierce Butler, Earl of Ossory and Ormonde, and his eldest son James ("who had shed his blood in the wars against the Geraldines and other rebels") were re-granted the County Carlow Manors of Rathvilly, Clonmore, Tullow, Kellistown, Powerstown, and Leighlin.²

¹ Calendar of Carew MSS., 1515-1574, p. 45.

² *Ib.*, p. 128.

During the rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, in the year 1534, his forces proceeded to the County Kilkenny to lay waste the Earl of Ossory's land, and on their way thither they laid siege to his Castle at Tullow, during the month of July or August. A brief record of what occurred there is thus worded:—

The traictor Thomas prepared a great hoste, with a four wikkes victailles, and furst besegid an olde manor of the Erle of Ormond, called Tullow, and there the warde for five dayes made defence, where gatherid from all quarters great numbres of men, to whome he exbursid noo smale treasure, and, at last, that castell was wonne, and the Erle of Ossories men, the warde, slayn.¹

Either previous to or after this expedition towards the County Kilkenny, the Silken Thomas's allies Kedagh "roo," Rory, and GillaPatrick O'More, sons of Connell O'More, Chief of Leix, overran the Earl of Ossory's Manor of "Oghteryne" (Oughterany, Co. Kildare), "and then neuely they came to Tollo, ther robbid my poure tenauntes of ther cattayll, voundid others, and murdrid othres moost dyspytiously and shamefully."² Lord Ossory had good cause to hate the O'Mores and their allies, as besides raiding his Manors they were implicated in the death of his second son, Sir Thomas Butler, who was slain in 1532 by Dermot mac Shane MacGillaPatrick,³ and in 1534 Kedagh "roo" O'More wounded his eldest son James (afterwards 9th Earl of Ormonde) between Thomastown and Jerpoint, County Kilkenny, during the Silken Thomas's Rebellion.

On the 1st April, 1549, a grant of "English liberty" was obtained by Gerald mac Teige O'Byrne, Gent., of Tullow, for himself, his wife, More O'Toole, and their sons, James, Cahir (or Charles), Donagh, Edmund, and Murrough.⁴

In August, 1559, a pardon was granted to Edmund Butler, of "Tulla," Esq., and to a large number of his "servants," the greater number of whom bore the surname of O'Byrne. What the offence was is not stated. In September, 1600, his illegitimate son, "Thomas fitz Edmund Butler," of Tullagh, gent., also received a pardon.⁵

In 1569 the above Sir Edmund Butler, Kt., of Tullow and Clogrenan (a castle near Carlow), and his brothers Pierce and Edward, sons of James, 9th Earl of Ormonde, broke out into rebellion owing to the harsh treatment dealt to Sir Edmund

¹ State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. ii, p. 250. ² *Ib.*, vol. iii, pp. 18-26.

³ *Ib.*, vol. ii, p. 162. ⁴ Edward VI Fiant, No. 254.

⁵ Elizabeth Fiant, No. 140, and No. 6,440.

by the Lord Deputy, and to the fact that Sir Peter Carew was depriving him of his possessions in the Barony of Idrone West, for which he could get no remedy by peaceful means. During the outbreak, Sir Edmund burned Narraghbeg ("Lyttle Noroth") in the County Kildare, and captured Tullow.¹ Shortly afterwards Sir Edmund and his brothers submitted themselves to the Queen's mercy, and were pardoned. During the rebellion, Sir Edmund's castle at Clogrenan was attacked by Sir Peter Carew's forces and captured. A description of the assault is preserved in "The Life of Sir Peter Carew," by John Vowell or Hooker, and is given below as being typical of attacks on castles generally at this period. The Castle of Clogrenan (i.e. the stone fort of the palace or summer residence²) stands in ruins on the right bank of the Barrow, in the sub-district of "Dollough," portion of the old territory of Idrone, which belonged to the O'Ryans, and two miles to the south of Carlow. During the first half of the sixteenth century the castle had been taken by force by James, 9th Earl of Ormonde, from Murrough "garr" Kavanagh, its then proprietor, and was given by the Earl to his second son, Sir Edmund Butler, of Roscrea.

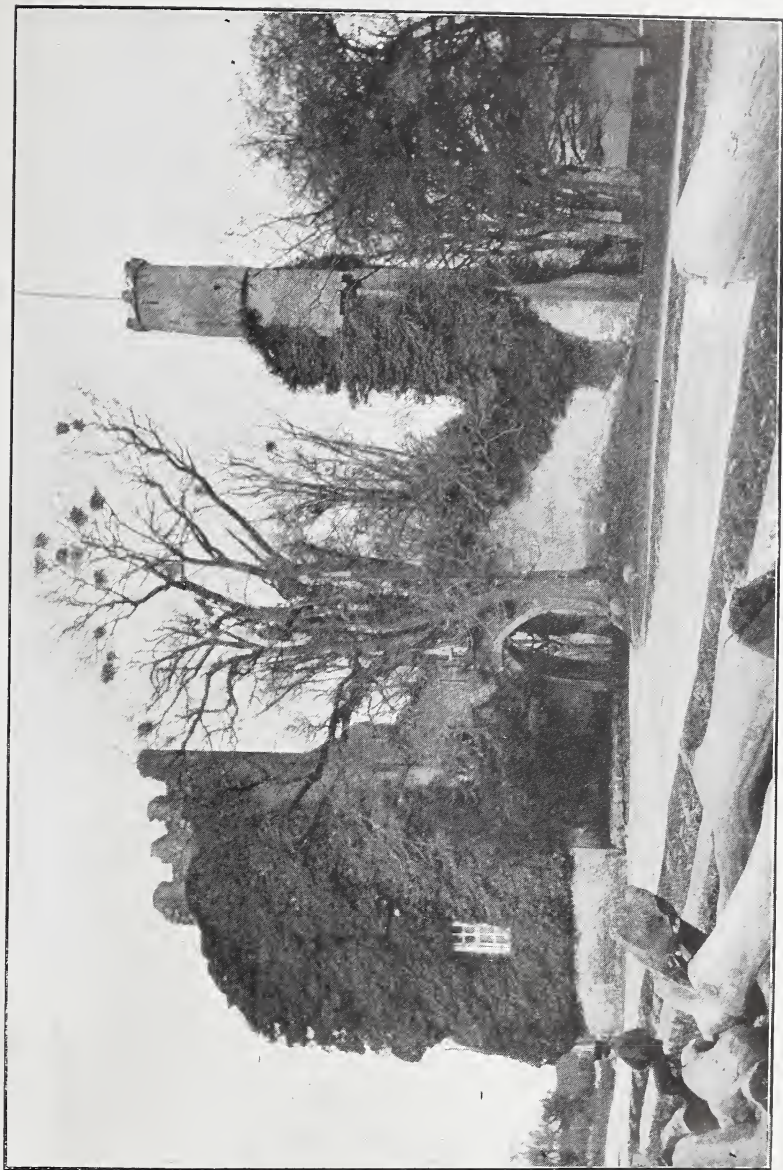
Sir Peter Carew, in the summer of 1569, proceeded from Leighlin Bridge with a force under the commands of Captains Humphrey Gylbert, Nicholas Malby, and Bassenet, to attack Clogrenan Castle, which, by orders of Sir Edmund Butler, then absent, had refused to surrender, so the assault was made, as is thus described in Hooker's "Life of Sir Peter"³ :—

The Castle of Cloghegrennan is four square and but little, as are the manner of the Castles in that land, and all such lights or windows as were therein they were stopped, only in every quarter certain small loops were left for them to shoot out with their calyveres (or hand guns), which Sir Peter perceiving did so place his calyveres, that many of his men were appointed to watch, a few of them to every one of these loops, and by that means they so dagged at those loops that sundry of them within were slain, and none left who would or durst to peep and adventure any more shooting out. Then he caused sundry men with hurdles upon their backs to draw near to the walls, where they began to undermine the Castle, which they within perceiving, desired they might come out and talk with the General; which being granted, he came forth, but concluding no matter, as he was going into the Castle door, and having made fast the inner door, would have drawn the chain of the outer door, which, as the manner of that country is, was all of iron. But one Baker, a soldier, did so near and short follow him, that before that he could draw the outer door, he had hurled a great block between the two doors, and so they could not be closed, and by that means they made entry into the

¹ Calendar of State Papers, Ire., 1509-1573, p. 416.

² Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," vol. i, p. 291.

³ Calendar of Carew MSS., 1515-74, the Preface, q.v.



CLOGRENAN CASTLE, CO. CARLOW, IN 1870.

Castle, and recovered it, the spoil whereof was given to the soldiers, and the custody committed unto Sir Peter, with the territory to the same appertaining, to the use of the Queen.

Clogrenan now belongs to the Rochfort family. By them a carriage-approach was made right through the building, and one end converted into a gate lodge, since unoccupied. The ruins are heavily ivy-clad, and for want of urgent repairs are rapidly falling into a dangerous condition.

The date of Sir Edmund's death is uncertain, but he was still living in 1597.

In 1596 the Butlers, of Clogrenan, were again in rebellion, as two of Sir Edmund's sons, Pierce and James, were reported to have joined the standard of Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, Chief of the Ranelagh. On the 23rd of September, in this year, Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormonde, wrote to the Lord Deputy that as he had heard that his brother Sir Edmund's rebellious sons had determined to raze and burn such castles as they had, he had left a ward in the castle of "Tullovellin" (Tullopwhelim), and was then proceeding to Clothgronain (Clogrenan) to leave a ward there also.¹ James and Pierce Butler both came to violent ends. James, who was engaged to a sister of Rory oge O'More, Chief of Leix, was slain in April, 1597; and Pierce, of Ballysax, the husband of a daughter of Edmund Butler, Lord Mountgarrett, was executed by the Earl of Ormonde's order at Thurles in May, 1597, and his head sent to Dublin.

In 1603, Theobald, the third son of Sir Edmund Butler, of Clogrenan, was by letters patent dated the 4th of August created "Viscount Butler, of Tullopwhelim, in the County of Katherlagh."² He married his cousin, Lady Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormonde, and died without issue on the 29th December, 1613, when the title became extinct. His widow re-married with Sir Richard Preston, Baron Dingwall, in the following year, ten months after her first husband's death.

If Lord Butler had had a son, he would have succeeded to the title of Earl of Ormonde; but as such was not the case, his first cousin Walter, son of his uncle, John Butler of Kilcash, eventually became the 11th Earl.

Before his death, Lord Butler had fallen out with his father-in-law, who objected to his conduct and companions,

¹ Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1596-7, p. 118.

² Erck's "Patent Rolls of Chancery," p. 31.

and to the way he treated his (the Earl's) daughter. This led to a bitter quarrel between the families, and before his death Lord Butler, as if to spite the Earl, granted long leases of the County Carlow estates to an illegitimate brother named Captain Thomas Butler, and to the son of another base brother.¹ To Captain Thomas Butler, who lived at Clogrenan, on which he had spent large sums of money, were leased the lands of "the lordship of the Dullough" (corresponding with the parish of Cloydagh), Clogrenan, Newstown (alias Cloghnua), Kellistown, Tullowphelim, etc., and for years afterwards legal proceedings were carried on by the 10th and 11th Earls of Ormonde to recover the estates, which appear to have ended in favour of Captain Thomas Butler in 1638.² In August, 1628, he was created a Baronet, and became the ancestor of the Butlers of Ballintemple, near Tullow.

The title of Viscount Tullow was conferred upon Lord Richard Butler, the third son of James, 1st Duke of Ormonde, in May, 1662. He was then raised to the Peerage with the titles of Earl of Arran, Baron Butler of Cloghrennan, and Viscount Tullow, with remainder to his brother, Lord John, and his heirs; the latter died before him without male issue, and, though Lord Arran was twice married, he, too, died without male issue, so that on his death in 1685 his honours expired with him. Mount Wolseley, near Tullow, was formerly called Mount Arran, after Lord Richard's title, previous to which it formed part of the lands of Crosslow.

For a third time these titles were revived in 1693 in the person of Charles Butler, *de jure* 3rd Duke of Ormonde and 14th Earl of Ormonde, but again for want of issue they became extinct on his death in 1758.

In 1609 Lord Butler obtained a Crown Licence for holding Fairs in Tullow on the Feasts of St. Peter (29th June) and of St. Luke (18th October).

In the month of March, 1642, Tullow was held by the Confederate Irish. About the 8th or 9th of the month the Government forces, under James Butler, Marquis of Ormonde, marched towards the County Wexford from Carlow "to an hous of one Mr. Cheevers called Grangefort," from which place "the Lord Marquess sent to Tullie his own house (though at this time held by the rebels commanded by a pryme gentleman

¹ Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1611-14, p. 412, and p. 423.

² Cal. of State Papers, Ire., for the years 1615 to 1638.

of the Butlers¹), desiring them to yeald up his hous to him." This Butler answered, "If his Lordship would come to the Castle of Tullie, he should be heartily welcome, but the hous he would holde to the uttermost. From Grangefort the armie marched to Clonigald in the countie of Wexford, where they lodged that night."²

During the year 1643 Tullow Castle appears to have changed hands, as in that year it is recorded in the Memoirs³ of James Touchet, Earl of Castlehaven, the Confederate leader, that after he had assaulted and taken Carlow Castle, he "despatched a party of horse and foot to invest Tullagh, which they did before daybreak; in the morning I arrived myself, and having planted my guns, summoned the place, and had it yielded by Sir George Wentworth, then Governor, on condition that both horse and foot might march out with their baggage. Having thus taken this castle, and left a garrison to secure it, and encamped on a heath called the Curragh of Kildare, from whence I summoned all the castles thereabouts, and had them yielded."

The further vicissitudes of the castle at this period are very uncertain; but all authorities dealing with it agree that in 1650 it was attacked by the Cromwellian forces under Colonels Hewson (or Hewitson) and Reynolds, stoutly defended by a Colonel Butler, carried by assault, and the garrison put to the sword.⁴

Whether the castle on this occasion was partially blown up to prevent the Confederates again taking possession of it is not known. Possibly it may have been spared such a fate as being the possession of the 12th Earl of Ormonde; anyhow, as described below, it was rebuilt previous to 1680, and converted into a comfortable residence.

In 1680 the Worcestershire antiquary, Thomas Dineley, paid

¹Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—This individual was Edward Butler, High Sheriff of the County Carlow in 1641, who was slain at the Battle of Ross on the 18th March, 1644; he was the son of James Butler, of Tullow (ob. 10th February, 1629), second son of Pierce Butler, of Cahir, alias Clonakeeragh, County Wexford (ob. 30th June, 1599), second son of Richard Butler, 1st Viscount Mountgarrett, who died on the 20th December, 1571. Mr. Burtchaell has traced Edward Butler's descendants to the nineteenth century.

²Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War, 1641-1643," vol. ii, p. 251.

³Page 43 of the edition of 1815, reprinted from the original of 1680.

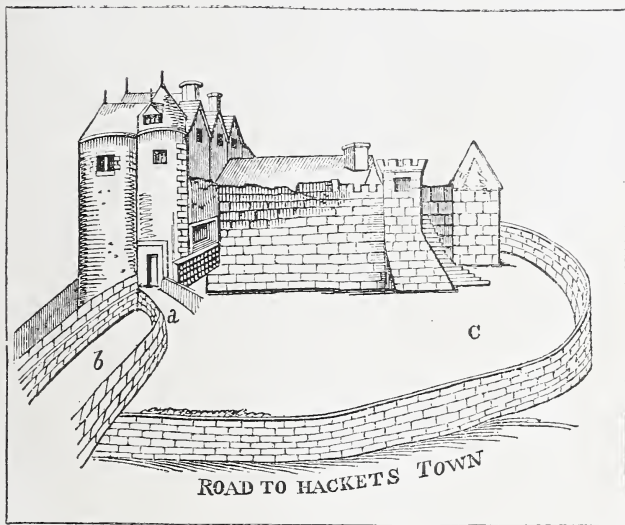
⁴See Brewer's "Beauties of Ireland," vol. ii, p. 17; "A Tour through Ireland in 1779," p. 64; Ryan's "History of Carlow," p. 186.

a visit to Ireland, and among the places described by him was Tullow, of which he gives the following account :—

A journey from Catherlaugh to Wicklow. From Catherlaugh to Tullow is 5 miles.

Tullagh is a fair Town in the County of Catherlaugh, with a good Castle, part of the Estate of the Earle of Arran. The tennant to the Castle is William Cruchley, Esq^r, one of his Ma^{ties} Justices of the Peace

TULLAGH CASTLE.



a Drawbridge. *b* Gardenage. *c* Nursery.

TULLOW CASTLE IN 1681.

From a sketch by Thomas Dineley, the Worcestershire antiquarian.

[Reproduced from the "Journal of the R.S.A. Ire." (1862-3), consecutive vol. vii, p. 48.]

for this County, who hath lately beautified it, repaired the town Bridge,¹ which is of stone with three arches, built several Mills here and at Catherlaugh, where he is also Tennant to the R^t Hon. Henry, Earle of Thomond, repaired also a fair stone bridge over the river Barrow there, half whereof is in the Queen's County, being a moneyed man, and a great undertaker.

This Town is called Tullagh Phelim to distinguish between another Tullagh in the Queen's County.

To be considered here by the traveller are the Ruines of an Abbey by the river side, heretofore of Augustine Friers ; here are the remains of some monuments.

Tullagh hath one parochial Church dedicated to S^t Columb, which Saint is said to be buried in Down Patrick. [Further references to the church will be given under that heading.]

¹ This Bridge was rebuilt in 1747, and again in 1840.

The next thing to be seen by the traveller is the Castle.

This is thought a good quarter for Horse. Here is quartered the Troop of the Hon^{ble} Edward Brabazon, Esqr.

Here are good Inns ; the Rose and Crown, and Royall Oake, are the chiefest.

From Tullagh Phelim to Hacketstown is 5 miles, in which two miles off from Tullagh you have to pass a River called Dender, but most commonly Derrin, upon which is a Mill and Bridge of timber.¹

The Castle has entirely disappeared, when it was finally demolished, and by what vandal, is not known. The six-inch Ordnance Survey Map marks its site as being near the Protestant church.

In 1798, though the rebels made attacks on the towns of Clonegall, Carlow, and Hacketstown, yet Tullow never appears to have been the scene of carnage that these other places were. After the defeat of the rebels on Kilcumney Hill in June, their principal leader, Father John Murphy, P.P., of Boulavogue, was captured, brought to Tullow, the headquarters of General Sir James Duff, and hanged. The '98 memorial, lately erected in the Market Square of Tullow, consists of a statue of Father John, with inscriptions round the pedestal in Irish and English.

THE CHURCH.

The Protestant Parish Church is dedicated to St. Columbkille; this would prove it to be of an ancient foundation, and yet, strange to relate, there is a blessed well, called "Our Lady's Well," a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the town, between the Slaney and the Ballymurphy road, at which "patterns" were formerly held on the 8th of September, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and which was resorted to for cures. In the natural course of events one would have expected to find instead a "St. Columbkille's Well" with a "pattern" held on the 9th of June.

The present church, erected in 1830, replaced a former one built in 1740. The oldest mural monument² inside the church is dated 1744; it was erected to the memory of "the Honourable Lieut.-General Clement Nevil,³ who departed this life the fifth day of August, 1744, in the 70th year of his age, and was here interred." The inscription goes on to state that he was the oldest commissioned officer in the service of King George II, having entered the army on the 31st December, 1688; that he was present at the relief of Derry and at the battle of the Boyne; that he served in Spain, and ended his public services at the

¹ "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," 1862-3, pages 47-49.

² "David Sheehan, Fecit, 1745," is cut on the monument.

³ He held a lease of Dollardstown from the Earl of Kildare.

battle of Preston, 12th November, 1715. And, finally, that he was "descended by his father's side from a younger branch of Lord Abergavenny's family; and his mother was a sister to Sir Charles Wolseley, of Wolseley, in the kingdom of England, and County of Stafford, Baronet."

According to Burke's "Peerage," Mary, sister of Sir Charles Wolseley, 2nd Bart., married Thomas Nevill, of Holt, in Leicestershire. Richard, the third son of the above-named Sir Charles, created a baronet in 1745, was the first of his name in Mount Arran *alias* Mount Wolseley, near Tullow.

There is a tradition that an underground passage runs from the church to the Augustinian Abbey burial-ground. The entrance to it, now built up, is inside the church; it is known that more than one person in former times descended for a considerable distance down the passage, but returned on finding that the air became foul, which caused their lights to burn dim.

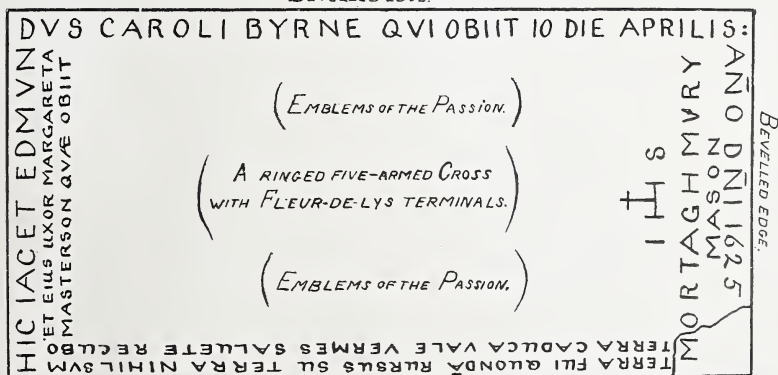
Thomas Dineley, the antiquary, as before mentioned, visited Tullow in the year 1680, and in his Journal thus alludes to the church:—

Tullagh hath one parochial church dedicated to St^t Columb, which saint is said to be buried in Down Patrick, in the North of Ireland, in the county of Down, with two other capitall saints, St^t Bridget and St^t Patrick.

St^t Columb's Church is also made use of for a schoole house; in the church yard is seen the Fantasticall monument on the other side, which I touched off for want of a better remark upon the place.¹

This tomb has, unfortunately, not been reproduced in the published account, but it is stated to show a plain altar-tomb, bearing the emblems of the Passion, and the following inscription, which is now very difficult to decipher:—

BEVELLED EDGE.



¹ "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," vol. for 1862, p. 49.

This slab, supported on mason-work, now lies in the south portion of the churchyard. The translation of the inscription is:—

Here lies Edmund (son) of Charles (or Cathal) Byrne, etc.; I once was earth, I am earth again, I am nothing else. Farewell, frail earth! Hail, O Worms! I lay me down.

The date of the wife's death was not filled in. Murtagh Murray was the sculptor. The emblems of the Passion are now indistinguishable. The slab is bevelled only on two of its sides; it measures 6 feet 8 inches in length, 3 feet 1 inch in breadth, and is about 6 inches in thickness.

There is one other slab of the same design on stone supports, lying under the east window of the church; it was erected in 1626. Though Murtagh Murray's name does not appear on it, it also must have been sculptured by him. The inscription is quite worn away in places (as well as the emblems of the Passion), but what is missing on one slab (as far as the texts go) can be supplied from the other. It reads:—

HIC IACET WALTER VALE VERMES SA VS MOTTLY ET VXOR EIVS IOANA WYSE. TERRA LVETE RECVBO 1626.	W. M. QVI OBIIT 11 DIE IANVARII 1638	FVI QVONDAM RVRS S.H.I (Bevelled edge.)
VS SVM TERRA Nihil SVM TERRA CADVCA (Bevelled edge.)		

The date 1626 records either the death of the wife or the erection of the slab, as W[alter] M[ottly]'s death took place in 1638. The cross down this slab, like that on the Byrne stone, is five-armed with fleur-de-lys terminals, interlaced with two circles. All the carvings on the slabs (with the exception of the I.H.S) are cut in relief. The Mottly slab is in somewhat better preservation than the Byrne one.

From a Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office, quoted below, we



THE MOTTLV SLAB OF 1626, IN THE TULLOW CHURCHYARD, CO. CARLOW.

[From a rubbing by W. FitzG., 1912.]

[This block has been lent by the Council of the "Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland,"]

get some information as to this family of the Mottlys. It states that :—

Walter Motly of Tullaphelim in the County of Catherlagh, gent., deceased, 3rd sonn of Thomas Motly of Athy.

The said first mentioned Walter tooke to wife Johan daught^r of Thomas Wise of Catherlagh gent., by whom he hath issue 4 sonnes and 6 daughters, viz. :—

James, eldest sonne, who tooke to wife Uny daughter of Teige Gormogan of Newtowne in the said county, Esq^r.

Thomas the 2nd sonne ; William the 3rd sonne ; Patrick the 4th sonne ; all as yett unmarried.

Ellyn, eldest daughter, married to Richard Knowles of Catherlagh, gent.

Catherine, 2nd daughter, married to John Smith of Athy, gent.

Anne, 3rd daughter, married to Matthew Kelly of Wells in the said County of Catherlagh, gent.

Ellan, 4th daughter ; Ellinor, 5th daughter ; and Mary, 6th daughter ; all as yet unmarried.

The said first mentioned Walter departed this mortall life at Tullaphelim aforesaid the 11th day of January 1638, and was interred in the Chauncell of the Parish Church of Tullaphelim aforesaid the 14th of the same monneth.

Except for the two slabs above described, there are no others worthy of notice, or of a date earlier than 1741.

At the entrance-gate to the churchyard a flight of steps leads up towards the church. On the left hand side, among the graves, rests a large, plain, circular, font-head of granite ; its stem and base are lost. On the right hand side of the flight of steps, deep sunk in the ground, is the square base of an old cross containing a large socket measuring 15 by 9 inches. The remainder of the cross is unfortunately not to be found. Several portions of windows of cut-stone work are now used as headstones to graves ; they appear to have belonged to the demolished church.

TULLOW ABBEY.

There is now not the slightest trace of the buildings which constituted the Augustinian Abbey. The burial-ground is situated on the western bank of the Slaney, in that portion of Tullow called Tullowbeg (*“ alias Tullaghbeg, alias Tullagh-nemragher,”* or Tullagh of the Friars).

The date of the foundation of the Abbey is nowhere recorded, nor is it known by whom it was built.

The earliest mention of the place is 1312, when Simon Lumbard and Hugh Tallon are stated to have granted a

house and three acres of land to the Abbot, in the village of St. John, near Tullagh. There is a small townland near that of Tullowbeg called Templeowen (? St. John's Church), which may be the place referred to. This grant was confirmed in 1331 by Edward III, when John de Kell was Abbot or Prior.¹

In the month of December, 1542, an Inquisition² was held in Carlow on Wednesday before the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (8th December), before the Chief Justice, Sir Gerald Aylmer, to ascertain what lands, &c., had belonged to the late Carmelite Friary at Leighlin (Bridge), and the Augustinian Friary of Tullow. The jurors on the inquisition were :—

Patrick Sentleger.
Teige O'Brenane.
Shane m^cWilliamme.
Teige O'Donane.
Maurice (or Murrough) Kensallaghe.
David Smythe.
Donell m^cPhillipe.
Patrick O'Donyll.
Dermot Asteger(?).
Donagh m^cCollydane.
William Walle.
Donnell O'Brenaghe.³
Philip Kenselow.
John Harrow.
Walter Walle.
Edward Walle, and
Edmund m^cMollaghlyne.

The jurors then found that :—

By a Parliament held in the City of Limerick on the 15th February, 1542, it was enacted that the King should hold to him and his successors for ever, the site and possessions of the Monasteries, Abbeys, Priors, Nunneries, and all other religious Houses, which, since the 4th of February, 1536, had come to the King's hands.

The Inquisition then proceeds to deal with the Friary of Leighlin (Bridge). After which the jurors on their oaths say that :—

The Monastery or House of Friars of Tullaghfelame, in the County of Catherlaghe, commonly called "the Freres of (illegible)" was founded and established at a period unknown to the minds of men. And that this Monastery contains within its limits 7 Ambits and precincts, a church, a bellfry, a dormitory, a hall, three chambers, a kitchen, a cemetery, a garden.

¹ Archdall's "Monasticon Hibernicum."

² County Carlow Exchequer Inquisition, No. 7, of Henry VIII.

³ Brenagh is the Irish form of the name Walsh ; it is quite the exception to have the prefix "o." Those names preceded by a "m^c" are not the person's surname.

The Inquisition along the right edge has been badly damaged from damp, which has rendered it quite illegible in many places. It continues :—

. . . 64 acres of arable land of small measure, with their appurtenancies in Tullaghefelame aforesaid ; and of 60 acres of arable land with their appurtenancies in Malardistone in the county aforesaid. That [] late prior of the said late Monastery was seised in his domain as of fee, of all the above premisses in right of his Monastery or House ; but from whom, and by what authority, by what sum, or who the benefactors were, the jurors are unable to discover.

And finally the jurors say that all the said buildings and lands are now taken into the hands of the King.

On the 12th August, 1541, James Butler, 9th Earl of Ormonde, obtained from the Crown a twenty-one-year lease of the Monasteries both of Leighlin Bridge and Tullow.¹ And on the 8th March, 1563, his son Thomas, 10th Earl, received a grant of Tullow Abbey and its lands from the Queen, to be held in tail male by knight's service.²

On the 22nd June, 1633, an Inquisition was held in the town of Carlow which took evidence tracing the owners of Tullow Abbey from Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormonde, to his successor James, the 12th Earl. The jurors on this Inquisition were :—

Edward Wale of Pollardston.
 Morris Cavenagh of Park.
 William Knowles of Paineston (now Oak Park).
 Edy Wale of Pollardston.
 James Berne of Seskinrian.
 Bryen Kavanagh, of Kilkaltrum.
 Edmond Power of Kildrinag.
 Bryen Kevanagh of Ballincurg.
 Edmund Dowling of Lowrum.
 Gerald Kavanagh, of Kilconure.
 Thomas Eustace of Tartan.
 Dollager Birne of Kilbride.
 Neile m^cDonagh of Moyaghrim.
 Hugh m^cNeile of Ballyredmond.
 James Neile of Orchard.

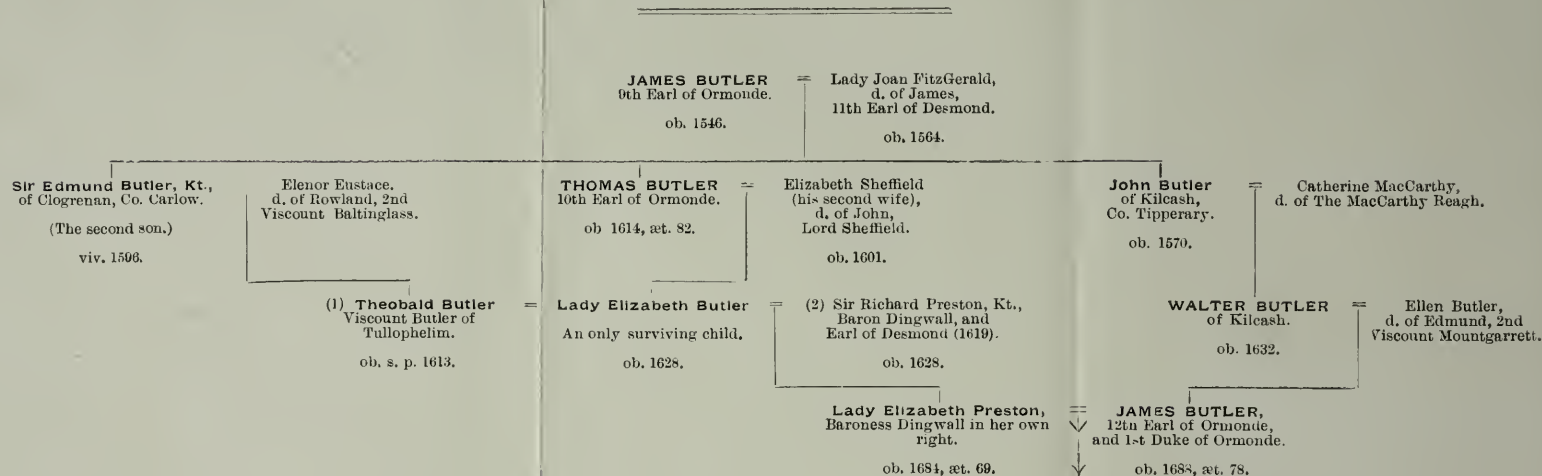
who found that the Earls of Ormonde and their heirs were seised of :—

the town and lands of Tullaghbegg alias Tullagh-nemragher, containing an old house, the site of a Monastery, church, and other buildings within the precincts of the said Monastery ; 6 cottages and 80 acres ; the town and lands of Mallardston alias

¹ Henry VIII Fiant, No. 244.

² Elizabeth Fiant, No. 504.

THE BUTLER SUCCESSION TO TULLOW ABBEY AND ITS POSSESSIONS.



Ballirainorte, containing 3 large acres, parcells of the Monastery aforesaid (besides certain lands in "ffort O'Nolan," now the Barony of Forth, County Carlow).

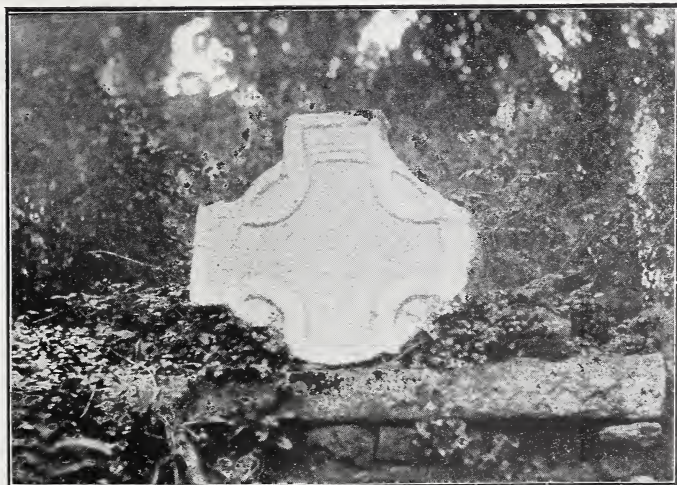
The chart on the opposite page shows the successors to the lands and possessions of the Abbey, as named in the Inquisition.

When the Abbey buildings were demolished is not known; but probably, as they went to ruin, the walls were thrown down to supply building material for the erection of houses in the town.

At the present time there are no tombstones of any interest in the burial-ground, and none bears a date earlier than the eighteenth century. Two priests have monuments erected to them in it—viz., the Rev. Thomas Byrne, who died on the 7th September, 1746, aged 70, and the Rev. Patrick Galvin, who belonged to the Order of St. Augustine, and died on the 20th November, 1799, aged 50 years.

About the middle of the burial-ground, nearly opposite to the entrance gate, there is a very large granite boulder showing above the level of the ground. In it is cut a socket about eight inches square, and the same in depth; it probably at one time held an unsculptured cross of the same material.

At the east end of the burial-ground there is a semi-circular arched recess in the boundary wall, containing a well. Above it has been placed the sculptured head of a large granite cross,



A CROSS HEAD AT TULLOW ABBEY.

[From a photograph by W. FitzG.]

which is said to have been brought here from a field in the townland of Templeowen. There are traces of Celtic patterns at the side on the ring, which is not perforated.

On the opposite bank of the Slaney, a bit lower down the river, there is an esker or ridge called "the Mullaun" (i.e., the little summit) which is used as a burial-ground. Apparently there was never a church or chapel erected here ; very similar burial-grounds exist at Carlow ("the Graves") and at Maryborough ("the Ridge") ; at neither place was there ever a church or chapel, so that they may be associated with the Penal Law times.

KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

1559-1800.

(Continued from vol. vii, p. 410.)

By THOMAS ULICK SADLEIR.

THE BOROUGH OF HARRISTOWN.

Bye-election, Oct., 1777.

Michael Keating*(vice Maurice Keating, deceased).*

Michael Keating, of Millicent, County Kildare, and Garranlea, County Tipperary, was the eldest son of John Keating, of Garranlea, by his wife, Alice Kearney, and was in no way related to the Keatings of Narraghmore, in this County, to which the previous member had belonged. He married, 18th December, 1762, Marie, daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Bert, County Kildare, being then resident at Castle Iney, near Templemore. It was probably in consequence of his marriage that he subsequently removed to County Kildare, where he acquired, some time previous to 1778, in which year he was High Sheriff, a leasehold interest in the lands of Millicent. Mr. Keating died on 29th September, 1781, and was buried at St. Mary's, Dublin. He had issue:—

John William Keating (Very Rev.), Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, previously Dean of Tuam, and last Chaplain of the Irish House of Commons; m. 1st, 1799, Maria Theodosia (who died s.p.), daughter of the Rt. Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements, of Ashfield, County Cavan, M.P. for the County Leitrim; 2ndly, Mervyn, who died March 1st, 1811, daughter of Oliver Nugent, of Bobsgrrove, County Cavan; 3rdly, 1812, Mary Anne, daughter of Meade Hobson, of Muckridge, County Cork. He died in 1817, leaving issue.

[Authorities :—Prerogative Will of Michael Keating; MS. Pedigree in Office of Arms; Trench Memoir, by T. Cooke-Trench; and KILDARE JOURNAL.]

Bye-election, Oct., 1781.

Charles John Crowle

(*vice* Michael Keating, deceased).

Charles John Crowle, of Fryston Hall, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, was a wealthy Englishman, well known in London society as a noted joker and boon companion. He had sat in the English House of Commons as M.P. for Richmond, Yorkshire, from 1769 to 1774. In 1764 he became a member of the Dilettante Society, of which he was Secretary from 1774 to 1778, and his portrait appears in one of the two groups of members painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and afterwards engraved in mezzotint by G. Tomkins.

Crowle fought a duel with Lord Hervey, which Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Bart., celebrated in satirical verses entitled: "The Merry Campaign; or the Westminster and Green Park Scuffle, a new Court Ballad, to the tune of 'Chevy Chace.'" According to Exshaw's Magazine for 1770 he married, in October of that year, "the Hon. Miss Laycock"; but the identity of this lady seems obscure. He died in Curzon Street, Mayfair, in March, 1811.

[Authorities:—"History of the Society of Dilettanti," by Lionel Cust, p. 261; "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1811.]

Returned for the Borough of Harristown, 26th July, 1783.

Sir FitzGerald Aylmer, Bart.

Thomas Burgh (see vol. vii, p. 239).

Sir FitzGerald Aylmer, Bart., of Donadea, County Kildare, was the only son of Sir Gerald Aylmer, 5th Bart., of Donadea, who died in Jervis Street, Dublin, on 6th January, 1736,¹ by Lucy, (who m. 2ndly, in November, 1736, Robert Fisher), daughter of Sir John Norris, Knight, of Hampstead, in Kent, Admiral of the Fleet. He was born on 14th September, 1736, and a few years after attaining his majority, he entered Parliament as M.P. for the Borough of Roscommon, which he represented from 1761 till 1768. At the General Election he was returned for the Borough of Old Leighlin, for which he sat till the Dissolution. From 1776 to 1783 he was M.P. for the Borough of Kildare. He was again returned for Harristown in 1790, and sat till his death

¹ Orrery Papers, vol. i, p. 189: "Attending little Sir Gerald Elmer to his coffin."

four years later. In politics he was a follower of the Duke of Leinster, to whom he was related, and, like that nobleman, preferred patriotism to party. He is described in a contemporary journal as "a true, independent gentleman, unconnected with any party, and generally voting for the service of his country."

Sir FitzGerald served as High Sheriff of the county in 1761. He married on 15th August, 1764, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Fenton Cole, of Silver Hill, County Fermanagh, and died in February, 1794, leaving issue:—

- I. Sir Fenton, 7th Bart., b. Nov. 1770; High Sheriff, 1795; married 4th June, 1795, Jane Evans, dau. of Sir John Freke, Bart., sister of John, 6th Lord Carbery; d. 23rd May, 1816, leaving issue.
 - II. John (twin with Fenton), Captain 89th Regiment; m. 4th June, 1801, Grace Jane, dau. of William Evans, and Widow of William Spiers, d. s. p.
 - III. Arthur, Lieut.-Colonel 4th Foot, and afterwards a Lieut.-General, m. 9th June, 1807, Anne, who d. 1st March, 1857, dau. and h. of John Harrison, of Walworth Castle, Durham, and died 5th February, 1831, leaving issue.
- I. Margaret, m. October, 1789, Sir John Hort, 1st Bart., of Hortland, County Kildare.

[Authorities:—Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. iii, p. 169; Burke's "Visitation of Seats and Arms," 2nd series, p. 80; "The Irish Parliament in 1775"; "Freeman's Journal," 30th July, 1774; MS. in possession of H. J. B. Clements, of Killadoon.]

Returned for the borough of Harristown, 2nd July, 1790.

Sir FitzGerald Aylmer, Bart.

Arthur Burdett.

Arthur Burdett, of Bellavilla, County Kildare, was the elder son of Arthur Burdett, of Lismalin, County Tipperary, who died in 1768, by Grace, daughter of John Head, of Derry Castle, County Tipperary. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A., and was called to the Irish Bar in Michaelmas, 1792. While in Parliament he had a town house at 4 Gardiner's Row, Dublin. Probably he was fonder of sport than politics, for he does not appear to have made

any figure in debate. In a contemporary ballad he is referred to as "Bellavilla's Good Squire;" and we learn from the same source that he wore spectacles. He appears to have been the first member of his family to settle in County Kildare, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1791. His brother, George, who sat in this Parliament as member for Thomastown, was M.P. for Gowran, 1783 to 1790, and again 1798 to 1801. He died unmarried in 1796.

[Authorities :—Burtchaell's "Kilkenny Members of Parliament"; KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. vi, p. 347, etc.]

Bye-election, 1794.

Robert LaTouche

(*vice* Aylmer, deceased).

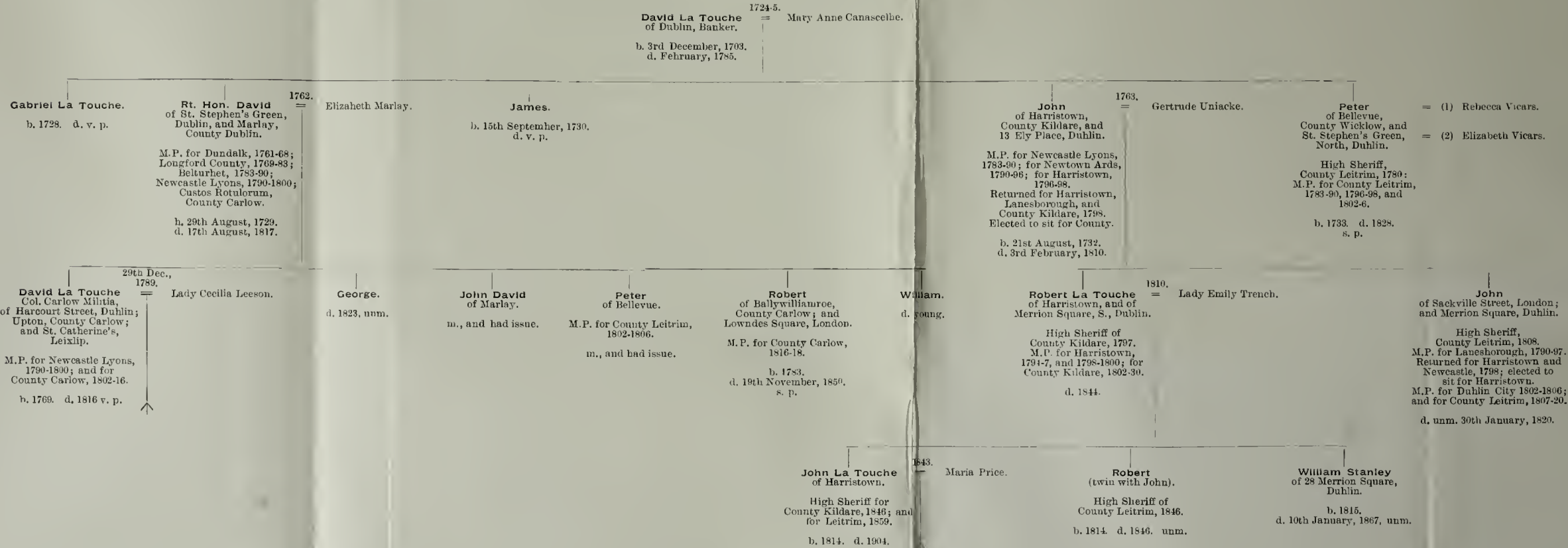
Robert LaTouche, of Harristown, County Kildare, was son of John LaTouche, of Harristown, M.P. (see vol. vii, p. 41), by Gertrude, daughter of Robert Uniacke FitzGerald, of Corkbeg, County Cork. He was educated at Eton, where his portrait, by John Hoppner, is still preserved. This was his first appearance in the Irish House, in which he sat till the Union, being again returned for this borough in 1798. After the passing of that measure, which he opposed, the constituency was abolished. In 1802 he was elected to the Imperial Parliament as M.P. for the County Kildare, which he continued to represent till 1826. Mr. LaTouche often took part in debates. In 1803 he voted in favour of a Committee to inquire into the embarrassments of the Prince of Wales, and in 1805 he was one of the minority in favour of the extension of the franchise to Roman Catholics. He was High Sheriff of County Kildare, 1797; he raised and commanded the Kilcullen Yeomanry. In 1813 he purchased the extensive Narraghmore estate from the Keating family for £93,000. His Dublin residence was at Merrion Square.

On 17th April, 1810, he married Lady Emily Le Poer Trench, youngest daughter of William Power Keating, 1st Earl of Clancarty. She died 3rd April, 1816.

Mr. LaTouche died in May, 1844, having had issue :—

- I. John, of Harristown, D.L., b. 15th September, 1814. High Sheriff for County Kildare, 1846, and for County Leitrim, 1859; m. 16th May, 1843, Maria, only child of Rose Lambart Price, of Trengwainton, Cornwall (eldest son of Sir Rose Price, Bart.); and died 1904, leaving issue.

PEDIGREE SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE LA TOUCHE FAMILY
WHO HAD SEATS IN THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.



- II. Robert (twin with John), d. unm., 8th September, 1846.
- III. William, b. 1815; d. unm., 10th January, 1867.

- I. Anne, d. young.
- II. Gertrude, m. 1841, Stanley McClinton.
- III. Emily, d. young.

[Authorities:—Burke's "Visitation of Seats and Arms," 2nd series, vol. i, p. 131; "Commons Journals"; KILDARE JOURNAL; Burke's "Landed Gentry"; "Gentleman's Magazine."]

Bye-election, 1796.

John LaTouche (see vol. vii, p. 41)
(*vice* Burdett, deceased).

Returned for the borough of Harristown, 1798.

Robert LaTouche (see above).

John LaTouche, junr.

John LaTouche, junior, was the second son of John LaTouche, of Harristown, M.P. (see vol. vii, p. 41), by Gertrude, daughter of Robert Uniacke FitzGerald, of Corkbeg, County Cork. Entering Parliament at an early age in 1790, he for the next seven years represented the borough of Lanesborough. He also sat in the Imperial Parliament, being returned in 1802 with John Claudius Beresford, as M.P. for the City of Dublin. From 1807 to 1820 he was member for the County of Leitrim, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1808. After the Union Mr. LaTouche, who commanded the Harristown Yeomanry, lived chiefly in London. A ready speaker, he frequently took part in debates in the House, especially on matters relating to Irish trade and finance, and appears to have been an active and useful member. Like his brother Robert, who was his colleague in this Parliament, he was a supporter of Catholic Emancipation, which, however, he was not destined to see enacted.

He died unmarried on 30th January, 1820, in Arlington Street, Piccadilly.

[Authorities:—Wilson's "Biographical Index of Members of Parliament, 1806"; "Commons Journals"; "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1820.]

Miscellanea.

County Kildare Folk-Lore.

"Moll Anthony of the Red Hills."

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

About two generations ago there was no better known or more famed woman in Leinster than "Moll Anthony of the Red Hills" near Kildare. This was owing to her almost supernatural power in curing paralysis, fits, strokes, and other ailments in man and beast, a gift obtained, it was thought, by the aid of "the Good People" or Fairies. Any case she took in hands was infallibly successful, as long as her instructions were carried out to the letter. Very occasionally she would refuse to undertake a cure to a beast, saying that it would be better that it went sooner than that worse should befall the owner's family, thereby hinting that in this particular case the death of the beast was better than that one of the family should die, owing to its having incurred the wrath of "the Good People." Again, she would never take in hands the cure of a human being or beast that had been already bled by, or had been under treatment of, any other person; and she always had the knowledge, without being told, whether this had been so or not. Another marvellous fact was that on the arrival of strangers to consult her, before they had uttered a word, she would acquaint them with who they were, and describe what ailed the patient they sought her advice about.

Moll Anthony's cure consisted of a liquid concocted from herbs alone, secretly plucked, and sometimes gathered in very distant places. The mixture was placed in three porter bottles, two visits for which had to be made; on the first occasion two of the bottles were handed to the visitor, and the third on the second visit, as it would not be in human power to mind the three bottles at the one time. Half-a-crown was paid for each bottle, and the payment had to be made in silver.

Very minute instructions were given by Moll Anthony to the purchaser, both as to his conduct on the homeward journey, and as to the method of administering the mixture to the patient; any mistake in carrying out either would make the cure ineffective, and a failure in this respect would end in disaster, as Moll Anthony never prescribed a second time for the same patient's ailment.

The extraordinary incidents and painful discomfort undergone by the possessor of the bottles from the time he left Moll Anthony's house till he reached home, as well as the course of the cure and

its terrible effects while being administered, were some years ago related to me by two old men,¹ since dead, whose personal experiences were identically the same; they stated that:—

Strict orders were given by Moll Anthony that no delay should occur on the road home; they were to travel on foot no matter what distance they had to go, and the bottles were not for a moment to be out of their possession; if they rested by the way, or fell asleep by the road-side, the bottles would disappear by some supernatural agency. They were warned that at a certain place described by Moll Anthony, for about three quarters of a mile, it would tax all their powers to keep awake, and if they dozed or stopped to speak with anyone they met, the bottles would be lost. At the place indicated by Moll Anthony the sense of fatigue, and the pain in the feet, were terrible, and the intense desire to sleep, or to relieve the feet by taking off the brogues, could with the greatest difficulty be overcome. Bad as the first return journey was, it was twice as bad after the second visit to Moll Anthony, and the temptations to delay the traveller, such as voices, laughter, and other distractions, were redoubled. Once the place, even, if necessary, on hands and knees, was successfully passed, the remainder of the journey was comparatively easy.

The dose for a human patient was three tea-spoonfuls out of the first bottle, and after twenty-four hours three more tea-spoonfuls out of the second; a part of the liquid, too, had to be rubbed on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet of the patient. On the arrival of the third bottle (for which a second visit to Moll Anthony was necessary) a like dose, after twenty-four hours from the last, was prescribed; in the meanwhile it was absolutely necessary to carefully guard the third bottle, and keep it locked up in some safe place till the time for the dose had come, as the patient would become wild to smash it; and not only that, but he (or she) would resist violently while being administered the three tea-spoonfuls, though those from the first two bottles might have been swallowed quietly. What added to the difficulty, too, was that none of the liquid was to be spilt if the cure was to be effective. What was left of the mixture after the third dose was to be taken out of the house and thrown against the wind, and so scattered that it could not be trodden on or walked over.

A mishap to the bottles, or carelessness in spilling the liquid, would cause the cure to be ineffective, and a journey back for more to Moll Anthony would be waste of time, as she never prescribed a second time for the same case.

The three doses were absolutely necessary for a perfect cure. There were instances known of where the patient was apparently quite recovered after the second dose, and so it was not thought

¹ William Whelan of Ballyvass, died in 1901, aged seventy-two; and Simon Gleeson of Castleroe, died in 1909, aged eighty-five.

necessary to return to Moll Anthony for the third bottle. The result was that either the complaint returned later on, or that the patient became an "innocent" or harmless lunatic.

For the cure of cattle the same formula had to be gone through, a part of the liquid being rubbed on the ears and back. When being drenched with the three teaspoonfuls out of the third bottle, they, too, became mad with fear, and plunged and pucked in their struggle to resist swallowing the dose.

In the case of my two informants, the cures—one for a sow, and the other for a child—were a complete success.

As far as I could gather from inquiries in the locality, Moll Anthony was the daughter of a man named Anthony Dunne, and, to distinguish her from other girls of the same name, according to the custom then in vogue, her father's Christian name was placed after hers, hence Mary, or Moll Anthony. Though generally known as "Moll Anthony of the Red Hills," her real place of residence was on the east side of the Hill of Grange, facing the Hill of Allen. Here she dwelt in a sod-wall cabin erected against a high ditch. Her husband was named Leeson, and "the cure" is still in the possession of her grandson James Leeson's widow, who still resides in a comfortable slated house on the Hill of Grange. Though Leeson is the family name, yet each generation in possession of "the cure" is popularly still known as "Moll Anthony."

"The rale ould Moll Anthony" lived to be over eighty, and died about the year 1878. She was buried in the chapelyard at Milltown.

A man of the name of Christy Hickey, who lived and died close to the Moat of Ardsclull, on one occasion related to me a curious tale in connexion with Moll Anthony's girlhood; but, as is often the case, he shifted the scene of the story to his own neighbourhood, and, according to his version, Anthony was a surname. According to Hickey, the Widow Anthony lived with her two sons on a small holding at Mullaghmast, and one day she sent her sons to look after some sheep on a field she had taken from a neighbour. After proceeding some way along the road they met a funeral, consisting of four strange men carrying a coffin on a "bearer." According to the custom of the country they turned and followed the funeral, and then took a turn in assisting in carrying the coffin. On reaching their mother's gate, they rested the "bearer" on the road, and, wishing the strangers a God-speed, they made for their house. On seeing them the Widow Anthony expressed her surprise on their getting back so soon, and so they explained the cause, and said: "With the help of God" they would start again for the sheep. To their astonishment on reaching the road they found the coffin where they had laid it down, and the strangers were nowhere to be seen. Then, acting on their mother's advice, they brought the coffin to the house. The Widow Anthony, noticing that the lid was not screwed down, told them to raise it, and inside they saw "a

grand slip of a gerrel" lying as if she was asleep; the colour was in her cheeks, and warmth in her body. They raised her up, and presently consciousness returned to her. From that day for nine years she lived with them, under the name of Mary, and did the household work. Good-luck and prosperity seemed to have entered the house with her, as the farm thrived, though up till then the Widow Anthony had been hard set to make up the rent. One day, at the end of the nine years, the Widow Anthony said to her elder son: "Jim," says she, "it would be no harm in life if ye put the comedher on the gerrel if she'd fancy ye." "Begorra," replied Jim, "I was thinking that same meself, as good-luck is better nor any fortune, so it is." In the end the two were married, and by the time that three children were crawling about the house, Jim said he would have to go to the Fair in Castledermot to buy a filly. "I have never asked the like afore, Jim," said Mary, "But I'm wishful to go wid ye." "Come, and welcome, Mary aroon," said Jim; "shure me mother will mind the childher." So off they started in the ass-cart, and arrived at the fair. Seeing a suitable filly in charge of a young fellow, Jim bid up to within £5 of the price asked for it, and was referred to the owner, who was in the town with his wife. When they met, Jim and his wife invited the couple to a publichouse to settle the deal. Noticing that the old man was staring hard at his wife after the bargain was clinched, Jim asked: "What the blazes are ye looking in that unmannerly way at me woman for?" "Well, now," said the old man, "If I wasn't as certain as I have the price of the filly in me breeches pocket, I'd take me oath that that was a daughter—the Lord have mercy on her!—I buried some years ago." "Can ye give me the day and date?" says Jim. "If I can't," says he, "Herself can," and he called his wife over. "It was the 3rd of May thirteen year ago," says she. "Bedad that's mighty queer," said Jim; "shure that's the very day I first laid me eye on me woman." Addressing Mary, the old woman said, "Come to the parlour wid me, alanna," says she, "and I'll soon know if Himself is right." "Arrah, mother," said Mary, "don't trouble to see me stripped, shure I'll not deny that the raspberry mark is on me shoulder." "Glory be to God, it's true," said the old woman. "And that's the way Moll Anthony came to Mullaghmast," finished up Christy Hickey.

In the above story the mysterious enters strongly, and it may be explained by the belief in the power of the Fairies to carry off for a while a person, and leave behind a substitute, resembling in every respect the person carried off. This, too, would account for the general idea that Moll Anthony had dealings with "the Good People."

Notes.

The Earl of Kildare's Altar-Tomb in St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin.

As will be seen in the accompanying illustration, this tomb has been removed from the exterior wall of the church, and set up, in its original form, inside the porch. This work was undertaken by the Incumbent, the Rev. W. J. M'Creery, B.D., at the expense of the Duke of Leinster, and was successfully carried out, without the slightest damage to the monument, in the month of June, 1914.

A description of the tomb appeared at pages 202 to 204, vol. i, of our JOURNAL, where it is stated that the effigies represent either Shane Cam (i.e. John the hump-backed) FitzGerald, 6th Earl of



THE COVERING SLAB OF THE TOMB.



THE FIFTEENTH-CENTURY TOMB OF AN EARL OF KILDARE, IN ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.
[From a photograph by T. F. Geoghagan, Dublin.]

Kildare, who died in 1427, and his wife; or his son Thomas, the 7th Earl, who died in 1477, and his wife, both of whom were buried in the Monastery of All Hallows, which stood where Trinity College now is.

There is no inscription on the tomb, but the FitzGerald Arms (*a red saltire on white ground*) appear on the shield borne by the knight.

On the destruction of the Monastery of All Hallows, this tomb was removed temporarily to the Church of St. Mary del Dam (i.e. of the Mill-dam, from which Dame Street took its name); from there it was transferred to St. Werburgh's Church, and was placed in a pew till about 1663, when it was removed into the burial-ground. In 1715 it was built into different parts of the south wall, on the outside, where, as it was suffering from exposure, Mr. M'Creery wisely had it set up in the church porch, where it can be seen by all.

A tablet built into the wall over the tomb bears the following inscription:—

THIS XVTH CENTURY FITZGERALD TOMB
THE EFFIGIES REPRESENTING EITHER
JOHN, 6TH EARL OF KILDARE, & HIS WIFE, OR
THOMAS, 7TH EARL OF KILDARE, & HIS WIFE, WAS ORIGINALLY
ERECTED IN THE MONASTERY OF ALL HALLOWS.
IT WAS BUILT INTO THE OUTER SOUTH WALL OF
THIS CHURCH IN THE XVIITH CENTURY, AND
WAS RE-ERECTED HERE BY THE DUKE OF LEINSTER
IN 1914, DURING THE INCUMBENCY OF THE
REVEREND W. J M'CREEERY, B.D.

W. FITZG.

Lorenzo Moore, Ranger of the Curragh, 1789-1799.

Lorenzo Moore was the son of William Moore, of Tinraheen, in the County Wexford, by his wife, Frances, daughter of Lorenzo Hodson, of Coolkenna House, County Wicklow.

His parents were buried at the east end, and outside St. Mogue's Church at Ballycanew, in the County Wexford; a large slab covers their grave, the inscription on which states that William Moore died in September, 1756, aged 57; and his wife on the 12th December, 1781, aged 73 (or 75).

Lorenzo Moore was of Tinraheen, and of Merrion Square, Dublin. He was an officer in the 6th Carabineers; a colonel of the Battleaxe Guards; M.P. for Dungarvan in Grattan's Parliament, and for Ardfert in 1799. His will is dated the 29th March, 1787, and was proved in 1804.

By his wife, Henrietta, daughter of Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, Bart., whom he married in 1774, he had a large family.

This information has been supplied by a descendant of Lorenzo Moore's, Miss Katharine Bathurst.

A list of the Rangers of the Curragh is given on p. 19, vol. iii, of the JOURNAL.

W. FITZG.

Book Notice.

History of the Queen's County, Vol. II.

Within the last few months the second and concluding volume of this work has been published. The author, Canon O'Hanlon, P.P., died before he was able to bring out the first volume, which was issued in 1907; but the Rev. Edward O'Leary, P.P., carried on the task of seeing it through the Press for him.

The second volume, which has now appeared, has been edited by Father O'Leary, with the assistance of the Rev. Matthew Lalor, P.P., and worthily they have completed Canon O'Hanlon's great work, which, in their hands, arduous as it was, became a labour of love.

The present volume carries on the history of the county from the year 1556 down to 1900. It is profusely illustrated with excellent photographs, taken by Father O'Leary, of the antiquities, ecclesiastical buildings, and modern mansions, within the limits of the county.

A very interesting feature in this volume is the frontispiece, which consists of a coloured facsimile of a map of the two native territories of Leix and Offaly, drawn about the year 1563. As far as we are aware this ancient map (now preserved in the British Museum) has never before been reproduced in colours from the original, nor have the names on it been correctly identified till now (see Appendix i, pages 747-748).

We welcome this valuable addition to Irish history, and congratulate the editors on the success that has resulted from the time and trouble they devoted to the work.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, 27th January, 1915, in the Court House, Naas.

The Earl of Mayo, K.P., P.C., *President*, in the Chair.

The following Members of the Council were present:—Mr. George Mansfield, D.L.; the Rev. Canon E. O'Leary, Mr. Nicholas Synnott, the Ven. J. Adams, Archdeacon of Kildare; Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir, *Hon. Editor*; Sir Arthur Vicars, K.C.V.O., and Lord Walter FitzGerald, M.B.I.A., *Hon. Secretaries*.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting in January, 1914, were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Council for the year 1914 was read by Sir Arthur Vicars, and adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald in the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, which showed a balance of £46 6s. 6d. in favour of the Society, and was passed.

A resolution conveying the thanks of the Society to the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Auditor for their continued services was passed unanimously.

The Very Rev. Dean Cowell and the Rev. T. V. Nolan, being the retiring Members of the Council, were re-elected.

The following new Members were elected:—Miss Eileen Grace O'Mahony; the Hon. J. D. FitzGerald, K.C.; Capt. Mervyn A. Tynte; Mr. Valentine Hussey-Walsh; and the Chief Librarian, Manchester Reference Library.

After some discussion Kilteel and district were fixed upon for the Excursion Meeting in September.

As the attendance was small, it was decided to take as read the following papers, which are printed in this issue of the JOURNAL:—

1. "Notes on a Collection of Irish Coins in the Museum of Clongowes Wood College." By Rev. D. J. Finn, S.J.
2. "Notes on two FitzGerald Harps belonging to the Seventeenth Century." By Lord Walter FitzGerald.

Sir Arthur Vicars exhibited some curios, including an early eighteenth-century pocket sundial, in shagreen case, of French make; a brass sugar-cutter, of the eighteenth century; a Japanese netsuke, of the seventeenth century; a silver pipe-stopper, *circa* 1680, and a silver ring or ferrule, with the badge in high relief, of Anne of Brittany, and dating *circa* 1450, which had been found in the grounds of Lewes Castle, Sussex.

A resolution was passed conveying thanks to those who had prepared papers for the meeting; to Sir Arthur Vicars for his interesting exhibits; and to the High Sheriff of the County (Capt. H. Dixon) for the use of the Court House.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

OWING to the outbreak of the European War, and the consequent abandonment of our Autumn Meeting and Excursion, the Report for the past year is necessarily brief.

Six of our members have died, and three have resigned; but as against these losses we have five new members, including one Life Member, so that our net loss only amounts to four, which, in view of the present far-reaching crisis, is by no means

excessive, or more than we might be prepared to expect. Of those that have passed away we have to lament the loss of two well-known antiquaries, Mr. Robert Day, of Cork, and Canon French, a member of our Society for upwards of twenty-two years; as well as Mr. E. P. O'Kelly, of Baltinglass, M.P. for West Wicklow, and Chairman of the Wicklow County Council, who on two occasions contributed articles to our pages; while within the last few days comes the sad news of the death of Lord Ardilaun, who, while not prominently identified with this county, had for many years been a subscriber.

Robert Day was a highly cultured man, a zealous collector, who in the course of a long life, spent almost entirely in his native city of Cork, accumulated vast and precious stores of Irish coins, medals, Cork and Waterford glass, plate, books, book-plates, and ornaments, many of which he described at length in his numerous contributions to the "Journal of the Cork Archæological Society," which was originally started under his auspices. These treasures he arranged with such judicious care that in course of time his house became not only a well-ordered museum, but a regular place of pilgrimage to which all intelligent visitors to Cork were certain to be introduced. Prior to his death all his collections were dispersed by sale in London, but this fact did not go unnoticed, and consequently some of the best pieces are now safely lodged in the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin.

The Reverend Canon James Frederick French, for almost forty years Rector of Clonegal, was a keen student of archæology, especially as regards the district in which his parish was situated. Considering his undoubted knowledge, his published papers are singularly few, and it is to be regretted that his method of reasoning was so entirely deductive that his writings, so far from supplying us with facts, have usually given rise to controversy. He had contributed to our pages articles entitled:—"Notes on the Family of Sherlock"; "The Church of Killerrig, County Carlow"; "A Legend of the Wizard Earl of Kildare"; and "Prehistoric Architecture."

The Council wish to urge on our members the importance of loyal and increased support, not because archæological research in an Irish county is a more pressing need than the defence of an empire, but because by continuing our work we are enabling our printers to employ hands whom otherwise they would have had to dismiss. Increase your charity by all means, but let it be real charity—the wages of self-denial—instead of curtailing subscriptions to any society that supports employment.

In conclusion, the Council beg to express their thanks to the Countess of Mayo for her kindness in defraying the cost of the illustrations in connexion with the interesting article on "Bishopscourt," written by her relative, Capt. Ponsonby, who has had the misfortune to lose his life in the present terrible European War.

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS,
WALTER FITZGERALD, } *Hon. Secretaries.*

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

This Excursion to Killeel, which was to have taken place on the 9th of September, 1914, was postponed till 1915, owing to the outbreak of the War with Germany.

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
To Balance to credit, 31st December, 1913	54 2 0		
„ Subscriptions:—		By Ponsonby & Gibbs—	
3 Life Members	15 0 0	Printing and Publishing Vol. VII, No. 5, of JOURNAL	£26 8 8
90 Annual Members	45 0 0	„ Illustrations for same	5 11 2
16 „ „ in arrear	8 0 0		31 19 10
„ Donation from His Grace the Duke of Leinster (cost of illustrations of last two numbers of JOURNAL)	68 0 0 9 19 7	„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—	
		Printing and Publishing Vol. VII, No. 6, of JOURNAL	41 17 9
		„ Illustrations for same	4 8 5
			46 6 2
		„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—	
		Miscellaneous Printing	3 5 1
		Costs of Photographs taken for Mr. Chamney's Paper in JOURNAL	0 14 0
		Stationery and Postage	3 10 0
		„ Balance to credit, December 31st, 1914	46 6 6
	£132 1 7		£132 1 7

I have examined the above Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers, and certify them as correct.

27th January, 1915.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Hon. Auditor.*

LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

(CORRECTED TO JULY, 1915.)

President :

THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., P.C.

Vice-President :

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

Council :

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WILLIAM SHERLOCK, M.A.

THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P., M.R.I.A.

LT.-COL. THOMAS J. DE BURGH, D.L.

NICHOLAS J. SYNNOTT, ESQ.

THE VERY REV. DEAN COWELL.

THE REV. T. V. NOLAN, S.J.

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE.

Hon. Treasurer :

HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ., KERDIFFSTOWN, SALLINS.

Hon. Auditor :

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

Hon. Secretaries :

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., GRANGE CON, CO. WICKLOW.

LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

Hon. Editor :

THOMAS U. SADLEIR, ESQ., M.A., M.R.I.A., OFFICE OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Members, 1914.

[Members of the Council are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk (*).]

ADAMS, The Ven. James, Archdeacon of Kildare, Kill Rectory, Straffan.

Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.

Armstrong, E. C. R., 73 Park-avenue, Sydney-parade, Dublin.

Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.

Aylmer, Algernon, Rathmore, Naas.

AYLMER, H. HENDRICK-, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.

Barbor, The Rev. H. A. D., The Rectory, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

*Barton, Bertram H., D.L., Straffan House, Straffan.

Barton, R. C., Glendalough House, Annamoe, Co. Wicklow.

Biddulph, Col. M. W., D.L., Rathrobin, Tullamore, King's County.

Bland, Mrs. J. L., Dysartgallen, Ballinakill, Queen's Co.

Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.

Brooke, J. T., Ennerdale, Constable Road, Ipswich, England.

Brown, Paul A. (Crown Solicitor, Queen's Co.), Burren-place, Carlow.

Brown, Stephen J., Ardcaien, Naas.

Burke, Very Rev. Monsignor E., P.P., Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

*Burtchaell, G. D., M.A., Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, 44 Morehampton-road, Dublin.

Burton, Philip, 42 South Main-street, Naas.

*Byrne, Rev. Vincent, S.J., St. Francis Xavier's, Up. Gardiner-street, Dublin.

Carroll, Major F. F., R.A.M.C. (Egyptian Army), Moone Abbey, Moone Co. Kildare.

Carroll, Major John W. V., Moone Abbey, Moone.

Carrigan, The Rev. Canon W., P.P., D.D., M.R.I.A., Durrow, Queen's County.

Chamney, William, 15 Elgin-road, Dublin.

*Clarke, Mrs., Maiden Hall, Bennett's Bridge, Co. Kilkenny.

*Clements, Henry J. B., D.L., Killadoon, Celbridge.

Cochrane, Robert, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I., 17 Highfield-road, Rathgar, Dublin.

Colley, G. P. A., Faunagh, Rathgar, Dublin.

Coote, Stanley V., Kensington Palace Mansions, London, W.

COWELL, Very Rev. G. Y., Dean, 14 Herbert-place, Dublin.

Crichton, Col. The Hon. Charles F., Mullaboden, Ballymore-Eustace.

Cruise, Francis, M.D., Parkmore, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

- Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
 Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.
 Dane, J. Whiteside, D.L., Garryard, Johnstown, Straffan.
 DE BURGH, THOMAS J., Lt.-Col., D.L., Oldtown, Naas.
 *DEVITT, Rev. MATTHEW, S.J., *Vice-President*, Milltown Park, Milltown, Co. Dublin.
 Dobbs, Archibald E., D.L., Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.
 Dorrian, Robert, Main-street, Naas.
 Drogheda, The Dowager Countess of, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.
 Drury, Charles M., Barraderry, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.
 Dunne, The Rev. Edward, P.P., Celbridge, Co. Kildare.
 Dunne, Rev. John, P.P., Borris, Co. Carlow.
- Elliott, George Hall, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.
 Eustace, Col. H. M., D.S.O., Munfin, Ferns, Co. Wexford.
- Fayle, Edwin, Kylemore, Orwell-park, Rathgar.
 Fenton, Miss, Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
 Fetherstonhaugh, F. E., 53 FitzWilliam-square, Dublin.
 Field, John, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.
 FitzGerald, Lady Alice, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
 *FitzGerald, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
 FitzGerald, Lady Henry, Knowle Hall, Bridgewater, Somerset, England.
 *FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
 *FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
 *FitzGerald, Lord Desmond, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
 *FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
 *FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
 FitzGerald, Lord Henry, Knowle Hall, Bridgewater, Somerset, England.
 *FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
 *FitzGerald, Gerald Otho, 20 Pall Mall, London, S.W.
 FitzGerald, The Hon. J. D., K.C., 33 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W.
 *FitzMaurice, Arthur, Johnstown House, Carlow.
 Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.
- Gamble, Charles, Killiney Lodge, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
 *Gannon, J. P., M.R.I.A., Laragh, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
 Garstin, J. Ribton, D.L., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Braganstown, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
 Glover, Edward, County Surveyor's Office, Court House, Naas.
 Geoghegan, Mrs., Bert, Athy.
 *Geoghegan, William P., Rockfield, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 Goulding, Sir William, Bart., D.L., Millicent, Sallins.
 Governey, Michael, Barrowville, Carlow.
 Greene, Thomas W., Millbrook, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.

Heighington, Colonel W., Donard House, Donard, Co. Wicklow.

Hobson, C. J., 515 W. 178th Street, New York, U.S.A.

Holt, E. W. L., M.R.I.A., 3 Kildare-place, Dublin.

Hopkins, Miss, Blackhall Castle, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.

*Hussey-Walsh, Valentine, 10 Avenue Marceau, Paris, France.

Jackson, F. R., Kilkea, Castledermot.

Kelly, Rev. Thomas J., P.P., Emo, Queen's County.

Kennedy, Miss, 78 Pembroke-road, Dublin.

Kirkpatrick, William Trench, Donacomper, Celbridge.

*Lalor, the Rev. Matthew, P.P., Derrycappagh, Mountmellick, Queen's County.

*Leinster, the Duke of, Carton, Maynooth.

Lepper, R. S., Carnalea, Crawfordsburn, Co. Down.

Lindesay, Rev. William O'Neill, 23 Garville-road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.

*Luxmoore, Allan Aylmer, Shincliffe, Durham, England.

Lynch, Miss M., Royal Terrace House, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

MacCaffrey, Rev. James, PH.D., Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

MacDonald, Rev. Walter, D.D., Librarian, The College, Maynooth.

Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.

MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.

Maunsell, Richard J. C., Oakly Park, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.

MAYO, The EARL OF, K.P., P.C., *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.

Meadows, Henry L., Ballyrane, Killinick, Co. Wexford.

Molony, Lord Justice, 35 FitzWilliam-place, Dublin.

Monks, Thomas F., LL.D., 2 Waterloo-road, Dublin.

Murphy, Rev. A., c.c., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Sallins.

Nolan, Rev. James, c.c., Athy, Co. Kildare.

*NOLAN, Rev. T. V., S.J., Provincial, St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.

Norris, Rev. M., P.P., Naas.

Nugent, The Hon. Mrs. Richard, Stacumny, Celbridge.

O'Connor, Joseph, Mylerstown, Naas, Co. Kildare.

*O'Ferrall, Dominick More-, Kildangan, Monasterevin.

O'Grady, John Sheill, Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

*O'LEARY, Rev. E., P.P., M.R.I.A., St. Michael's, Portarlinton, Queen's County.

O'Mahony, Miss Eileen G., c/o Mrs. Eustace, Highfield, Drumcondra, Co. Dublin.

O'Mahony, The, D.L., Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

Orpin, William H., Woodberry, Merrion-road, Dublin.

Orpin, Arthur E., 3 Auburn Road, Donnybrook, Dublin.

*Palles, Right Hon. C., Lord Chief Baron, Mount Annville, Dundrum.

Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., M.R.S.A.I., Rahan, Edenderry.

*Plunkett, G. N. Count, 26 Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

Poer, Rev. H. S. M., The Rectory, Ballyburley, Edenderry, King's County.

Quan-Smith, S. A., Bullock Castle, Dalkey.

Read, Matthew H., Sally Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.

Repton, Guy, Winchfield House, Winchfield, Hampshire, England.

Roper-FitzGerald, Charles E. A., 55 Leeson-park, Dublin.

*Ryan, Miss Donnegan-, Highfield, Halesworth, Suffolk, England.

*SADLEIR, THOS. U., *Hon. Editor*, Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.

SHERLOCK, The Ven. Archdeacon William, Sherlockstown, Sallins.

St. George, Mrs. R. J. Ker, 11 Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Strath, F. W., The Bank House, Kildare.

SYNNOTT, NICHOLAS J., Furness, Naas.

Synnott, Mrs., Furness, Naas.

Thackeray, Major Martin, R.M., The Curragh, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

Trench, Professor Wilbraham FitzJohn, LITT.D., M.R.I.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

Tuthill, Mrs. P. B. Villiers-, The Slopes, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

Tynte, Capt. Mervyn, Tynte Park, Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow.

Upton, Henry A. S., M.R.I.A., Coolatore, Moate, Co. Westmeath.

*Vanston, G. T. B., LL.D., K.C., Hildon Park, Terenure, Co. Dublin.

VICARS, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

Vigers, Mrs., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

Waldron, Rt Hon. L. A., P.C., 10 Anglesea Street, Dublin.

Waldron, Mrs., Melitta Lodge, Kildare.

Walker, Miss S., 23 Hatch Street, Dublin.

Wall, Colonel J., 60 Russell-terrace, Leamington Spa, England.

Waller, The Very Rev. E. H., Dean of Kildare, The Deanery, Kildare.

Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

Walshe, R. D., 36 St. Thomas's Terrace, S.C.R., Dublin.

WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.

Weldon, Lt.-Colonel Sir Anthony A., Bart., D.S.O., C.V.O., H.M.L. Co. Kildare, Kilmorony, Athy.

Wheble, Mrs., Monasterevin, Co. Kildare.

*Wheeler, Captain H. E. de C., Robertstown House, Robertstown, Co. Kildare.

Wolfe, George, Ranger of the Curragh, Forenaghts, Naas.

Woolcombe, Miss A. C., 6 Sorrento Terrace, Dalkey.

*Woolcombe, Dr. Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.

Wright, Richard, Prumplestown House, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

*Wyndham-Quin, Lady Eva, Castletown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.

The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL:—

The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.

The Society of Antiquaries of London.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.

The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.

The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.

The Galway Archæological Society (*Hon. Sec.*, Kilcornan, Oranmore, Co. Galway).

Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles Belgium.

The British Museum, London, W.C.

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The University Library, Cambridge.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Secretary*, J. E. Foster, Esq., 10 Trinity-street, Cambridge).

The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society (The Rev. P. Power, John's Hill, Waterford).

The Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.

The County Louth Archæological Society. (*Secretary*, Rev. J. Quinn, c.c., Grange, Carlingford.)

The Library, King's Inns, Henrietta-street, Dublin.

The County Kerry Archæological Association (The *Hon. Secretary*, Aghadoe House, Killarney).

The Library, University College, St. Stephen's Green (c/o Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., 104 Grafton-street, Dublin).

The Chief Librarian, Public Reference Library, Piccadilly, Manchester, England.

RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven or more Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

A LOCAL COLLECTION OF IRISH COINS.

[Contributed by REV. D. J. FINN, S.J., late Curator, Clongowes Wood Museum.]

IN the course of the century 1814-1914, the completion of which the College of Clongowes Wood celebrated with much éclat in June last, a collection of rare or antique objects has been gathered into the Museum. Most of the objects therein suffer for want of space, and notably so the coin section. However, some few years ago, Father J. F. X. O'Brien arranged and succeeded in displaying one of the best coin series, the Irish silver and bronze. The almost equally good English series has since been catalogued, but is not yet displayed. As few, even among the visitors to the Museum, are aware of the existence of this collection, it may be of interest to describe it, and invite a wider appreciation among the many visitors that come to the College.

The Irish coins are very simply, yet effectively, displayed. Two large boards were covered with a light red baize. These take the place of "trays." The coins were fastened with paper ring-clips to little white cards edged with purple (purple and white are the College colours.) This arrangement leaves room for a written description overhead. These cards were then fastened in rows to the boards. There are two or three coins on every card; here and there between the coin-cards come catalogue cards with explanatory notes. Duplicates are used to show reverse and obverse; a large number of copper and brass coins were not displayed, as they were unnecessary duplicates.

The bulk of this collection came to the College as the bequest of Rev. John Shearman, who died in 1885 as P.P. of Moone. He was an Irish archaeologist of note, the author of "*Loca Patriciana*," and a friend of Graves, Reeves, Ferguson, and the other Irish scholars of the middle nineteenth century. He was born in Kilkenny in 1830, and entered Clongowes in 1850. Even before entering Clongowes he had begun to be interested in Irish coins; among his MS. notes, preserved in Maynooth,¹ is a list of Irish coins with indications of rarity and market price, dated December, 1849. These notes are from all periods of his life, and have been of the greatest service to us in

¹ I must acknowledge the kindness of the authorities of Maynooth in allowing me to consult these MS. notes freely.



"Abby Piece" — (14th Century)
Found in Kilkenny.



similar piece



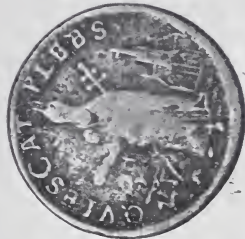
Token of Kilkenny
(Commonwealth)



Dublin Token
(1672)



St Patrick's Half penny (Charles II).



gun money (James II)
1/- unred.



establishing the identity of certain coins. The careful notes of his expenses in his student days record everything, from the absolute necessity of repairs on certain garments to the luxury of card-play. He buys Simon's Essay on Irish coins in 1855, and, becoming still more interested, a magnifying glass in 1856, while every vacation finds him buying old Irish or English silver coins in Dublin at Donegan's, or in Cork, or Kilkenny. Later on the notes consist of letters, genealogical extracts, drafts of papers, and the like. For instance, in April, 1871, we find him negotiating by letter with the Treasury Department for the purchase of groats of the English kings from Edward III to Henry VI—coins which are probably some of the Clongowes English specimens. These notes I shall quote as the Maynooth MSS. One other document came to light a couple of years ago. The present Provincial of the Society of Jesus, Rev. T. V. Nolan, S.J., when Rector of Clongowes, found a letter sent in 1853 by John Lindsay, the Cork numismatist, to Father Shearman. Accompanying the letter, which was an answer identifying certain coins, was a small paper book containing silver paper impressions of sixteen coins, and indicating the provenance when known. The handwriting is Father Shearman's; moreover, the silver paper method was a favourite with him. I shall refer to this as the Lindsay letter. This short account of Father Shearman and his notes is necessary for the understanding of our identifications.

The general collection, as displayed, from John "Lord of Ireland" down to and including James II, contains 129 pieces. In the duller section after James II it includes among the usual bronze, Wood's Halfpence, the 1760 "Voce Populi" and George III Bank Tokens for 2s. 6d., 10d., and 5d.

It would serve no useful purpose to give a detailed catalogue of the coins. We shall merely name the more interesting specimens. Of the earliest coins we have a Dublin halfpenny of John "Dominus Hyb" (moneyer, Tomas); four Dublin pennies and two Dublin halfpennies of John "Rex" (all under the moneyer, Roberd); one Limerick penny (moneyer, Willem). Of Henry III's coinage there are two Dublin pennies (Ricard and David); and of Edward III's, one Dublin and three Waterford pennies. Unfortunately we have no specimen of Henry VI's Irish coinage. Edward IV is represented by twenty-four groats, specimens from the mints of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, Trim, Drogheda; and three pieces of the 1479 Kildare money, with the Geraldine saltire. Mary's issues, both before and after her marriage with Philip, contribute specimens. Of Charles I's series we lack the "Blacksmith"

half-crown, but an English one has been included in the series.

A set of Kilkenny tokens, ranging from 1650 to 1677, comes next in the present arrangement. The following names occur—Whittle, Davis, Langton, Keough, Purcell, Nevell, Adams, Skanlan, Beavor, Roth, and Goodin; there is also one very battered “Kilkeny Hapenny 1677,” “for ye use and convenience of the inhabitants.” Three other tokens come from Dublin—Partington, Wilson, and Lovell (Dublin?).

St. Patrick's pence and halfpence of the Restoration Period are represented by one specimen of the penny, and eight of the halfpennies. These are the coins with St. Patrick holding the shamrock (penny), or expelling the vipers (halfpenny); they were formerly attributed to the Kilkenny Confederates. Charles II is represented by only one farthing.

Of the infamous gun-money of James II there are eighteen pieces displayed, including both un-reduced and reduced sizes. The values are 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d. Of course there are many more specimens of these common coins, but they are kept in a rouleau in another case.

The collection continues down to the last bronze issue of 1823. We have mentioned above the more interesting pieces out of a very commonplace assemblage. There is further a collection of Irish tokens of the prolific token-period at the beginning of the nineteenth century; this is arranged in a little cabinet which contains in its other drawers a large number of specimens of the contemporary English issues.

We have still to mention the most interesting of our coins, not indeed all Irish coins, strictly speaking, but coins found in Ireland and presumably used there.

A Roman coin was turned up during the spring ploughing on Ireland's Eye in 1868. The Maynooth MSS. contain a map showing the precise find-spot in the south-east of the island. A paper read before the Royal Irish Academy on June 8th, 1868, describes the coin as one of the Emperor Constantine showing the sacred monogram, but half eaten away by the sea spray. Just such a coin has long been in our collection of Roman coins. We may safely conclude that it came from Father Shearman. The coin is remarkably eaten away. However, a careful comparison with good specimens enables me to attribute it to Decentius rather than to Constantine. For all its decay it is well worth preserving as one of the few Roman coins found in Ireland. It is, indeed, strange to find on the very edge of a lonely island such a relic of ancient commerce. It may not be out of place to mention here that I was shown last year three

brass coins of the late empire (third and fourth centuries B.C.) that had been found on the borders of Clare and Galway: all three were minted in Alexandria.¹

Carlovingian coins are not commonly found in Ireland. In "The Waterford Archæological Journal," 1912, a rare find is recorded near Dungarvan, in which some early French coins were found with early Anglo-Saxon specimens: all in poor condition apparently. In our collection are two early French coins in good condition. Both are silver denars (deniers): one, Charlemagne (768-814), REX FR (ancorum), struck at Melle (METVLLLO), and bearing the Carolus monogram; the other, Louis le Débonnaire (814-840), the "Christian Religio" type with the temple façade. The Maynooth MSS. enable us to identify these beyond all doubt (from silver paper impressions) with the find made in March, 1871, in the grounds of Mr. Hoffman, Mullaboden, near Ballymore Eustace. Eleven coins were found in a grave along with flint arrow-heads and a bronze pin, etc.; the coins were distributed between Father Shearman (who had three), Mr. Henry Copeland, and Mr. Hoffman, of Ballymore Eustace, and Mr. La Touche, of Harristown. Charlemagne, Pepin, and Louis le Débonnaire were the kings represented. Father Shearman would connect the find with a defeat of the Danes at Mullaboden in 999; this is hardly necessary, nor, indeed, considering the good condition of the coins, is it likely that they were above ground for two hundred years. Father Shearman published an account of them in the "Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Journal (R.S.A.I.), 1872." The Maynooth MSS. contain the draft of this and of another but rejected account. We suggest that commercial intercourse and the need for a convenient medium of exchange is sufficient to explain the presence of these coins.

Three Hiberno-Danish coins form part of our collection. They are of the usual type, with unintelligible inscriptions; obverse—a draped bust, reverse—a voided cross with crescents at the ends of its limbs, and with palm-shaped objects in two of the quarters. The Lindsay letter enables us to identify one as found in Wexford. Two are mules as compared with the elaborate list of dies drawn up by Mr. Roth (Num. Journal).

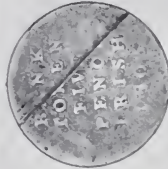
One early Scotch coin of William the Lion was, according to the Lindsay letter, found in Corcullen, Co. Galway. We

¹ [The presence of such coins at places along the coast is explained by competent authorities as being due to the Roman practice of landing corpses for burial, and placing tribute in the grave.—EDITOR.]



- Woods. Half pence - (George I.)

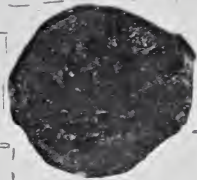
Voce Populi (George III)



Bank Tokens -

-(George III)

Coin of Roman Emperor



Found near Ireland's Eye



King William the Lion



Charles



Louis le Desmoine

Found at Corkcullen.

Two Old French coins, found at Mullabodun Co. Wicklow.

possess this coin, a specimen from the Roxburgh mint. It is recorded too, alas ! that the finder tried to pass it for sixpence—a trick well-nigh impossible of accomplishment unless Corcullen publicans (?) are very simple souls.

A peculiar coin, called an “Abbey piece,” by Lindsay, but about which I have been unable to discover anything further, is noted as found in Kilkenny. It is of copper, about one inch in diameter, and of smooth, spread fabric. The obverse bears the inscription :—“✠ Ave Maria Gracia Pl(ena),” and a large crown with one fleur-de-lys and two halved lys. The reverse has a cross moline ending in lys, centre pierced ; all in a tressure fleury with lys : in the outer bays of the tressure are A-V-E.—✠ A somewhat similar piece is also in the collection ; this has the same inscription, but the type of the obverse is a shield with three lys. The reverse varies in small details. I have no information about the latter specimen.

With this confession of ignorance our survey of the Irish coin collection must close. It is true that there is a touch of borrowed plumage about the whole account. Father Shearman is the largest contributor, but there have been many others, too, whose names have been recorded annually in the *Clongownian* since it came into existence. However, our justification is that such collections are best kept in museums where there is an antiquarian spirit perpetually in residence. In museums they escape the whims of the various owners, to whom fortune and not deliberate choice may destine them. Let us hope that Clongowes will keep its collection somewhat as a public trust, wherein are deposited a few flecks of the dust of distant years, and that archæologists will be glad to learn of this easily accessible cabinet.

DIARY OF ANNE COOKE.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

[The following diary, kept at intervals between 1761 and 1776, is contained in a thin vellum-bound quarto volume, formerly belonging to the late T. F. Cooke-Trench, Esq., who alludes to it in his "Memoir of the Trench Family," and now, through the courtesy of his sister-in-law, Miss Heathcote, placed for publication in the hands of the Editor. Anne Cooke was the only daughter and heiress of Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., of St. Catherine's, County Dublin, M.P. for the City of Dublin and Lord Mayor in 1740, 1741, 1749, and 1750. Four years after her father's death, which occurred in 1758, she married, as his second wife, Walter Weldon, M.P., of Sportland (now known as Kilmorony), and Rahinderry, Queen's County; she survived him and died in Granby Row, Dublin, on 4th December, 1809, aged eighty-three.]

1761.—Monday y^e 1 of June. Landed at Parkgeat¹ with Lady Caldwell,² my mother Lady Cooke & Coll. Bagshaw³ from on Board the Kildear after an 18 howers passig from Dublin. Sleep at Parkgeat that night.

Tuesday y^e 2—Got to Chester, put up at Mrs Keanas' Inn.

¹ Parkgate, in Cheshire, the then destination of the Irish packets.

² For particulars, see tabular pedigree. The Rev. Philip Skelton describes her as a woman "of most exalted spirit and worth."

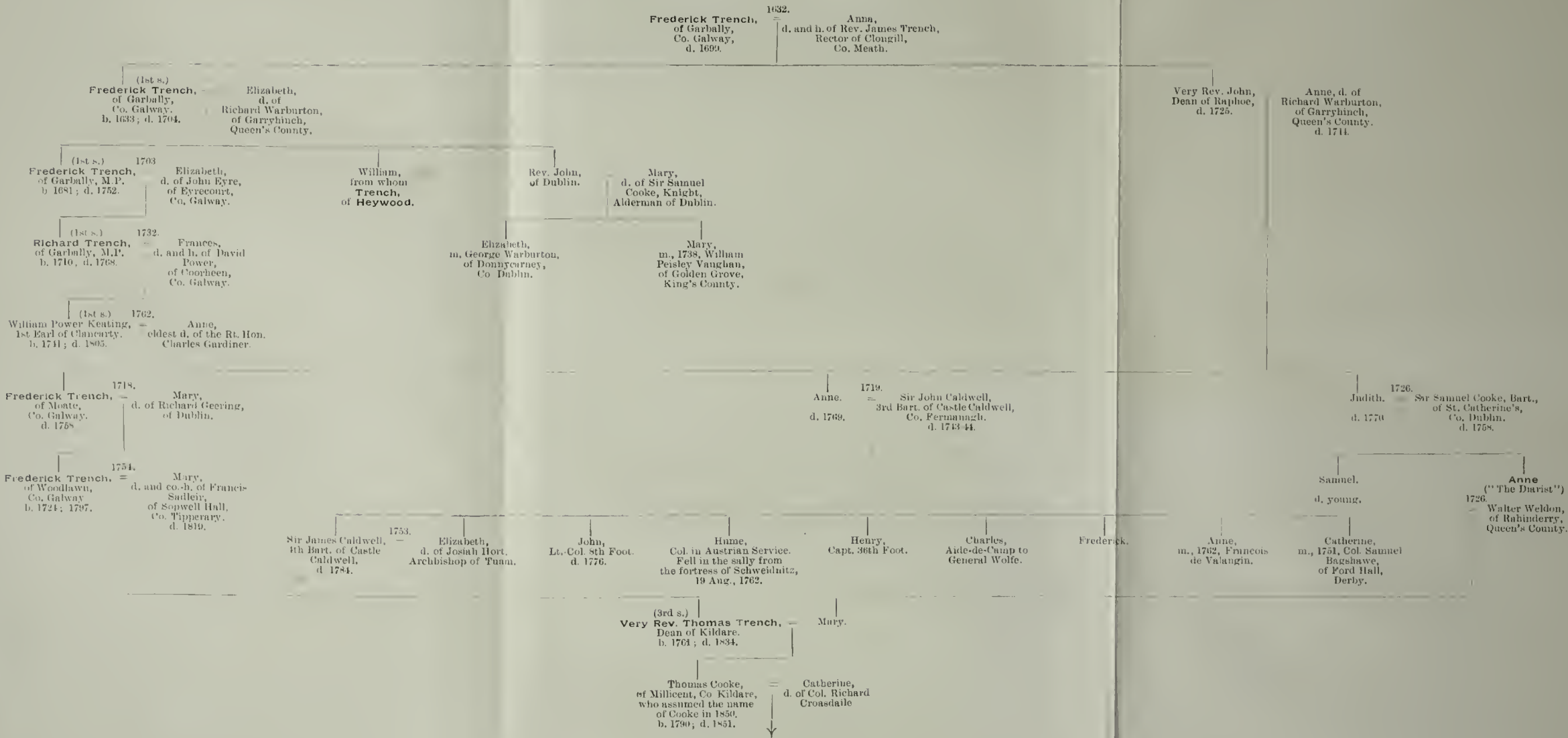
³ Samuel Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, Derby, Colonel 93rd Regiment of Foot, a military officer of some distinction, lost a leg at the siege of L'Orient, and an eye in the East Indies, where he was for some time second in command under his friend, Lord Clive.

Born in May, 1716, he married on 25th March, 1751, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Caldwell, Bart., of Castle Caldwell, County Fermanagh, Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., of St. Catherine's, County Dublin, and Edward Brereton, of Springmount, Queen's County, being trustees of his marriage settlement. His wife was a handsome woman, and is said to have "sat a horse well."

After his return from India in 1757 Colonel Bagshawe was frequently in Ireland. Through the influence of his Derbyshire neighbour, the Duke of Devonshire, to whom he owed much for his advancement in life, he was brought into the Irish House as M.P. for the Borough of Tallaght.

In 1759, when an invasion was feared in England, he assisted the Government by raising a regiment. His patriotism caused him considerable expense, for though permitted to nominate the officers, among whom were his wife's brother, Captain Henry Caldwell, and her cousin, Captain William Power Keating Trench (afterwards Earl of Clancarty), he had to pay a bounty of £3 per man in a regiment one thousand strong, and also to defray the cost of accoutrements. Colonel Bagshawe died after a few hours' illness at the Crown Inn, Reading, when on his way from Bath to London on 16th August, 1762. His widow resided chiefly in London, where she died at her house, 4 Duchess Street, Portland Place, on 19th July, 1801.

PEDIGREE SHOWING THE MATERNAL ANCESTRY AND CONNEXIONS OF ANNE COOKE.



Wensday—Left Chester for Ford,¹ sleep at Stopford² in Darby Shear, see the Silk Mills there are Stopford.

Thursday—Got to Ford, Col. Bagshaw meet Capt. Charles Caldwell six miles from Ford, found Mrs Bagshaw³ and children well. Past my time for y^e six weeks I was there Cheerful and agreeable. Capt. Fred. Caldwell⁴ came to us there. Charles Caldwell⁵ broack one of y^e (two?) Feger(s) that stood on y^e Cabbenet in y^e Drawing Room.

I went to see Castel Town⁶ & y^e Cave there. Went into the Cave, but the damp prevented my going to y^e end, as I was not eable to stay there.

Capt. Morgan, an Old man, who says he will leave his estate to Thom. Bagshaw, 2nd son to y^e Coll. came to Ford and was a torment to me all the time he was there.

July y^e 17—Left Ford, Lady Caldwell & Lady Cooke, Capt. Charles & Fred. Caldwell Col. & Mrs. Bagshaw & Col. Morgan went to Chatworth,⁷ y^e seat of y^e Duke of Devonshear, saw the please. Dine at an Inn near, & went in the evening to Capt. Morgan. Stayed there till Wensday morning. Capt. Morgan quite uneasy at our stay, and glad to get us out of his house.

Wensday y^e 19—Left Capt. Morgan. Lady Caldwell & Lady Cooke, Capt. Caldwells & I dine at Mackloch.⁸ Fred. C. mead me take y^e Hon (? Horse) from that to Darby, my Aunt and Mother very angry with Fred and me. Sleep at Darby that night.

Thursday y^e 20—Dined at Lichfeeld.⁹ Sleep at Bremagan.¹⁰ Capt. Charles and Fred. set out that night for London.

Friday y^e 21—Lady Caldwell & my Mother & I set out for Bath. Dine at Woster. Sleep at Gloster.

¹ Ford Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Colonel Bagshawe's seat in Derbyshire, situated some miles to the north of Buxton. In a letter from Castle Caldwell, written by the Dowager Lady Caldwell, on 13th March, 1759, she speaks of "pretty, romantic Ford."

² Stockport, in Cheshire, once famous for its silk-mills, built on the Italian principle. This industry has now been superseded by the cotton manufacture.

³ Wife of Colonel Samuel Bagshawe.

⁴ See pedigree.

⁵ See pedigree.

⁶ Castleton, in the neighbourhood of Chapel-en-le-Frith. In the parish is situated the Peak Cavern, or Devil's Cave, containing vast cavities and extending for a total length of 2,300 feet.

⁷ Chatsworth.

⁸ Matlock, in Derbyshire.

⁹ Lichfield.

¹⁰ Birmingham.

Saturday y^e 22—Dine at petty Franc, got to Bath at 5 that evening, all pure well and sup.

Lodge at Mrs. Fleming on y^e South Perread had the middle apartment, y^e tow Bed Room, & to Ground of that side of y^e House.

Spent my time there as the rest of the Bath folk doing nothing but walking on y^e Perreads, going to the Room etc; bought a Coat and a Shirt of Blown and many other trifels; went to the Hot Wells at Bristol with my Mother and Aunt to see Mrs. Carter¹ who was there. Nothing happened worth setting down as one day was the same way spent that all the rest; very littel Company in Bath when we came & so till after I came back from London nor shall I set down & further till Sept. y^e 15 after been at Holt.²

Tuesday Sept. y^e 15—Went to Hoult with my Mother & Aunt Caldwell where they left me in order to see my going with Mr. & Mrs. Hennery³ to London & Lady Caldwell and Cooke returned to Bath.

Wensday, 16—Mr. & Mrs. Hennery & I set out for London. Sleep at Hungford.

Thursday y^e 17—Dine at Reading, sleep at Meaden Head Bridge.

Friday y^e 18—Brackfase at Windsor, saw y^e Castel and Lodg & Pork. Dine at Hounslow; got to London at 5 a Clock to Sir James Caldwell's Lodgen in New Bond Street. Lady Caldwell at Mrs. Prat's⁴ when I came, but came to me & broat me to Mrs. Prat's in George's Street, Hanover Squear where I drank tea. Supt at Miss Lucey Bolden⁵ in . . . Street; Mr. & Mrs. Hennery & Mr. Leach supt there. I lodg with Mr. Dallon in Old Bond Street with Mr. & Mrs. Hennery while in town.

¹ Probably Mary, daughter of Thomas Claxton, and wife of the Right Hon. Thomas Carter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

² A country seat near Bradford, in Wilts.

³ James Henry, who married, at Paris, in April, 1755, Mary, daughter of John FitzMaurice, of Springfield Castle, County Limerick, and niece of the Countess of Shelbourne. He was second son of Hugh Henry, and died without issue in 1767.

⁴ Widow of John Pratt, of Cabra Castle, County Cavan, who died in 1740. She was Honoretta, eldest daughter of Sir John Brookes, first Baronet of the City of York, and her sister, Deborah, having married Colonel the Hon. William FitzMaurice, she was thus great-aunt to Lady Caldwell. She died in 1772.

⁵ Lucy, younger daughter of Thomas Baldwin, of Corolanty, King's County. She died unmarried in 1768.

Saturday—all morning a tome, company with us. Dine at Mrs. Prat's with Mr. & Mrs. H[enry]; went to the Oopera with Mrs. Henry & Mr. Hort.¹ Sup at Sir James Caldwell's.

Sunday y^e 20—Went with Mr. & Mrs. H. to Greenwich,² see the Hospitel & y^e Sheping at Depford. Dine at Lady Dowager Shelburn³ in Hanover Square. Supt at

Monday y^e 21—Went to Westminster Abbey to hear the Corranasheon March with Lady A. Denney,⁴ Lady Caldwell and Mrs. Henry; from that to y^e Hall to see it. Dine at tome; drank tea and Lady Shelburn sup at tome.

Tuesday y^e 22—got up at 3 o'clock, got into y^e Corrag with Mr. and Mrs. Henry at 4 and was from that till 8 before we got to the seat at y^e Sun Tavern in Parlement Street where we wear to meet Lady A. Denny, Sir James⁵ & Lady Caldwell. P^d 5

¹ Lady Caldwell, described as "one of the best-natured, best-minded creatures in the world," was the second of the four handsome daughters of Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam, of whom Frances, known as "the beautiful Miss Hort," and a celebrated toast, married John Parker, afterwards Lord Boringdon, ancestor of the Earl of Morley. Writing to Colonel Bagshawe in 1760, Frederick Caldwell says: "Whilst I was in London I had the happiness of seeing that fine lady, Miss Hort, and I do think her by much the finest lady I ever saw, but I do not think she will ever get a husband; she wants that agreeable behaviour of Lady Caldwell, and the many charms of Mrs. Cramer." (The Bagshawes of Ford, by W. H. Greaves-Bagshawe, p. 267.)

Mr. Hort here mentioned was probably her younger brother John, afterwards Consul-General at Lisbon, who was created a baronet in 1767.

² Greenwich.

³ Mary, daughter of the Hon. William FitzMaurice, and widow of the first Earl of Shelbourne, who had died a few weeks previously. At her request Sir James Caldwell composed an elegant epitaph on him for the mausoleum at Bowood. Writing from Castle Caldwell on 13th March, 1759, the Dowager Lady Caldwell says: "Lord Shelbourne, who frees this letter, was here about ten or twelve days; he is very agreeable and was greatly charmed with this place." (The Bagshawes of Ford, by W. H. Greaves-Bagshawe, p. 254).

She was Lady Caldwell's aunt, her only sister having married Archbishop Hort.

⁴ Lady Arabella Denny, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Kerry, greatly esteemed for her piety and benevolence. She was left a widow in 1742 on the death of her husband, Colonel Arthur Denny, of Tralee, M.P. for County Kerry, and in 1766 founded the still existing Magdalen Asylum in Leeson Street, Dublin. She used to pay long visits at Castle Caldwell.

⁵ Sir James Caldwell, fourth baronet, of Castle Caldwell, County Fermanagh, was born in County Mayo, educated at Dundalk School, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a Fellow Commoner on 22nd March, 1737, aged 22. Graduating B.A. in 1740, he appears to have soon after

Guineas for my seat as I cannot describe the Grandyer and Splendor of the Corranashon¹ I shall only say that nothing could excel y^e Beauety and finere that was there and Crowds of ole sort, the Prosheon began at 12 a Clock at Noon from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, they walk on a Plat-form covered from y^e Hall to y^e Abbey ; it last about one Hower from y^e time it began till y^e last of those that walk got into y^e Abbey ;

proceeded to the Continent, for he is stated to have been in France in February, 174³, when he succeeded his father in the baronetcy. For some years he served in the Austrian Army, in which his brother, Colonel Hume Caldwell, afterwards greatly distinguished himself. His own services did not go unrewarded, and, before returning home to take possession of his estates, he was, in 1749, created by Maria Theresa a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, with remainder to the heirs male of his body.

A Deputy-Governor of County Fermanagh and Colonel of a regiment, Sir James, as his letters show, was far superior both in ability and attainments to the country gentleman of his time. This doubtless led to frequent visits to London, where he enjoyed the society of such celebrated characters as Johnson, Garrick, Adam Smith, Arthur Young, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu. In February, 1753, he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was chiefly distinguished for a marvellous memory, which enabled him to prepare for the press, without the assistance of any notes taken at the time, a nearly verbatim account of the speeches delivered during the session 1763-4. He also published a work on Fish and Irish Lakes.

We have already supplied a note on his wife, Elizabeth Hort, whom he married at St. Ann's Church, Dublin, on 18th December, 1753, but it may not be out of place to deal with his wedding in his own words :— "My dear sister," he says, writing to Mrs. Bagshawe, "it gives me the greatest joy to find by your kind letter and that of my dear friend Col. Bagshawe that you approve of the choice I have made. I myself am extremely happy and pleased with my success, and believe you and the Col. will be fond of my wife and her sisters. Our wedding was at my Lord Shelburne's ; my Lord Primate married us, and my Lord Chancellor gave her away. Lord George Sackville, with many other people of great distinction, were at the wedding. The fortune is above £10,000, and everything has been settled by my Lord Chancellor in as generous and honourable a way for me as is possible."

Having rendered services to Government, by raising a regiment of Light Dragoons in 1760, Sir James felt that he had a strong claim to an Irish peerage, but in this, probably from not being a Member of Parliament, he was unsuccessful. He was, however, in 1762 appointed a member of Privy Council. Writing to Col. Bagshawe, Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., thus described him :—"If good humour, affability, good sense, £6,000 in money, a pretty house (in Dawson Street, Dublin) large enough for an Irish peer and elegantly furnished, will make a man happy, with the addition of a convenient quantity of plate and jewels, surely Sir James is the man."

His death occurred at Castle Caldwell in February, 1784.

¹ The Coronation of George III.

about 3 y^e Tower Guns fier when y^e King and Queen was crowned; at 4 they all returned from the Abbey to the Hall where they wear to dine. No stirring from the House where we wear in for y^e Croud. At about 12 o'clock at night we got Cheair, and about 1 I got home and was glad to get to bed, but I would not for all y^e fetage & monney that it has cost not to have seen that sight.

Wennsday y^e 23—Stad at tome all morning. Dine at Mrs. Prat; went in y^e Evening to y^e Play; sup at Sir James Caldwell, a good deal of company there.

Thursday y^e 24—Went out in y^e Morning with Mrs. Henry and Mr. & Miss. Henery & Capt. Fit Morris aboat London. Dine at Lady Dowager Shelburn; Sup^t at Sir James. Went to y^e Play in y^e Evening.

Friday y^e 25—Out a visctin in y^e Morning. Dine at Mrs. Prat at Reunalo in y^e Evening, did not get home till one a Clock.

Saturday y^e 26—Dine at Mrs. Prat; went to y^e Play in y^e Evening; Sup at Sir James Caldwell's.

Sunday y^e 27—Went to S^t James' Church and from S^t James went aviseting. Dine at Lady Shelburn; Sir James Caldwell, Mr. Thom Fit Morres,¹ Mrs. Balding,² Capt. Caldwell an Majgor FitMorres sup with us.

Monday y^e 28—Left London. Dine at Richmond Hill at y^e Star & Garter, see the Palace Garden & Park. Capt. Charle & Capt. Fred. Caldwell with us; Capt. Fred. return to London, & Charle came with us. Sleep at Heng (?) Bridge.

Tuesday, 29—Sleep at Overdon.

Wensday, 30—Saw Stong heng & y^e D. of Queenbouros.³ Sleep at Salberry.

Thursday, Oct. 1—Stead at Saulberry,⁴ & went to see Lord Pembrocks,⁵ & Dine at Lady Poors.⁶

¹ The Hon. Thomas FitzMaurice, younger son of 1st Earl of Shelburne, who died 1793.

² Possibly Miss Lucy Baldwin, already mentioned.

³ Amesbury House, the seat of Charles, Duke of Queensbury and Dover, whose Duchess, the beautiful and talented Kitty Hyde, is celebrated in verse by Prior. The estate belonged to Henry Boyle, Lord Carlton, at whose death in 1725 it passed to his nephew the Duke. It was purchased from the family of Douglas by Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., and is now known as Amesbury Abbey.

⁴ Salisbury, which the diarist spells incorrectly for the second time!

⁵ Wilton House, then the seat of Henry, 10th Earl of Pembroke.

⁶ Probably Rushall, in Wilts, though the diarist is apparently wrong in writing *Lady Poors*, since no member of this family, which since 1795 has enjoyed a baronetcy, was then entitled to be thus described.

Friday y^e 2—got to Holt in y^e Evening.

Saturday y^e 3—Returned to Bath to my Mother & Aunt. Mr. & Mrs. Hennery came to Bath and Charles Caldwell; he lodg in y^e same house with us and eat with my Mother and us. Fred. Caldwell came to Bath & lodg in y^e same house with us and Dine with us.

Mr. Vaughan¹ came to Bath & lodg in the same house with us at Mrs. Fleming on y^e South Perread; got acqueanted with Mrs. Tistel² and most Peppel at Bath. Drank y^e water for y^e complaint in my side; got acqueanted with Mr. Weldon³ by his giving his seat to my Aunt Caldwell at a morning consar at Imson Room.

Lady Caldwell set out for London with her tow sons Charle and Fred. Caldwell to be with her daughter Caldwell when she lyin.

Nov^r Lady Caldwell brout to bed of a Son & she and Child well, not tow Hower ill.

Lady Caldwell my Aunt returned from London with a mounkey for Mr. Hennery; we still in the same way going a broat and Company at tome.

Dine often at Mr. Crosbeys⁴ & Mr. Hennery and y^e with us & at Mrs. Tistell. N.B. welcom (?) happened. I had but once y^e Pain in my side, so as to confind me to my Bed, since I came to Bath. My mother purely well, she Beath often but did not drink y^e water.

Decemb^r—A hurly burly between Mr. Weldon and Mr. Henry about Miss D. in my mother apartment by Mr. Henry, & took up by Mr. Weldon. Mr. H. oblige to beg Miss D. pardon at a Brackfast given by Mr. Vaughan at Wilshear Rooms.

My Aunt set out in a great hurry to go to her son Charles who was thrown from his Horse and much hurt; stead with him a month. She & Capt. Ireland returned to Bath to my mother & me. Mr. Vaughan left Bath for London.

¹ William Peisley Vaughan, of Golden Grove, King's County. His mother, Mrs. Vaughan, daughter of Rev. John Trench, was the diarist's first cousin.

² This lady cannot be identified, but was probably either the wife or mother of the Rt. Hon. Philip Tisdall, sometime Attorney-General for Ireland, and M.P. for Dublin University, who died in 1777.

³ Walter Weldon of Rahinderry, Queen's County, then a widower, whom the diarist subsequently married.

⁴ Possibly Francis Crosbie, of Rusheen, Co. Kerry, High Sheriff 1757.

1762. Feb. y^e 11—Thursday: this morning change my name at St. James' Church at 9 o'clock in y^e morning from Cooke to Weldon. Breakfasted at Mr. Hennery. Mr. Frank Crosby gave me away.

Set out at 12 for y^e Devise.¹ Lady Caldwell & Lady Cooke, Mrs. Hennery & Mrs. Crosbie in a Coach; Mr. Hennery and Crosbie in a Post Chaise; Mr. W. & me in another. Meet Majgor Fit Morres on y^e Road; he returned with us; got to y^e Devise at 4.

Friday y^e 12—Mr. & Mrs. Hennery, Mr. & Mrs. Crosbey returned to Bath, & Majgor Fitmorris.

Saturday y^e 13—Mr. W. went to Saulbarry; my Mother and my aunt and I stad at y^e Devises.

Sunday y^e 14—Dine at tome. Walx out in y^e morning.

Monday y^e 15—Mr. Weldon came back to Dinner.

Tuesday y^e 16—We all returned to Bath and our old Lodgen; invite to dine often abroad.

Mr. Weldon went to Spinnam Land to meet Mr. Pounsonby; stad there a few days.

April, Tuesday y^e 6—We all left Bath, my Mother, Lady Caldwell, & Mr. W. & I for Ireland. Sleep at Gloster.

Wensday y^e 7—Sleep at Woster.²

Thursday—Sleep at Brimagom.³

Friday y^e 9—Sleep at New Port.

Saturday y^e 10—Got to Chester, Mr. & Mrs. Hink, and Mrs. Tulk (?) came to see us.

Sunday y^e 11—Went all to Church, it being Easter Sunday. My Mother & Lady Caldwell & I went to see Mrs. Towlk at her house in y^e Country in y^e Evening.

Monday, 12—Dine at Mrs. Hinks in Chester.

Tuesday y^e 13—We set out for y^e Head⁴; sleep that night at a very bad Inn.

Wensday—got to Conway at 12, but I was so unwell there as to oblige us to sleep there that night.

Thursday y^e 14—Dine at Bangor; sleep at y^e Half Way House, road very bad and Inn.

Saturday y^e 16—got to y^e Head by 12 a clock, went in half an Hower on board y^e Packet Capt Taylor.

Sunday y^e 17—Arrived in Dublin; dine at my Uncle Cooke⁵ lodgin Mary Street.

¹ Devizes, in Wiltshire.

² Worcester.

³ Birmingham.

⁴ Holyhead.

⁵ Thomas Cooke, Alderman of Dublin, and Lord Mayor 1750, who died 1767.

Monday y^e 18—Dine at Col. Bagshaw's;¹ sup there.

19th—Lady Caldwell, Mr. Weldon & Mr. Vaughan went in y^e morning to St Catherine's;² dine at Miss Trench's.

20th—Dine at Mr. Power Trench's.³

Wensday y^e 21—Dine at my Uncel Cookes, and sup there.

Thursday y^e 22—Mr. W. left town for y^e Queen's County.

Friday y^e 23—Dine at Coli. Bagshaw, a viset in y^e Even.

Saturday—at Mr. Warburton's.⁴

Sunday y^e 25—Dine at my uncle Cooke; sup at tome.

Monday y^e 24—Left town with Mrs. Despart⁵ for y^e Queen's Co.; meet Mr. Weldon and Jove at y^e Moat of a Scul.⁶ Stop at Mr. Headon at Athy; went by water from that to Sportland. Stead there for a fortnight, see Rahen⁷ a please of Mr. Weldon's near there. Dine at Mrs. Bambrack's.⁸ Sportland an very Littel House, but a prety place. Mr. Anthony Weldon & his wife, Mrs. Despart, & Steuart Mr. Weldon's Son & Mr. Weldon & I all living at Sportland.

May—Left Sportland for Dublin with Mrs. Despart. Went down to St Catherine's with my Mother & Mr. Weldon; stead there till June.

June—My Mother & Mr. Weldon went to y^e Queen's County,

¹ At his house in Mary Street.

² St. Catherine's, County Dublin, the country seat of Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., the diarist's father. Writing to her husband, 23rd September, 1755, Mrs. Bagshawe says:—"I am still at St. Catherine's with my mother. It is a delightful place, and the air charming, which indeed I believe has contributed greatly to my health. Sir Samuel and my Lady are the best and most affectionate people in the world. They press and insist much upon my staying with them this winter in Dublin, where they go in three weeks. Lady Cooke is better than she has been these many years. She is as fond of pets as ever—parrots, doves, and dogs in abundance. Her number of lap-dogs is now stinted to eight, among which are three Spaniards that out-rival the rest." (The Bagshawes of Ford, by W. H. Greaves-Bagshawe, p. 308).

³ William Power Keating Trench, afterwards First Earl of Clancarty.

⁴ Probably Donnycarney, County Dublin, then a residence of George Warburton, who was married to Elizabeth Trench, first cousin of the diarist.

⁵ Walter Weldon's sister, Jane, who married Richard Despard, of Crannagh, Queen's County, and died in September, 1786.

⁶ The Moat of Ardsclull.

⁷ Now known as Kilmorony, the residence of Col. Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., H.M.L., Co. Kildare.

⁸ Rahinderry, Queen's County.

⁹ Maidenhead, the residence of John Bambrick, High Sheriff of the Queen's County, 1758, who married in that year Alice, daughter of Sir George Ribton, of Dublin.

to Sportland; stead there till August. Stewer¹ went to the Mounting of Moran² with his Aunt Despar.

Mr. Anthony Weldon³ & his wife with us all y^e time we stead at Sportland; his sister Maloney⁴ & her husband & son came to us, but Sportland House being so small they sleep at Athy, 3 miles from us.

August—My Mother and I returned to St Catherine's; in a few days Mr. Weldon came to St Catherine's and Mr. & Mrs. Maloney from Dublin & Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Weldon from Athy & Mrs. Despard & Master Steuart Weldon from y^e mountains to St Catherine's.

Dec. y^e 30—Went out of town with Mr. Weldon to Rahan.

1763. Jan.—Came back to town.

March—Went with Mr. Weldon to Rahan.

April—Went with my Mother to St Catherine's; Mrs. Despard & Miss Weldon⁵ came to St Catherine's.

May. Went with Mr. Weldon to Rahan, my Mother, Mrs. Despard & Miss Weldon & Mrs. Christian⁶ came the day after we got to Rahan to us.

Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Weldon with us.

Aug^t y^e 8. Lady Caldwell my Aunt, & her son Harry⁷ came to Rahan.

Aug^t y^e 12. My Mother & Aunt left Rahan for St Catherine's.

13—Mrs. Despard & Miss Weldon & I left Rahan in y^e evening; Mr. Weldon came as far as Kilealing Bridge and return to Rahan the next day & we women went to St Catherine's. Lady Caldwell, Mrs. Bagshaw & Capt. Henry & Capt. Fred. Caldwell & Miss Caldwell⁸ came to St Catherine's. Capt. Henry Caldwell ill of a fever & Lady Caldwell and Daughter went to town for fear of y^e Fever.

Mr. Weldon came to St Catherine's from y^e Queen's County; Doctor Barry⁹ came to St Catherine's to see Capt. Caldwell;

¹ Stewart Weldon.

² Mountains of Mourne, County Down.

³ Rev. Anthony Weldon, Rector of Athy.

⁴ Mary, wife of James Molony, of Kiltanon, County Clare.

⁵ Anne, Walter Weldon's eldest sister. She died unmarried 27th March, 1801.

⁶ The diarist's grandfather, Sir Samuel Cooke, Knight, married Mary, daughter of Michael Christian, of Dublin, so this lady was doubtless a relative.

⁷ See pedigree.

⁸ Lady Caldwell's elder daughter Anne, who married in 1762 Francois de Valangin, a French gentleman.

⁹ Probably Dr. Edward Barry, a noted Dublin physician, who was created a baronet in 1775.

recommend Mr. Weldon to take me to town. Left St Catherine's that evening, sleep that night at Mrs. Despard in Cuff Street as our house was not aer in Mary Street.

Went to Mary Street, Mrs. Despard & Miss Weldon often dining with us & Mr. Burgh,¹ Mr. Christian came to Town to me in Mary Street from Mr. Barrat.

1763. Sept. Lady Caldwell brought to bed of a son. Capt. Henry Caldwell out of danger; his Mother Lady Caldwell and my Mother and Mrs. Bagshaw & Capt. Fred. Caldwell all stayed at St Catherine's.

Sept. y^e 10—Went out of town to St C. Mr. Anthony Weldon came to St Catherine's.

Sept. y^e 22—Mr. Burgh married to Miss Weldon² at Mrs. Desparts in town, & came that night at 7 a Clock to St C. Mrs. Despard, Mr. & Mrs. Burgh, & Mr. An^t Weldon left St C. the next morning in Mr. Weldon's Coach for Mr. Burgh at Dennore³; Mr. Weldon wen to see them.

Mrs. Despard returned from Donore to St. Catherine's. Master Stuart Weldon came to St C. Mrs. Despard left St Catherine's for Dublin. Master Weldon ill of y^e Chiken Pok.

Oct. y^e 3—Mr. Weldon and my Aunt Caldwell and I left St Catherine's for Dublin; my Mother Mrs. Bagshaw and Mrs. Christian left at St Catherine's to take care of Master Weldon, and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Weldon's housekeeper sent for to take car of him. Mr. Weldon left town for y^e Queen's County. Mr. Weldon returned to town. Master Weldon my Mother Mrs. Bagshaw & Mrs. Christian left St. Catherine's and came to me to Mary Street.

Dec^r. Left Town with Mr. Weldon for y^e Queen's County; my Mother and Mrs. Christian left in town with the Child.⁴ Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Weldon and Master Weldon with us at Rahan.

1764 Jan^y. Mr. Weldon and Master Weldon and I left Rahan for Dublin. Master Weldon left town for school.

Feb^y. Mr. Weldon my Mother & Mrs. Christian and my Dr. Sam and I left town for St Catherine's. Mr. Weldon went to Rahan.

¹ Rev. John Burgh, of Donore, County Kildare.

² Anna Maria, daughter of John Weldon, Mr. Weldon's uncle. She married secondly, Rev. John Peile, of Norwich.

³ Mr. Burgh's residence. The present mansion was built by the Rt. Hon. Walter Hussey-Burgh.

⁴ Her son, Samuel Cooke Weldon, who had been born on the 13th October (1763). He died unmarried 19th April, 1798.

March y^e 8. Left S^t Catherine's with my Mother Mrs. Christian and Nurse & child & I for y^e Queen's County.

May—Left Rahan for S^t Catherine's. Mrs. Despard came to us and Steuart Weldon.

June—Left S^t Catherine's with my Mother & Mr. Weldon for Castel Caldwell.¹

July. Mr. W. left Castel Caldwell for y^e Queen's County, and left my Mother & me behinde him at Castel Caldwell.

1764, Aug. y^e 7—Left Castel Caldwell my Mother and Mrs. Bagshaw and I.

10—Got to S^t Catherines; found y^e child well and waend.

13—Set out from S^t Catherine's to go to Mr. Weldon at Sportland. Left my mother & child at S^t Catherine's and Mrs. Christian.

Sept.—Left Sportland for S^t Catherine's.; Mr. Weldon at Sportland.

Capt. Charles came to S^t Catherine's while I was at Sportland. Mr. Weldon came to S^t Catherine's from Sportland.

Oct. My Mother, Mr. W. and Mrs. Christian left S^t Catherine's with me; came to Dublin.

1765, Jan^y. Left town with Mr. Weldon my Mother & Christian for S^t Catherine's. We returned y^e next day to Dublin and went in to-day to England. My Mother, Miss Aigoin² and Miss Christian and I and my tow Children spend y^e winter at S^t Catherine's.

March—My Mother and Mrs. Christian and I went to pay a visit of a few days to Mr.³ and Mrs. Burgh at Donore. Dine while in that country at Furemount⁴ at Dick Warburton's.

1765, April.—Sir James & the tow Lady Caddwells came to S^t Catherine's. Sir James taken ill of y^e Gout; Lady Caldwell left S^t Catherine's to go to Dublin to Lyin; my aunt and Sir James stead at S^t Catherine's.

May—Mr. & Mrs. Burgh & Miss Betty Aigoin⁵ came to S^t Catherine's. Mr. & Mrs. Burgh & Miss B. Aigoin left S^t Catherine's for to go to his Living in y^e North.

May y^e 26—Left S^t Catherine's to go to Master Steuart

¹ Castle Caldwell, County Fermanagh, the seat of Sir James Caldwell, Bart.

² Anne, daughter of David Aigoin, of Dublin, merchant. She married 1775 Thomas Burgh, of Bert, County Kildare, M.P. for Athy.

³ Rev. John Burgh, already mentioned.

⁴ Firmount, near Sallins, then the seat of Richard Warburton.

⁵ Elizabeth Aigoin, second daughter of David Aigoin.

Weldon who I had an account was ill of y^e measel at school ; got to him, and found him, thank God, out of danger.

28—Left Drogheda¹ & Steuart well meet Mr. Weldon as I was going to Town who had land y^e day before & he returned back with me to town.

Sleep at Mrs Warburton² that night.

Left town with Mr. Weldon for St Catherine's. Left Mr. Dunn with Master Weldon at Drogheda.

June y^e 4—Left St Catherine's with Mr. Weldon & Master Weldon for Sportland. Left my Mother, Lady Caldwell, and Mrs. Christian and my tow children at St Catherines.

1765. June 15—Mr. Weldon & Master Weldon left Sportland for St Catherine's, and I stad behind them.

y^e 24—Mr. Weldon returned to me at Sportland and the tow children Sam and Mary³ with him to my great joy.

July. Steuart Weldon came to us to Sportland.

Aug.—Left Sportland Mr. Weldon and children and all got to St Catherine's in order to have a meeting of all Mr. Weldon's friends there.

Sept. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Weldon came to St Catherine's & Mrs. Despard, Mr. and Mrs. Maloney and Son and Daughter.

Oct.—Capt. Thomas Weldon⁴ came over from England to us at St Catherine's. Master Steuart Weldon came to us to be of y^e Party ; the Gentelmen often in party with M^r Connolly.

Nov^r—Mr. & Mrs. Maloney left us & Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Weldon & Mrs. Despard and Steuart Weldon.

Mr. Weldon & Capt. Thomas Weldon and I went to Dublin. Capt. Weldon returned to England. My sweet Dick Warburton dide this month in Sackvill Street, Dublin, Nov^r Age 26 Year and one Weeke. Mr. Weldon and I left town ; left St Catherine's for y^e Queen's County ; left y^e tow Children Sam & Mary at St Catherine's & Sorvan. Dec^r Steuart came to us at Sportland, Frostey weather.

(1766) Jan. 15—Left Sportland, Mr. Weldon & I. We cal'd for Mrs. Despard & she came with us to St. Catherine's ; found y^e children and Mary walking a lown. Mrs. Despard left us and went to town.

22.—Mr. Ant. Weldon came to us at St Catherine's. Steuart left St Catherine's for Schowl.

¹ Drogheda, where Stewart Weldon was at school.

² At Donnycarney, County Dublin.

³ Mrs. Weldon's daughter, Mary, who married in 1786 Very Rev. Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare, ancestor of the late T. F. Cooke-Trench, of Millicent, County Kildare.

⁴ Brother of Walter Weldon.

y^e 20. Mr. Ant. Weldon return home to Athy.

Apr.—Mr. W. & his Broather came to Town just to see the Child Christen & Left Town y^e nex day. The Child named Jane¹ after Mrs. Despard.

Apr. 1766—Sent Sam & Jane & Nurs & Mead out of Town. Left town myself with Mary; in 3 day after, April y^e 30 got to Sportland; found the tow children & Mr. W. well.

May y^e 8th —Mr. Weldon left Sportland for Dublin & I ond the children stead at Sportland.

17th—My Mother came to me at Sportland.

21st—Mr. Weldon returned to me at Sportland.

June y^e 1st—Mr. Weldon left Sportland for Dublin with some thought of going for England; my Mother and I and Children in y^e Queen's County.

June y^e 3—I removed all the Famly from Sportland to Rahen as Sportland House was not larg enough for us.

6—Mr. Weldon left Ireland for England. My Mother stad with me while Mr. Weldon was in England.

Aug.—Mr. Weldon returned to Ireland; Steuart and I went up to S^t Catherine's to meet him there.

Left S^t Catherine's for Rahen with Mr. Weldon & Steuart.

Mrs. Despart came down to us to Rahen.

Sept.—Steuart returned to school, & Mrs. Despart went to her sister Maloney, & my mother to Castel Caldwell.

1766. Nov^r. Went from Rahen to Dublin.

Dec^r. Left Dublin for Rahen.

Jan.—Heard Col. Weldon² was dead & Mr. Weldon & I went to Dublin in order for Mr. Weldon to go to Englon.

Jan. y^e 25. Mr. Weldon left Dublin for England; Steuart & I in Dublin.

Feb^y y^e 1. Parted with my Father's house in Dublin; Steuart & I went to Lodgen.

— 6.—Steuart, Miss Betty Aigoin & I left town for Rahen. Mr. Ant. Weldon often with us at Rahen.

Apr. y^e 2—heard my Uncel Cooke dide y^e day before.

— 3. Left Rahen for Dublin to wait on Miss Cooke to get them to come down with me to Rahen.

— 15. Left Dublin with Miss Christian for Rahen.

— 20. Miss Cookes and Miss Aigoin came to me to Rahen.

May. My Mother came to me from Castel Caldwell. Miss Cooke left me, & Miss Aigoin, & Miss Christian.

June—Mr. Weldon lande from Englund.

¹ Mrs. Weldon's younger daughter, born 13 March, 1766, married 1797 Lt.-Col. the Hon. John Crichton.

² Col. Thomas Weldon, uncle of Walter Weldon, to whom he left an estate in Norfolk and a house in Spring Gardens, London.

Steuart & I went to y^e 19 Mile House to meet him.

July—My Mother left me to go to Dublin. Mrs. Maloney & Son & Daughter came to Rahen & stead there with us.

1767. Aug.—Mr. Weldon & Steuart & I left Rahen for S^t Catherine's in my way to Town to Lyin; kept y^e 3 Children behind me at Rahen.

4 ———Mr. Weldon & Steuart went from S^t C. to Dublin to see y^e Frenges & Left S^t C. for Rahen.

10 ———I went to Dublin from S^t C.; lodge in Mary Street. Dine all most ever day at my Mother.

November. Mr. Weldon & Steuart & I left town for Rahen; found my Dear Children well. Mr. W. returned to town.

Decr. Mr. Weldon returned to Rahen.

—— 5th. Mr. Dunbar & his new wife came to us to Rahen.

Mr. Weldon went to town; was ill there.

—— 18th. I left Rahen with Mr. & Mrs. Dunbar; found Mr. Weldon much better than I expected.

—— 24th. Left town with Mr. Weldon; he was so ill that night that we could get no further than the 9 Mile House.

—— 25th. Mr. Weldon better & we got to Rahen.

1767, Jan. Mr. Weldon & I went to Town; lodge at Mrs. Despart. Mr. Weldon ill of a cold and Gout there.

March. Left town with Mr. W. for Rahen. Mr. & Mrs. Dunbar with us at Rahen.

April. Mr. W. went to Dublin; stad a week. Mrs. Burgh & Mrs. Despart & Mr. Thom. Wheeler came to us to Rahen.

May. Mrs. Despart left us to go to her sister Maloneys, and Mrs. Burgh & Mr. Wheeler to Sharlock at Lamberton.

17th—Mr. Weldon & y^e children & I left Rahin for S^t Catherine's; got all safe there. Mr. Ant. Weldon came to S^t Catherine's.

June y^e 4—Mr. Weldon & Steuart & Mr. Ant. Weldon left Ireland for England.

1768, June y^e 7. My Mother came to me at S^t Catherine's.

—— 9th. My Mother, Children & I left S^t Catherine's & I went with y^e Children to Clontafe¹ for them to Beath in y^e sea; came from there to town to my Mother; she came with me to S^t Catherine's.

July. Went & stead a few days with the Children at Clontafe.

—— 16. Left Ireland & Littel Mary with me for England on Board y^e Packet, & left my D son & Jane behind me in Ireland. Landed in England.

¹ Clontarf, County Dublin.

July y^e 17—Got to Chester y^e 19th; left Chester for Bath.

23—Got to Bath; found Mr. Weldon & Steuart & Capt. Thoms & Mr. Ant. Weldon all well & Mr. Ant. married.¹ Mary & I got safe & well to Bath.

Aug. y^e 8. Mr. Weldon & Steuart Weldon left Bath for London; I & Mary stad at Bath.

— 25th. Mr. Weldon & Steuart returned to Bath from London.

31st. Mr. Weldon & Steuart, & Mr. & Mrs. Ant. Weldon left Bath for Ireland, & I and y^e childe left at Bath. I far from well, & (1768) very lowe speret to be left alown, for I had alass thought I might have had the happiness of Mr. W. staying with me, but how great my disappointment that the very day I got to Bath he mead an appointment to go to London y^e Monday fortnight after I got ther, so that he stad with me but a fortnight & one day after I went to Bath by his order to me and on his return but from Thursday evening tel y^e Wensday after.

1768. Fr. Aug. 31st the day Mr. Weldon left poor me to y^e 28 of November I have past my time as agreeable as I could in the way I was in, but alass not happy either in mind or Body. My little Jewel was ill for 10 day and I unserten weather Mr. Weldon would come over or not.

Nov. y^e 30—Left Bath with Mr. Weldon and Mary.

Dec. y^e 3—Saturday, got to New Street, Spring Garden, London; had Lodgen near our House; only sleep at the Lodgen; Brackfasted & Dine & Sup at our own House.

Sunday y^e 7—Dine at tome. Mrs. Weldon² of Welbeck Street came to see me in the evening, the first time I ever see her.

1768. Dec^r Monday 5th. Spent at tome very busy getting things in to y^e House.

Tuesday. Spent a tome y^e same way.

Wensday, y^e 7—Dine at Mrs. Weldon's, Welbeck Street. Sleep in our own house & very happy at the thought of sleeping in our own house.

From this till I lyin I only went out in y^e morning either to visit or take y^e air, except one evening I went to Mrs. Bunlands (?). Mr. Weldon very seldom dine abroad from me; we had often Gentelmen to dine with us, but no women except my Aunt Weldon either to Dinner or Evening.

Febry, Monday y^e 6. Mr. Weldon got a fall from his Horse in y^e morning in y^e Green Park, St James', and put his showlde

¹ In the interval the Rev. Anthony Weldon had married his second wife, Anne, daughter of John Coghlan.

² Elizabeth, widow of Col. Thomas Weldon.

out of joint, but was soon put in; he did not then complain of any hurt except that.

Thursday y^e 23—I went to be Church, & Dine below in the Parlour, & my brother Weldon with us.

Saturday—Atome & alown.

Sunday—y^e same.

Monday, 27—Went out with Mrs. Weldon; bought a sheet of Table Linnen & a Coat. Mrs. Weldon dine with us.

Tuesday—Spent at Tome.

Wensday—y^e same.

Thursday, March y^e 1—went out with Mr. Weldon, & our Aunt Weldon to buy Chaney; bought a set of Table Chaney & Cup^r. Mrs. Weldon dine with us.

Friday—Spent at tome.

Saturday—Spent at tome.

Sunday y^e 4—Lord F. Morres, Lord Sidney,¹ Lord Napton,² Mr. Rich. Ponsonby,³ Con. Staneby, Mr. Lil,⁴ Capt. Weldon & Capt. Bailey, and Mrs. Weldon, of Welbeck Street, Dine with us. Mrs. Burnlond was with me in the evening to tea.

Monday was very unwell, with a pain all over me. Mr. Dutton dine with us.

Tuesday—Far from well; went out aviscting with Mr. Weldon in the morning. Mr. Weldon dine with Lord Sidney. I dine at tome but cald on Mr. Weldon at Lord Sidney in y^e Evening to go to Levey fine for the seal of the Cheshire estate belonging to me.

Wensday—Miss Adam, Mr. Dutton,⁵ and Capt. Weldon dine with us.

Thursday—Mrs. Weldon and Sir Thomas Adams⁶ dine with

¹ Dudley Alexander Sydney Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's County, sometime Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Denmark, who was created an Irish peer, as Baron Sydney of Leix, 14th July, 1768. He m., December, 1773, Lady Isabella St. Lawrence, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Howth, but died on 17th January, 1774, when the title became extinct.

² Thomas, 2nd Lord Knapton, afterwards 1st Viscount de Vesci.

³ Probably the Hon. Richard Ponsonby, fourth son of Brabazon, 1st Earl of Bessborough. He was M.P. for Knocktopher 1747–60, and for Newtown 1761–68.

⁴ Godfrey Lill, afterwards a Judge of the King's Bench in Ireland.

⁵ James Lenox Dutton, of Loughcrew, County Meath, who died in 1776.

⁶ Sir Thomas Adams, 6th Bart., who m., 1764, Hon Frances Anne Warter Wilson, widow of Edward Warter Wilson, of Bilboa, County Limerick, and daughter of George, 2nd Lord Carbery. He was a Captain in the Royal Navy, and died when in command of the Boston frigate on the Virginian Station 12th April, 1770.

us. Mr. Weldon and his Aunt went in y^e Evening to swear to a Bill filed against them.

Friday—Atome.

Saturday—Atome & Sunday.

1769 March y^e 13. Monday set out with Mr. Weldon and Mary in our own Post Chaise for Bath. Sleep at Meadden Head Bridge. Dine at Spinnan Land. Sleep at Hungerford.

Wensday y^e 15—Brackfasted at Malborrow ; got to y^e Devies by one ; took fresh horse ; then to Bath ; got to y^e Bear by 7 O'Clock. Dine & sleep there that night at Bath.

Thursday y^e 16—Took Lodgen at Mrs. Griffin in the Queen Square ; went & hier all thing. Dine & sup at tome & alone all y^e Evening.

Friday y^e 17—Out in y^e morning seeing some of my old friends at Bath. Dine & sup at tome. Mrs. Thomson drank tea with us.

Saturday y^e 18—Out in y^e morning ; dine and sup at tome.

Sunday y^e 19—Went to Abbey Church & walk out ; dine & sup at tome.

Monday y^e 20—Went to the Squear Chappel, and walk after about. Dine & sup at tome.

Tuesday y^e 21—Went to Church ; went to see Mrs. Loftus. Dine and sup at tome.

1769 March. Wensday y^e 22—Went to Church ; went out to take the air. Mr. and Mrs. Creay and tow Daughters and Mr. & Mrs. Oldom and Miss Blackerberry drank tea and plead card with me. Dine and Sup at tome.

Thursday y^e 23—At Church ; walk in the morning. Dine and Sup at tome ; Drank tea at Mrs. Stevenson.

Friday y^e 24—Went to Church and to take y^e air. Dine and sup at tome ; went out in the evening to walk with Mr. Weldon ; not very well.

Saturday y^e 25—At Church and to take the air ; dine & sup at tome.

Sunday y^e 26—Dine and sup at tome. Mr. Weldon & I drank tea at Mr. Creas.

Monday y^e 27—Went to Church. Lord Mountmorus,¹ & Lord Napton, Mr. Pepper² and Mr. Eyer dine with us. Mr.³ &

¹ Hervey, 1st Viscount Mountmorres, who died in 1776.

² Possibly Thomas Pepper, of Ballygarth, County Meath, M.P. for Kells.

³ Probably Hon. Henry Loftus, second son of Nicholas, First Viscount Loftus, who on the death of his nephew on 12th November, 1769, succeeded to that peerage, being advanced to the Earldom of Ely two years later. Mrs. Loftus was his first wife, Frances, daughter of Henry Munroe, of Roe's Hall, County Down. She died August, 1774.

Mrs. Loffus and Miss Monrow¹ drank with us and we all went to the Rooms, and sup at tome not very well.

Tuesday y^e 28—Went to the Room to voat for Master.²

(Four pages missing)

1769 Aug. Thursday y^e 3—Ported with my Cooke & House Maid. Dine at 2 a clock & Capt. Weldon with me. Set out at 4 in my own Post Cheas & Mary & Molly Taylor with me and y^e Chease & Tommy a horse back. Got to St^t Aben³ that night; sleep there.

Friday y^e 4—Brackfasted at Dunstable. Dine at I forget the name; sleep at Coventry.

Saturday y^e 5—Brackfast at 12 mile from Coventry.

Dine a Vesley Bridge; sleep at I forget the name.

Sunday. Brackfasted at Nantwich; dine at Chester; got to Porget⁴ by 7 in y^e evening. Wind not feavor. Stead for a wind from Sunday y^e 5th to Thursday y^e 10, when Mary and I went aboard, and Molly Taylor & the boy at 5 a clock in y^e morning, the Royal Charlotte, Capt. Seaton, and did not get over Chester Bar til Friday morning at 5 a clock y^e 11. Wind again us, and very high wind from 11 o'clock Friday night til 3 on Saturday morning.

Saturday y^e 12.—Got out of y^e Ship at 7 in y^e Evening; got to y^e Keay at 10 at night; got to Merrin Street⁵ by a 11 at night. Found Mr. Weldon there and well, though very sick and weak, I not much better.

1769. Sunday Aug. y^e 13—My Mother came to see me, much enjoyed to get me to her once more. I dine with her.

Monday y^e 14—Dine with my Mother; I vastly better.

Tuesday—Dine with her.

Wensday y^e 16—Mr. Weldon and Molly & I went to St^t Catherine's; I left Mary in town with my Mother; stade at St^t Catherine's from Wensday noon to Saturday noon, the first time I felt y^e sincer Hartach & Mind and Body for removing.

Saturday—Dine at tome in Merrion Street.

Sunday y^e—Dine at Doc. Damviel.⁶

¹ The celebrated beauty Dolly Monroe, who excited the admiration of Lord Townshend, when Lord Lieutenant. She was Mrs. Loftus's niece, and married in 1775 William Richardson, of Richhill, County Armagh. Her charms are alluded to by Goldsmith in his lines:—

“Of the neck and the breast, we had next to dispose;
'T was a neck and a breast that might rival Monroe's.”

² Master of the Ceremonies.

³ St. Alban's.

⁴ Parkgate.

⁵ Merrion St., Dublin.

⁶ Daniel.

Monday—Dine at tome.

Tuesday—Dine at my Mother's.

Wensday 23rd—Left town; got to Rahen to my Children, found them all well. Stead at Rahen from that til September y^e 24; Steuart returned to Ierland in October.

Stead in Dublin from that til y^e 23 of Oct^r; got to Rahen; Mr. Weldon and Steuart left there the day before me.

1769 Got to Rahen Sunday Sep^r y^e 24; found all well there.

Nov^r Mr. Weldon and Steuart went to town, and he stead a week; Mr. Weldon went to town and returned with Steuart December y^e 24. I very unwell from y^e 12.

Monday y^e 25 of December. Mr. and Mrs. A.¹ come and Dine and Sleep here for a week. I prety well recovered of my illness.

1770 Jan. 5th—Steuart and his Feather set out for Dublin.

Tuesday, y^e 7—I left Rahen with y^e 3 Children; got to Naas that night; sleep there.

Wensday y^e 10—We Brackfased at Recoul;² got to Dublin at 12; Dine at my Mother's; sleep at our new house in Dawson Street; I but low in health and sperret.

Send for Doctor Sparrow about y^e Children.

Friday y^e 26—Y^e three Children were Inoclead.³

Sunday y^e 28—Mr. Weldon and son left town for Rahan.

Thursday, Feb. y^e 1st—Children sicken.

Friday, y^e 2nd—Children ill.

Saturday y^e 3rd. Children ill.

Sunday y^e 4th.—Children ill, speck coming out on them.

Mr. Weldon returned to town.

1770, Feb. 5th—Children better, speck coming out.

Tuesday y^e 6th—Sam. and Jane purly; Mary very ill.

Wensday y^e 7th—Sam. and Jane purly; Mary better; y^e Pox beginning to pile.

Children continue to recover.

Sunday y^e 11th—Children purly, eat Meat this day y^e first time. Mr. Weldon and I dine at my Mother.

Wensday y^e 14—Dine at my Mother; Steuart Weldon return to town.

Thursday y^e 15—Dine at tome.

Friday—Dine at tome.

Saturday y^e 17—Dine at tome.

Sunday y^e 18—Dine at tome.

¹ Anthony Weldon.

² Rathcool, the last stage on the high road to Dublin.

³ Inoculated.

Monday y^e 19—Mr. Weldon left town for Rahen ; Dine at tome.

Tuesday—Dine at tome.

Wensday—Dine at tome.

Thursday, 22—Dine at tome, at Mrs. Garnet & Miss Cook Drum in y^e Evening.

Friday y^e 23—Dine at my Mother's ; at Mrs. Harmon.

Saturday—At tome.

1770 Feb^y Sunday y^e 24—the Children and Steuart and I dine at my Mother's ; I went to Church.

Monday y^e 25—Dine at tome.

Tuesday y^e 26—Dine at tome ; got a letter that Mr. Weldon was ill, and y^e Chease came for me to go to Rahen to him.

Wensday y^e 28—Left town & got to Rahen by 5 a Clock in y^e Evening ; found Mr. Weldon better.

Thursday March y^e 1—Dine at Tome. Mr. Weldon better.

Friday y^e 2—Mr. Weldon and I went to take y^e air to Sportland.

Saturday—At tome all day.

Sunday—y^e same.

Monday—Mr. Weldon wroad out.

Tuesday—he wroad out, not y^e wors.

Wenday—Mr. and Mrs. W. dine with us.

Thursday y^e 8—Mr. Weldon sprand his Back.

Friday y^e 9—Mr. Weldon ill with his Back in Bed.

Saturday y^e 10—Mr. Weldon better ; I went to Sportland ; Mr. Anthony Weldon dine with us at Rahen.

Sunday—Mr. Weldon better.

Monday—I went to Bert¹ in y^e morning ; returned to Dinner.

1770, March—Tuesday, Mr. Weldon so well as to think of going to Dublin. Dine at tome.

Wensday y^e 14—Mr. Weldon and I set out for Dublin ; got to Dawson Street that day at half after 4.

Thursday y^e 15—Dine at tome.

Friday y^e 16—Dine at tome : Coll. FitzGerald,² & Mr. Moor & Mrs. Burg³ Dine with us. Steuart at y^e Fancy Ball that night at y^e Castel.

Saturday y^e 17—Dine at tome.

Sunday—Dine at my Mothers, and the Children.

Monday—Dine at tome.

¹ Close to Athy, the seat of William Burgh.

² Perhaps Col. Richard FitzGerald, of Mount Offaly, Athy.

³ Doubtless Mary, daughter of George Warburton, of Firmount, County Kildare, and wife of the above-mentioned William Burgh, of Bert.

Tuesday—Dine at Mrs. Burgh in Merrin Street.

Wensday—Dine at tome; y^e Children at my Mother's.

Thursday—Dine at tome.

Friday—Dine at tome.

Saturday y^e 24th—Mr. Weldon and Steuart left town for Rahan; I and y^e Children dine at my Mother's.

Sunday y^e 25th—Dine at my Mother's, and y^e Children.

Monday y^e 26th—I left town with y^e 3 Children for Rahan; got there that day about 7 a Clock in y^e Evening, all safe.

Tuesday, March y^e 27—Mr. and Mrs. A. Weldon Dine with us, Mr. Weldon and Steuart and all at Rahin.

Thursday, April y^e 5—Mr. Weldon went to Maryborough, and I Apies Steuart and y^e Children at Rahin.

Saturday y^e 7th—Mr. and Mrs. A. Weldon came and Dine and Sleep at Rahin.

Sunday y^e 8th—Went to Athy to Church and Mrs. A. Weldon and Sam. returned to Rahin to dinner.

Monday y^e 9th—Mr. Weldon returned to Maryborough not well.

Tuesday y^e 10th—At tome.

Wensday y^e 11th—Mr. Weldon came home to Dinner very ill, with his Stumack ill all day and night.

Thursday y^e 12—Still ill.

Friday y^e 13—He was better, I not well.

Saturday y^e 14—He was so well as to leave his room. I very unwell with a Cold; keep my Bed all morning; til Dinner very hot and feverish; Mr. and Mrs. An^y Weldon came here to dinner and sleep here that Night. Mr. Weldon vastly better; I so well as to be able to come down to dinner.

1770. Sunday April y^e 15—Mr. Weldon had a very good night; I so much better as to go to Church; returned to dinner. Mr. Weldon got a letter which was not very pleasing and disturbed him much.

Monday y^e 16—Mr. Weldon not well.

Tuesday 17—Mr. Weldon went to Coll. Welches;¹ he returned to dinner. Capt. Brerton² dine with us. Col. Welch came in after dinner. Mr. Weldon not well.

Wensday y^e 18—Mr. Weldon wroat to Col. Welch; he and I went to Sportland and y^e Children. Mr. Weldon very indifferent. Dine at tome.

Thursday y^e 19—Mr. Weldon indifferent. Mr. A. Weldon came here in y^e morning.

¹ Ballykilcavan, then the seat of Col. (afterwards General) Hunt Walsh, M.P., who commanded the 28th Foot at the taking of Quebec.

² Edward Brereton, of Springmount, Queen's County.

April.

Saturday y^e 21—Had a Brackfast at Sportland and a Hors Race. Lord Jocynlen,¹ Mr. and Mrs. Burgh, Mrs. Warburton, Mr. Waler, Mr. Hoaten and Capt. Brerton, and Mr. Connoley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weldon all Brackfasted at Sportland and all came to Rahen to Dinner with us. Mr. An^r Weldon's Hors Brandy wone; Lord Jocynlen, Steuart Weldon and Capt. Brerton & Mr. Weldon's Hors run.

Sunday y^e 22—Mr. Weldon and y^e Children dine at Mr. Burgh's at Bert. Mr. Weldon prety well all day; grew very ill as we came home in y^e Evening; so ill after he came home that I sent for Dr. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. A. Weldon and Steuart Weldon set out (Sunday y^e 22) for Mr. Maloney.

Monday y^e 23—Doctor Johnson came here at 12. Mr. Weldon better, got up and came down to dinner. Dr. Johnson ordered nothing for him new but to put his feet in water with Hors redest and Muster and put Culley plosam to his feet at night. Dr. Johnson sleep here that night.

Tuesday y^e 24—Mr. Weldon better.

Wensday y^e 25—Mr. Weldon better.

Thursday y^e 26—Mr. Weldon better; I went to Athy.

1770, April, Friday y^e 27—Mr. Weldon went to Fish.

Saturday y^e 28—Mr. Weldon and I went to Sportland.

Sunday y^e 29—I and the 3 Children went to Church. Dine at tome, Mr. Weldon purly.

Monday 30—Mr. Weldon went to Fish at Sportland. The 3 Children and I went in the evening to Sportland to Mr. Weldon.

Tuesday, May y^e 1st—Mr. Weldon went to fish at Sportland; y^e 3 Children and I went and dine with him at Sportland.

Wensday y^e 2—At home at Rahen.

Thursday y^e 3—At tome, Mr. Weldon pure well.

Friday y^e 4—Mr. Weldon went to Fish at Sportland. I went to him in the Evening.

Saturday y^e 5.—At tome.

Sunday—Did not go to Church. Dine at tome. Mr. Weldon and y^e 3 Children and I went to Mr. Bambrick in y^e Evening to tea.

Monday y^e 7—Went to Athy in the morning; returned to dinner; Mr. Weldon come and meet me at Athy.

Tuesday y^e 8—Mr. Weldon went and dine at Coll. Welches.

Wensday, y^e 9—At tome, weak; Rainey.

¹ Robert, second Viscount Jocelyn, afterwards Earl of Roden, who lived at Brockly Park, near Stradbally.

Thursday y^e 10—Mr. Weldon went in the morning to fish at Lord Joyclyn's, and Mary and I went and meet him there at Dinner.

Friday y^e 11—Spent at tome.

Saturday, 12—Mr. Weldon went to fish ; Steuart Weldon returned from y^e County of Clare.

Sunday y^e 13—Steuart and y^e 3 Children and I went to Athy Church, and to see Mrs. A. Weldon and returned to dinner at Rahen. Mr. A. Weldon came and dine with.

Monday y^e 14—Dine all at Sportland. Mr. Weldon, Steuart, and y^e 3 children.

Tuesday—Dine at tome. Steuart at Lord Jocylen.

Wensday y^e 16—Steuart went to y^e Race of Carlow ; we all dine at tome but him ; he sleep at tome.

Thursday—Steuart went again ; sleep at tome.

Friday y^e 18—Mr. Weldon and Steuart left Rahin for Dublin, and Mr. Weldon in order to go for England ; the 3 children and I at Rahen alone. Since Wensday y^e 18 of April Mr. Weldon has eat littel elce but Milk and Bread to this 18 day of May that he has left Rahin for England ; Thank God, he is pure well, and I trust will return soon and well to me and his poor children.

1770. May, Saturday y^e 19—Alone with y^e children, alone.

Sunday y^e 20—Did not go to Church, as I was to send y^e Horses for my Mother to y^e 19 Mile House.

Monday y^e 21—Children and I dine at tome ; y^e Horses gone for my Mother ; my Mother & Mrs. Christian got to me at Rahen by 8 o'clock this Evening, safe and well, and her to Dogs Mary Rows in a body.

Tuesday y^e 22—My Mother pure and well after her Jorney. Mrs. Bambrick came to tea in the Evening.

Wensday, 23rd. All well and dine at tome. Mr. and Mrs. Burgh and Mrs. Warburton came in the morning.

Thursday, y^e 24th—Mr. and Mrs. A. Weldon dine, and their son with me at Rahen.

Friday y^e 25—My Mother, Mrs. Christian and I dine at Mr. Bambrick's ; Children at tome.

Saturday y^e 26—My Mother, Mrs. Christian, and the Children and I dine at Mr. Burgh's, at Bert ; came home at night.

Sunday y^e 27—All went to Church and dine at Athy at my Broather A. Weldon's, children and all ; got letter from Dublin that Mr. Weldon was pure well. N.B. began to alter the Read Room Monday, May y^e 21.

1770. May y^e 28—Dine at tome, all y^e Family.

Tuesday y^e 29—Mr. and Mrs. Burgh, and Mrs. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weldon dine with me at Rahen.

Wensday, May y^e 30—Dine at tome, none but y^e Family.

Thursday. Dine at tome, y^e same way.

Friday, June 1st—Mr. and Mrs. A. Weldon and Mr. and Miss Bambrick dine with me; Mr. Bambrick was obliged to go to a Fear, and did not come. Got a letter from Steuart this day from Dublin y^t his Father had sealed y^e day before at 3 o'clock for England, and that he was pure well and y^e wind fear.

Saturday, June y^e 2—At tome.

Sunday June y^e 3—Very bad day; could not go to Church.

Monday, June y^e 4—At tome.

Tuesday y^e 5. Wroat to Mr. Weldon at London; at tome all day.

Wensday y^e 6—Mrs. Waler and Mrs. Moor¹ came in y^e Morning, but did not stay Dinner; got a letter Mr. Weldon was seafe, London y^e 2 of March.

Thursday y^e 7—Spent at tome.

Friday y^e 8—A tome all day.

Saturday y^e 9—My Mother, Christian and I dine at Mr. Waler.

Sunday y^e 10—My Mother, Christian, and Children and I at Church; returned to dine at Rahen.

Monday y^e 11—At tome all day.

Tuesday—At tome all day.

Wensday y^e 13—Mr. A. Weldon came in y^e morning but did not stay dinner; we dine at tome; got a letter this day from Mr. Weldon that he got to London the night before, but was not very well with his old compleant.

Thursday y^e 14—Wroat to him; went in y^e morning to see Mrs. Weldon at Athy; returned to Dinner.

Friday y^e 15—Got a letter from Capt. Thoms Weldon this day to let me know Mr. Weldon had been very ill since his getting to London, and to request I was wrote home to try y^e Liège Doctor who has done wonders in his disorder. Dine at tome.

Saturday y^e 16—Wroat to Mr. Weldon to request he would try y^e London Doctor and to Capt. Weldon. Dine at tome.

Sunday y^e 17—My Mother Christian went to Church and Dine at Athy at Dr. Percevier; y^e Children alone.

Monday y^e 18—Spent at tome.

¹ Possibly Mrs. Moore, wife of Rev. Charles Moore, and her daughter Catherine, who married in 1766 Robert Waller, of Lisbrian, County Tipperary, who was created a baronet in 1780.

Tuesday y^e 19—Spent at tome.

Wensday y^e 20—Begun to paper y^e Parlor at Rahen; got a letter from Mr. Weldon to let me know he had been gave y^e Liege Doctor's Meadecons, that they agreed well with him, and he had begun them Saturday y^e 9 of June, and had y^e morning he wroate take y^e 5th paper of Powder which was Wensday y^e 13. Then he wroat but as he was to be there three months taking y^e Meadecon, and if I chose to come over to him and bring the children with me to let him know my resolve as soon as possible. God direct me for the best what to do!

Lady Joclen came here in y^e morning to Pay a viset; I dine at tome very low spereted.

Thursday y^e 21st. Mr. and Mrs. A. Weldon and son dine with me at Rahen.

Friday y^e 22—Dine at tome; all day at tome.

Saturday y^e 23—Dine at tome; wroat to Mr. Weldon that I would be ready to go over if it was not for the expence but that I left that mater intierly to him, that it was from no want of tenderness that I did not set out the next week for England, but whenever he sead the Word and gave me order how, and what was to be done with the Family here, I would set out.

1770, June y^e 24—Sunday, went to Church, my Mother, Christian and I, we all went and dine at Mr. A. Weldon, Mrs. Moor and Daughter and Mrs. Waler dine there. Got a letter from Steuart.

Monday y^e 25—Dine at tome alone.

Tuesday y^e 26—Dine at tome alone; Steuart's Horse and Servant came home in y^e Evening.

Wensday y^e 27—Steuart came home from Dublin to dinner; he had sleep at Athy y^e Night before.

Thursday, y^e 28—At tome, Steuart with us.

Friday—At tome.

Saturday y^e 30—My Mother and I went to see Mrs. Waler; Mrs. A. Weldon and Mrs. Johnson dine with us.

Sunday, July y^e 1st—Dine at Mr. A. Weldon; all this week dine ever day at tome. Mr. Will^m Waler and Miss Moor dine here Wensday, July y^e 4, Thursday y^e 5 . . . and very great Boon.

Sunday, July y^e 8—At Church; dine at tome.

Monday y^e 9—Dine at tome.

Tuesday y^e 10—Dine at tome; Tommy Maloney came here to dinner, and Arthur and Wall his tow Brothers in y^e Evening.

Wensday 11—Dine at tome, and y^e Maloneys My Mother and I went in the morning to Athy.

Thursday—At tome.

Friday y^e 13—Arthur and Walt left this.

Saturday y^e 14—At tome.

1770 July, Sunday y^e 15—Steuart went to Lord Joclen to dinner; sleep there that night. My Mother, Christian, Mr. Maloney, and I at tome.

Monday y^e 16—At tome; Mrs. A. Weldon and her brother dine with me.

Tuesday y^e 17—At tome.

Wensday y^e 18—Went

Thursday y^e 19—At tome.

Friday y^e 20—Steuart and I went to pay a viset to Mrs. Upton,¹ Lord Sidney (met?) Capt. Bererton, and Lord and Lady Joclen; returned to dinner. Got a letter this day from Mr. Weldon that he was so well as to be able to come over in August and would not have me think of coming over till we all went in October next.

Saturday—My Brother and Sister Weldon dine here.

Sunday y^e 22—Dine at Bert, my Mother, Christian, Steuart and Jonney Moloney.

Monday y^e 23—At tome.

Tuesday y^e 24—At tome.

Wednesday y^e 25—At tome; Mr. Conoly dine here; got a letter from Mr. Weldon that he would be over soon.

Thursday—Steuart and Moloney went to a Ball at Lord Joclen's.

Friday y^e 27—At tome; Steuart and Moloney at Lord Joclen.

Saturday y^e 28—At tome; Steuart and Moloney returned from Lord Joclen to dinner.

1770, July, Sunday y^e 29—Went to Church; dine at tome, and y^e young men with me.

Monday y^e 30—Mrs. An^y Weldon broat to bed of a Boy at 2 a Clock; at noon she and y^e child well. Steuart and Maloney dine at Athy, I at tome.

Tuesday—Went to see sister Weldon to Athy; returned to dinner; Steuart and Moloney dine at Athy.

Wednesday, Aug^t y^e 1—Dine at tome, and Steuart and Moloney with me.

Thursday, Aug^t y^e 2—Steuart and Moloney left Rahin this morning for Kiltannon; dine at tome.

Friday, Aug^t y^e 3—Went to see Mrs. Weldon; she and child well; got a letter from Mr. Weldon; he pure and well to set out for Norfolk y^e 27 of last month. Dine at tome.

¹ Sarah, widow of Arthur Upton, of Castle Upton, County Antrim, who died 1768, and sister of Lord Sidney.

Saturday y^e 4—At tome.

Sunday—Went to Church; dine at tome.

N.B. I got a letter from Mrs. Trench¹ about Dawson Street House that Mrs. Gardiner² wanted it; wroat her word the Price, and wroat in inclosed her letter to Mr. W. about it y^e 2 of Aug^t my letter to Mrs. Trench, and Mr. Weldon was wroat, and sent to y^e Post.

1770. Aug^t Monday y^e 6—Got a letter from Mrs. Gardiner about y^e house in Dawson Street; wroat her my answer is that I could not determning about it til I heard from Mr. Weldon, or til he came over.

Tuesday, y^e 7—At tome all day.

Wensday, y^e 8—Went to see my sister at Athy; returned home to dinner.

Thursday, y^e 9—At tome all day.

Friday, y^e 10—Mrs. Coghlan³ and my Broather Weldon dine with me; got a letter from Mr. Weldon from Long Stratton in Norfolk where he was then, that he found everthing in the house most agreeable and all the folk about most serprisingly sevel and obligen to him, so as to make him like the place vastly to live there.

Saturday y^e 11—Dine at tome, and all day at tome; my head very bad that day and night.

Sunday y^e 12—At Church, and went to see my Sister; returned to dinner home; Lord Sidney and Mrs. Upton drank tea with me in the evening at Rahen. Got a letter from Mrs. Moloney, and one from Steuart from Kiltanan, all well there.

August y^e 13, Monday—At tome all day, not well at night.

Tuesday y^e 14—At tome all day.

Wensday y^e 15—At tome all day.

Thursday y^e 16—At tome all day.

Friday, at tome all day.

Saturday, 18—Mr. and Mrs. Burgh, and Mrs. Warburton dine with me at Rahin.

Sunday y^e 19—Went to Church, returned to dinner home.

Monday y^e 20—Dine at Mrs. Burgh's, Mother and Mrs. Christian and Children with me; returned at night home.

Tuesday y^e 21—Sent y^e Chease to Maryborough for Steuart; he got to Rahen for dinner, and the two Moloneys, Arthur and Walt.

¹ Wife of William Power Keating Trench, afterwards first Earl of Clancarty.

² Widow of the Rt. Hon. Charles Gardiner, and mother of Mrs. Trench.

³ Probably Mrs. Anthony Weldon's mother.

Wensday y^e 22—Mrs. Anthony Weldon and Mrs. Coghlan dine with me at Rahen, and y^e tow Moloneys and Steuart. Wal went to his . . . , cal'd at Rahen in his way.

Thursday y^e 23—My mother, Steuart, and Mrs. Christian, the two Moloneys, and the Children and I dine at my Broather Weldon's at Athy; returned home at night.

Friday y^e 24—My Mother, Mrs. Coghlan, my Broather Weldon, Steuart, Mrs. Christian, the tow Moloneys, y^e 3 Children and I dine at Sportland on cold meat; the day Rainey, could not stur out; returned to Rahen in y^e Evening.

1770, Aug. y^e 25—Saturday. Steuart and y^e tow Moloneys, Arthur and Walt left Rahin for Dublin at 5 this morning: Steuart to meet his Father who we expect from England and y^e tow Moloneys to go to school.

Sunday y^e 26—Went to Church; dine at Brother Weldon's,¹ Mother, Christian, and Children.

Monday y^e 27—Dine at tome.

Tuesday y^e 28—Dine at tome.

Wensday y^e 29—Got a letter from Mr. Weldon that he was lande from England safe and well y^e day before (and order?) y^e Chease should leave Rahen a Friday morning y^e 31. Dine at tome.

Thursday y^e 30—Dine at tome.

Friday y^e 31—My Mother and Mrs. Christian left Rahen for Dublin in our Post Chease which was going for Mr. Weldon. I and y^e Children dine at tome.

Saturday, Sept. y^e 1—Dine atome alone with y^e Children.

Sunday y^e 2—Dine atome alone with y^e Children.

Monday y^e 3—Mr. Weldon and Steuart came from Dublin to Rahin to dinner. Mr. Ant^y Weldon here in y^e morning.

N.B. Never see Mr. Weldon looke better.

¹ 'At Athy.'

(To be continued.)

*DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO FITZGERALD HARPS
OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.*

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

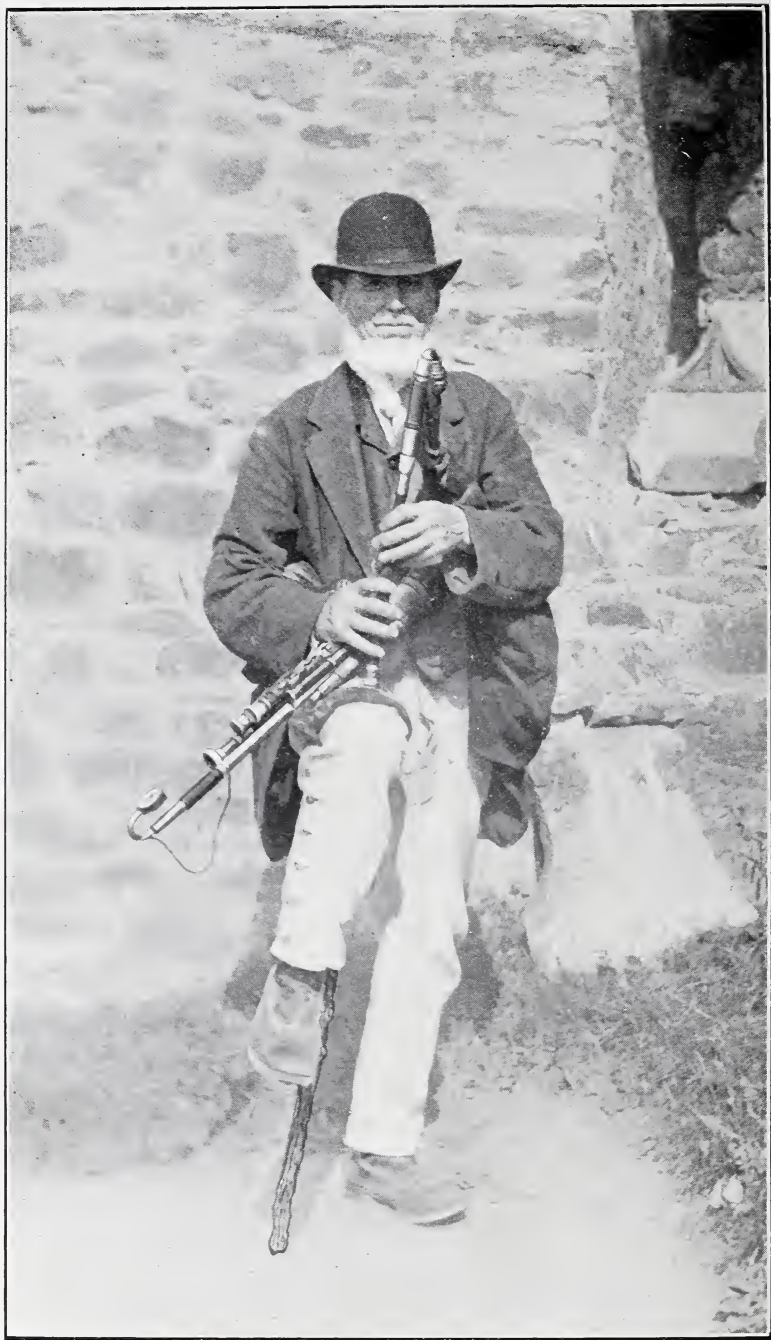
THE musical instruments most popular with the Irish in past centuries were the marching Bag-pipes and the Harp; the one the outdoor, and the other the indoor, music, so to speak.

The Bag-Pipes (Piob mor) were similar to those in use by the Scotch, with the exception that the former had only two



THE IRISH WAR PIPES.

[Drawn from a stone formerly at Woodstock Castle, near Athy, now at Kilkea Castle.
Date, probably early sixteenth century.]



JOHN JOYCE, A COUNTY GALWAY PIPER.
[From a Photograph taken at Kilkea Castle by W. FitzG.]

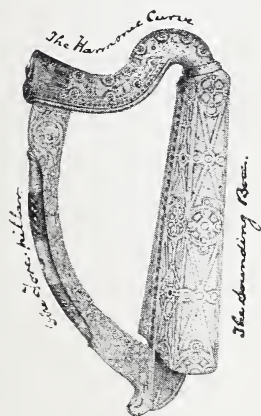
drones. Of late years this instrument has been revived, and is now used by some of the Irish line and militia regiments, as well as by local bands.

What is now known as "the Irish (or Union) Bag-pipes" is an instrument which came into vogue towards the close of the sixteenth century; it is blown by a bellows under the right elbow, and as the chanter has to rest on the knee, it can only be played when seated, or, if standing, with the support of a walking-stick under the right leg.

As Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood¹ informs us, the origin of the name "Union" bag-pipes is derived from the Irish word *Uilleann*, meaning "an elbow"; and this derivation also applies to the "Woollen" pipes mentioned by Shakespeare in his "Merchant of Venice," both forms being mispronunciations of the Irish word.

The Harp in old times was also of two varieties—the small harp (*Cruit*) which was played resting on the knees, and the large harp (*Clairseach*) which rested on the floor between the knees; to this latter class the two FitzGerald harps belong.

The harp was constructed in three parts, the *Harmonic Curve*, the *Fore-pillar*, and the *Sounding-box*. With the



exception of the strings and their accessories, it was composed entirely of wood, such as yew, elm, or sally, the sounding-box being hollowed out of the solid block. The average height of the large-sized harp was about 4 feet. The strings were of

¹ In his "Story of the Bagpipe" (1911).

brass or steel wire, which were sounded with the finger-nails of the harper, grown long for the purpose; in number they varied greatly on different harps, some having thirty and others up to forty-five strings.

Most of the existing harps are more or less richly decorated with carvings in relief, still showing traces of having been painted in various colours. The two FitzGerald harps are particularly interesting, as, in addition to ornamentation, they bear inscriptions and the family coat-of-arms. One of them is known as *the Kildare Harp*, and the other *the FitzGerald of Cloyne Harp* (and sometimes *the Dalway Harp*, owing to its having been possessed for many years by the Dalway family, of Bellahill, near Carrickfergus, in the County Antrim). These two harps are alluded to in Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood's "The Story of the Harp" (1905), and fully described and illustrated in the late Robert Bruce Armstrong's great work on "The Irish and Highland Harps" (1904), which will be quoted from further on.

The Kildare Harp, 1675.

This harp is now in the possession of the Duke of Leinster, and conserved at Kilkea Castle. It was presented to the 4th Duke (then Marquis of Kildare) in 1849, by the Dublin antiquary, George Petrie (son of the Scotch portrait-painter, James Petrie, who had settled in the Irish capital); its previous history is, unfortunately, not known.

Writing on the 4th August, 1849, from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, Petrie stated that:—

"I have been at length enabled to get your ancient harp put into that state which I thought desirable, with a view to its future preservation and appearance, and to make it in some degree more worthy of a place in your ancestral hall. May I be directed as to how you wish it to be conveyed to Carton?"¹

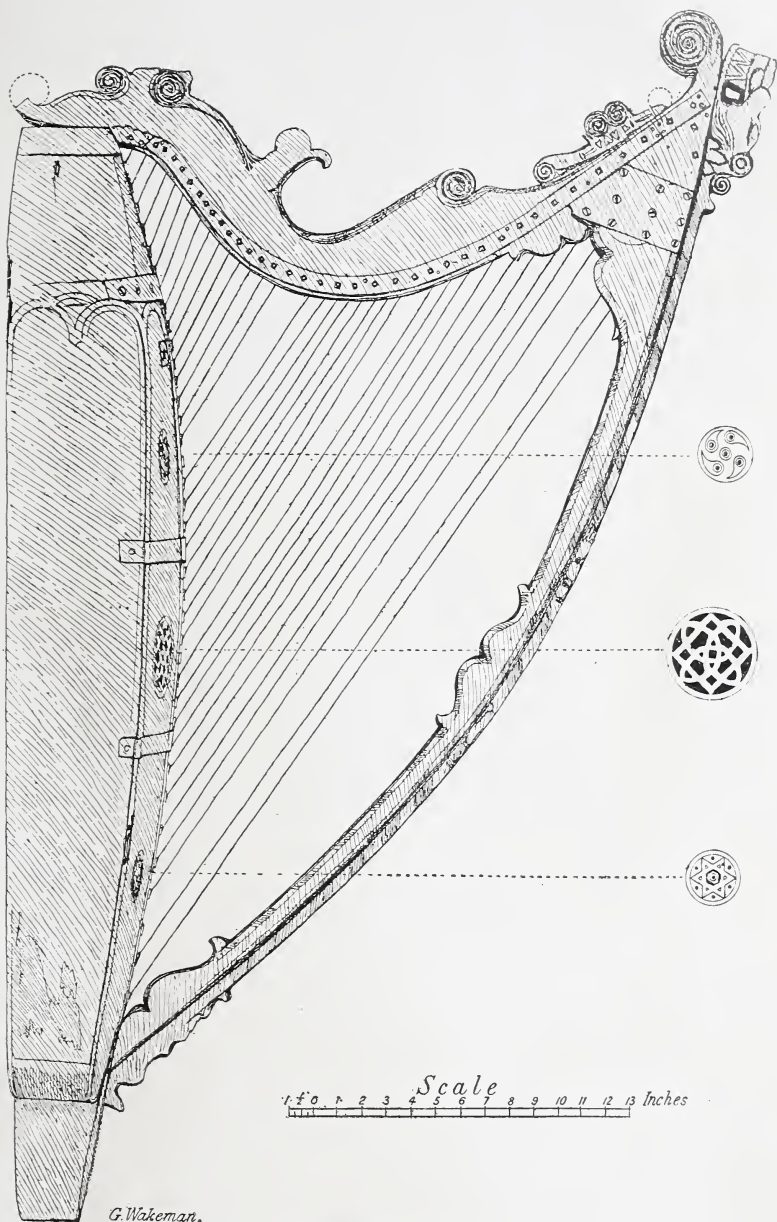
On the 8th December, in the same year, he again wrote:—

"With respect to the FitzGerald Harp, which I was so fortunate as to have preserved from destruction, and so happy to be permitted to restore to its right owner, I very much regret that it is not in my power to give your lordship much information; in truth, I know nothing of its history. It was obtained from a poor woman in Cook Street, who had bought it at an auction.

"I conceive, however, that the Instrument very much tells its own history:—

"First, that it was made for a second son of the great house of Kildare; the Earl, no doubt, having at the time a harp of his own.

¹ Kilkea Castle was at this time being restored.



Scale
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 Inches

THE KILDARE HARP.

"Secondly, that this second son must have been a Robert or a Richard;¹ and

"Thirdly, that it must have been made some time about the middle of the seventeenth century. Judging by the style, or ornaments, I would say that it might be of the age of James I, but could not be later than that of his unfortunate son.

"Now, on referring to the pedigree of the Duke's ancestors, as given in Lodge, I find a Robert FitzGerald, a second son, existing at this very time, and to whom, according to every law of historic probability, I would say even certainty, it must be ascribed.

"This Robert was the next brother to Wentworth, the 17th Earl of Kildare, and the father of a second Robert, the 19th Earl, from whom his Grace descends.

"This Robert, who was a very distinguished person, died in 1697.

"As the style of ornament and arms show, it could not have been made as late as the time of Robert the 19th Earl, I express my conviction that the Harp was made for his father, Robert, the son of George the 16th Earl, and no other conclusion can, I think, be adopted."

It is strange that in the above letter, Petrie, though referring to the initials on the harp—R. F. G.—has overlooked the fact that it also bears the date 1675, as described below.

The Hon. Robert FitzGerald, for whom the harp was made, was the second surviving son of George, "the Fairy" and 16th Earl of Kildare, by his wife, Lady Joan Boyle, youngest daughter of Richard, "the Great" Earl of Cork; the former died in 1655, and the latter in March, 1656. Robert FitzGerald's principal residence was at Grangemellon, near Athy, on the bank of the Barrow, opposite to Kilmorony; this place was held on a very long lease from his brother-in-law, Sir Walter Borrowes, 2nd Bart., who was married to his sister Eleanor.

Grangemellon was described by Austin Cooper, the antiquary, in 1782, as :—

"A fine, old, but neglected improvement. The House consists of two octagon towers, with a heavy pediment and cornice between, and the entrance to it is through a Gateway, which is exactly like the House, or rather a miniature representation of it."

At the present day the ruins of the gateway alone are standing, as the house was demolished a few years after Austin Cooper saw it, in order to make the canal.

Robert FitzGerald was born in August, 1637; and in August, 1668, he married Mary, daughter and heiress of Colonel James Clotworthy, of Moneymore, in the County Londonderry, a brother of Viscount Massereene.

¹ As described further on, the initials R. F. G. form a part of the inscription on the harp.

His death took place on the 31st January, 1697, and his widow survived him for sixteen years, dying in March, 1713. Their issue was four sons and six daughters, of whom the third son, Robert, became 19th Earl of Kildare in 1707, in succession to his cousin, John, the 18th Earl. All Robert FitzGerald's children's baptisms are entered in the Athy Parish Register, which is now in the charge of the Rector, the Ven. Arthur J. Johnston, Archdeacon of Glendalough.

From the late Mr. R. B. Armstrong's description of this harp, the following extracts have been taken:—

This Harp is remarkable for its size, form, and decoration. The height of the instrument is 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the extreme length of the Harmonic curve is 2 ft. 7 inches; and the length from the end of the projecting block to the rise of the Harmonic curve is 3 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The decoration of this harp may be described as early Jacobean. On the front of the fore-pillar are carved the FitzGerald Arms on a shield, charged with a crescent (denoting a second son) and surmounted by a helmet, with the crest, an ape, above it. The whole design was picked out in colours.

Above the crest are the initials R.F.G., standing for Robert FitzGerald, and below the shield appears:—

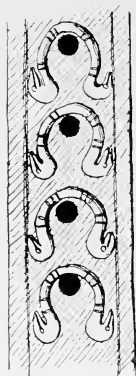
Fecit Anno 1675 [the "6," however, more resembles a "2"—an error of the carvers.]

The curved fore-pillar has at its lower termination, and in front, a grotesque human face, above which is an elaborately incised carving surrounded by a circle.

There are also other ornamentations incised in colour. The upper portion of the fore-pillar terminates in an animal's head facing upwards.

The harmonic curve, which is beautifully formed and richly decorated, has near the treble end, and upon the upper side, a grotesque animal's face in relief, and terminates in a scroll. The carvings were tinted, red, black, white, and olive green being still visible.

The sounding-box, which is supposed to be of yew, is cut out of a solid block. The sounding-board has about the centre two finely ornamented sound holes, above and below which are two incised round ornaments of different designs; the sounding-board itself was painted in colours, of which red, white, dark brown or black are still visible. Along the centre of the sounding-board is a raised band pierced for thirty-nine strings, the greater number of "the shoes of the strings" being still attached; these are of brass, finely wrought, of horse-shoe



G. Wakeman.



THE FORE-PILLAR; SHOES OF THE STRINGS; AND A GROTESQUE HEAD, ON THE KILDARE HARP.

pattern, with the extremities representing the heads of birds turned outwards and upwards.

The strings which remain are of brass wire of different thicknesses.

The harp is, unfortunately, badly worm-eaten.

The illustrations of the Kildare harp accompanying these notes were drawn for me by Mr. Gerald Wakeman in 1895.

The FitzGerald of Cloyne Harp, 1621.

Of this harp there only now exist the harmonic curve and the fore-pillar, both completely covered with ornamentation, animals, and inscriptions. From having been for many years in the possession of the Dalway family, of Bellahill, near Carrickfergus, in the County Antrim, it is also known as "the Dalway Harp." Its present owner is the Royal Irish Academy, among whose collection of Irish antiquities it is exhibited in the Science and Art Museum in Dublin.

The Sir John fitz Edmund FitzGerald, Kt., for whom it was made in 1621, was of Cloyne, and Ballymaloe in the parish of Kilmahon, both in the County Cork.

Sir John's father was Sir Edmund FitzGerald, Kt., who died a year before his own father on the 10th March, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, at the early age of forty-three, and was buried in the family tomb in Cloyne Cathedral. His mother was Honora, daughter of James fitz Maurice FitzGerald ("the Archtraitor," slain in 1579), a nephew of Sir James, 14th Earl of Desmond; and widow of John FitzGerald, of Ballymartyr, Seneschal of Imokilly, who died when a prisoner in Dublin Castle in 1589.

The Cloyne branch of the Geraldines is said to have been an off-shoot of the Knights of Kerry.

Sir John's wife was Ellen Barry, daughter of David, Viscount Buttevant (grandfather of the 1st Earl of Barrymore), by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

On the 1st September, 1640, Sir John made his Will, and added a codicil to it on the 1st December in the same year. At this time he was very ill, suffering from palsy, so that to sign the codicil a bullet had to be heated and held in his hand till it was warm and steady enough to hold the pen. A few days afterwards Sir John died.

The Will was drawn up at Ballyhonock, in the Parish of Ballydonogh, County Cork. In October, 1664, a Commission was appointed to ascertain if this Will and codicil were in existence, as they had been mislaid or lost. One of the persons to give evidence was a very old man named James FitzGerald,

of Ballymacoda, in the Parish of Ballydonogh, then aged over eighty years, who stated that he was present when the Will and codicil were signed by witnesses at Ballyhonock, of whom he was one; James fitz John FitzGerald, of Ballyfin, was another; and a third was a Gerald FitzGerald. The two latter had since died, and Sir John fitz Edmund himself had died about the end of December, 1640.

Another person whose evidence was taken was John, a son of Gerald FitzGerald, late of Ballywilliam, deceased. This John, now aged (in 1664) about thirty-five years, stated that, in 1653, he was at Ballyfin, in the house of his grandfather, James fitz John FitzGerald, then a bed-ridden and very old man, who handed to him a key, and told him to open a small trunk, and bring to him some papers from it; these papers were the Will and codicil in question. His grandfather made him read them aloud, and then threatened to leave on him his curse if he did not at the proper time make public their contents.

The Will was proved on the 13th December, 1664, by James FitzGerald (? of Ballymacoda). In it Sir John styles himself of "Ballimoulow in the Barrony of Imokilly."

A Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office, made in 1641, records the names of Sir John's children, and the exact date of his death, in the following words:—

Sir John FitzGerald late of Ballymalloe in the county of Cork, Knight, eldest sonne & heire of Edmund FitzGerald of the same, Knight, eldest sonne & heire of Sir John FitzGerald of Cloyne in the said county, Knight.

The said first mentioned Sir John tooke to wife Ellen third daughter of the right hon^{ble} David, Lord Barry, Viscount Butevant, by whome hee had issue 5 sonnes & 2 daughters, vidz:

Edmund FitzGerald, eldest sonne & heire; James, 2nd sonne;
Thomas, 3rd sonne; Garrett, 4th sonne; & John, 5th sonne,
all asyett unmarried.

Honora, eldest daughter of the said first mentioned Sir John;
& Ellen, youngest daughter, both alsoe asyett unmarried.

The said first mentioned Sir John departed this mortall life at Ballymalloe aforesaid, the second day of January 1640,¹ & was interred in the Cathedrall Church of Cloyne aforesaid in the Monument of his ancestors.

The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of Thomas Skiddy, Gent., Agent to the said Edmund FitzGerald, Esquire, sonne & heire of the said defunct, who hath returned this Certificate into my Office to be there recorded. Taken by me Thomas Preston, Esqr., Uluester King of Armes, the 9th of August 1641.

¹ I.e., 1641, new style.

The following description of this harp, with accounts of its inscriptions and ornamentation, are principally taken from Mr. Armstrong's work, already mentioned in connexion with the Kildare harp, and from O'Curry's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," vol. iii.

Of this harp the only portions that remain are the harmonic curve, and the greater part of the fore-pillar; the former is of yew, and wonderfully preserved; but the latter is broken at the ends, and riddled with worm-holes. Both portions are elaborately carved in relief, and were picked out in oil colours; Latin and Irish inscriptions cover the edges.

The Harmonic Curve.

On both sides of the harmonic curve are carved a number of mythical animals and reptiles, each labelled with its name. On one side appear a Hydra, a Sep, a Dragon, a Civet Cat, a Lamia, and a Rhinoceros; on the other side are a Satyr, a Boas, a (?) Crocodile (the only reptile not labelled), and some grotesque human-headed monsters.

Beneath the extreme upper end of the harmonic curve is a three-quarter length of a Queen holding a sceptre in one hand, and an orb in the other, cut in high relief. The lengthy inscriptions carved along the edges, which are all in Irish, are given further on.

The length of the harmonic curve is $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

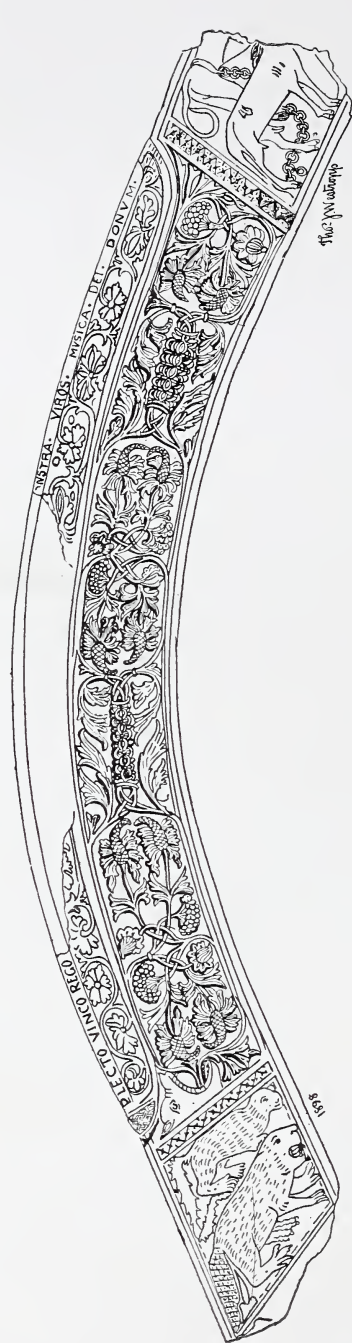
The Fore-Pillar.

The front and the two sides of the fore-pillar are covered with foliage and fruit designs, enriched with colour. Two or more animals are carved at either end on both sides, but they are more or less broken away.

On the front of the fore-pillar, at the upper end, is cut the date [ANO] DOM. 1621; below it are the Royal Arms and supporters (the 1st and 4th quarters, for England, showing the Fleur-de-Lys and Lions, quartered); above the Royal Arms, instead of a crown, is the unusual feature of a helmet surmounted by a crest—a Lion.

In the next panel is a shield bearing the Desmond FitzGerald Arms, impaling those of Barry, viz.:—

"Ermine, a Saltire gules," with a crescent for difference (denoting a second son), for FitzGerald. And "Argent, three Bars-gemelle gules," for Barry.



Thos. W. Atterbury



Thos. W. Atterbury
1838

SIDE VIEWS OF THE FORE-PILLAR BELONGING TO THE FITZGERALD OF CLOYNE HARP.

The crest, above a helmet, is a boar "fretty" (i.e., crossed by slanting bars); this crest is not that belonging to the Knights of Kerry (which is a knight on a charger) from whom Sir John fitz Edmond FitzGerald's family is said to have sprung.

There is a motto below each coat-of-arms, viz. :—

For FitzGerald, "Virescit vulnere virtus," i.e., Virtue flourishes from a wound.

For Barry, "Butes (*recte* Boutez) en avant," i.e., Push forward.

The remainder of the front of the fore-pillar is divided into panels enclosing foliage decorations. At the back, in large capitals, is inscribed the maker's name, thus :—

DONATVS FILIVS THADEI ME FECIT. SPES MEA IN DEO.

I.e. Donagh mac Teige made me. My hope is in God.

Dr. Grattan Flood, in his "Story of the Harp," identifies this harp-maker's surname as being O'Dermody; he bases his authority for so doing on a Fiant of Elizabeth (No. 6484) which records the pardons, in 1601, of Donough's father, "Teige O'Darmodie harp-maker," along with other inhabitants of the County Kilkenny.

The length of the fore pillar in its present state is 33 inches; the Latin epitaph, or text, which runs along the upper edge on both sides, is given below.

THE INSCRIPTIONS.

On the fore-pillar.

Along the upper edge, in a single line, on both sides, run Latin inscriptions, which are in a very fragmentary condition, owing to the damaged condition of the wood. On one side they commence :—

PLECTO VINCO REGO MONSTRA VIROS MVSICA DEI
DONVM.

Continuing on the other side :—

DISTRACTAS SOLATVR MVSICA MENTES VT SONVS . . . [TRAN]SIT SIC
GLORIA MVNDI. VINCIT VERITAS.

IDONATVS FILIVS THADEI ME FECIT SPES ME ANDEO



THE FORE-PILLAR, AND THE INSCRIPTION AT THE BACK OF IT, BELONGING TO THE
 FITZGERALD OF CLOYNE HARP.

On the harmonic curve.

At the end where the fore-pillar joins it.

On one side:—

I^G. E. & E. B. ME FIERI FECERVNT.

I.e.—I[ohn fitz] E[dmond Fitz] G[erald] and E[llen] B[arry] caused me to be made.

On the fore-pillar in line with the above:—

ANO. DOM. 1621.

On the opposite side of the harmonic curve:—

EGO SVM REGINA CITHARARVM.

I.e.—I am the Queen of Harps.

All the vacant space remaining on the harmonic curve is occupied by inscriptions in the Irish language and letters, as is shown in the accompanying illustration. They run in a very confusing manner, as they do not read continuously on the one side, but in the following order:—

1. The commencement is the upper line of Fig. II.
2. Continued in the upper line of Fig. I.
3. Continued in the short second upper line of Fig. I.
4. Recommencing in the lower line of Fig. I.
5. Continuing in the lower line of Fig. II.
6. And finishing up on the Wolf's head on Fig. I.

[See next page.]

The inscriptions deal entirely with the names and occupations of the household servants belonging to Sir John fitz Edmond FitzGerald, at Cloyne, in 1621. O'Curry's reading and translation of the Irish is as follows:—

1. Iriapto dob peidmanaiḡ aḡ Seaan mac Emainḡ ḡearpalṯ a ḡCluan an tan doponaḡ mṛi, .i. dobo ṽibapḡ ann Semur mac Seaan; ṽ Muirṽ

2. bṽeanach doba paḡmanḡaḡ; ṽ Ḍiarpmurḡ mac Seaan buicileir piona; ṽ Seaan Ruḡan buicileir na beopaḡ; ṽ Pṽlip mac Ḍomnaill ba cocairṽ aḡo ḡo 1621.

3. Taibḡ O Ruairṽ ba peompadoir ann;

4. ṽ Semur Ruipṽ ba maparḡal tṽḡe; ṽ Muirṽ mac Tumarṽ ṽ Muirṽ mac Emainn; ba ḡiemanaḡ ḡheirḡcpeḡeaḡa iad po uile. Pṽlip mac Taibḡ me Craiṽ ba tailiurṽ ann; Ḍonneaḡ mac Taibḡ na paep ḡo pon.



TWO VIEWS OF THE HARMONIC CURVE BELONGING TO THE FITZGERALD OF CLOYNE HARP.

5. *Ḡiollappadorig mba Cridain doba fear ceoil, ⁊ oiraribí dam, ⁊ da phairgín ní buíð fear ir re do bheadh, ⁊ Oiarmaid mac Cridain maille reir, diar do éiríheð ḡlanna, do bí áḡampa dom alímaen.*

6. *⁊ ḡac ean diab ḡo ndearna Dia ḡrapa oréa poim uile.*

Translation :—

1. These are they who were servitors to John fitz Edmond [Fitz] Gerald, at Cloyne, at the time that I was made, viz., the steward there was James son of John ; and Maurice

2. Walsh was our superintendent ; and Dermot son of John was Wine Butler ; and Shane Ruadhan () was Beer Butler ; and Philip son of Donnell was cook there, in the year of our Lord 1621.

3. Teige O'Rourke was chamberlain there ;

4. And James Russell was House-marshal ; and Maurice son of Thomas, and Maurice son of Edmond ; these were all discreet attendants upon him. Philip mac Teige MacCragh was Tailor there ; Donough son of Teige was his Carpenter,¹ it was he that made me.

5. GillaPatrick MacCridan was my Musician and Harmonist, and if I could have found a better, him should I have, and Dermot MacCridan along with him, two highly accomplished men, whom I had to care me.

6. And on every one of these, may God have mercy on them all.

A restored cast of this harp is in the Musical Instruments Room of the Dublin Science and Art Museum.

The illustrations to these notes on the FitzGerald of Cloyne harp were drawn for me in 1898 by Mr. Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., C.E., with his usual great care and accuracy.

¹ As mentioned before, he was an O'Dermody.

KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

1559-1800.

(Continued from p. 75.)

By THOMAS ULICK SADLEIR.

Returned for the borough of Kildare, January, 1559.

John Abelles.

John Gore.

No information is forthcoming as regards either of these individuals, who were doubtless the nominees of the then Earl of Kildare, and probably not men of any standing in the county. John Abelles is described as "of Kildare," but the residence of John Gore is not recorded.

Returned for the borough of Kildare, April, 1585.

John Wesley.

William Shergold.

John Wesley, of Bishops court, County Kildare, was proprietor of an estate in the vicinity of Great Connell, which must not be confused with the present Bishops court in the parish of Oughterard. We have failed to ascertain his parentage, but it is known that he belonged to the family of Walter Wesley, or Wellesley, who was Bishop of Kildare from 1531-39.

He died in 1593, and was buried at Great Connell. He left issue :—

I. Christopher, of Bishops court; m. Eleanor, dau. of James Flatisbury, of Palmerstown, County Kildare, and d. 28 Sept. 1598.

II. Edward.

I. . . . m. William FitzGerald.

II. . . . m. Bryan O'Connor.

[Authorities :—KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. vii, pp. 269-270 ; Prerogative Will, 1593.]

William Shergold, of Kildare, is doubtless identical with "William Shergall," who married Rachel, daughter of Col. John Bingham, Governor of Poole, by Frances, daughter of John Trenchard. In 1564 he was one of the Commissioners appointed to "distinguish such lands of the Earl of Kildare as during the attainder were leased, and make allowance to him for the rents payable for them." He was also a Commissioner appointed under a Queen's Letter, dated 9th November, 1576, to make inquisition in the several counties for the concealed lands of monasteries and attainted persons.

[Authorities:—Lodge's Peerage; Faints of Queen Elizabeth.]

Returned for the borough of Kildare, 13th April, 1613.

William Colley.

Gilbert Domvile.

William Colley, of Edenderry, King's County, was the eldest son of Sir George Colley, of Edenderry, by Margaret, dau. of the Most Rev. Adam Loftus, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. While member for this borough Mr. Colley received the honour of knighthood, which was conferred upon him in camp in Ireland, by his Excellency Lord Chichester, the Lord Deputy, on 23rd July, 1615. In the Parliament of 1634, Sir William was returned for the King's County, for which he also sat from 1642 till his death in 1645. In 1643, and again in 1644, he served as High Sheriff of the King's County. He married first, Anne, who died s. p. September, 1603, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Richard Meredith, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Richard Gifford, of Castlejordan, County Meath. By his second wife, who died 24th March, 1629, and was buried at Castlejordan, he had issue:—

George, of Edenderry, m. 1648, Eleanor, d. of Sir Dudley Loftus, of Killyan, County Meath, and d. s. p.

Sarah, m. Sir George Blundell, Bart., M.P. (who is now represented by the Marquess of Downshire).

[Authorities:—Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; Marshall's "Catalogue of Knights"; information of George Dames Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant; "The Complete Baronetage," by G. E. C.]

Gilbert Domville, of Dublin, was the eldest son and heir of William Domville, of Lymme Hall, Cheshire, who died in 1624. He settled in Ireland early in the seventeenth century, and obtained the appointment of Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper. In the Parliament of 1634-39 he was M.P. for the borough of Donegal.

He died on 22nd October, 1637, and was buried in the choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. By his wife Margaret (died 3rd July, 1615), daughter of the Most Rev. Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, he had issue :—

- I. Right Hon. Sir William, Attorney-General for Ireland in 1660; M.P. for County Dublin; m. Bridget, dau. of Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, Middlesex. He died 4th December, 1682.
- I. Margaret m. Anthony Dopping, of Dopping Court, County Dublin.
- II. Mary m. Rev. Joseph Ware, M.A. (son of Sir James Ware).
- III. Elizabeth d. unm. 1st February, 1629.

[Authorities :—Pedigree in Ulster's Office; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; "Commons Journals."]

Returned for the borough of Kildare, 26th October, 1914 (*vice* Colley and Domville, not duly elected).

Walter FitzGerald.

Thomas Farbeck.

Walter FitzGerald, of Walterstown, and Kildangan, County Kildare, was apparently identical with this member, though the statement cannot be made with certainty. He married, firstly, Jane, daughter of John Aylmer, of County Kildare; and secondly, Ellice, daughter of Henry Davills, of Killeslin, Queen's County. He died 7th August, 1629. By his second wife, who re-married with Garrett FitzGerald, of Glassealy, County Kildare, he had two daughters :—

- I. Mary m. Col. Pierce FitzGerald, of Ballyshannon, County Kildare, who was outlawed in 1641.
- II. Ellice m. Sir John Crosbie, 2nd Bart., of Ballyfin, Queen's County.

[Authorities :—Information of Lord Walter FitzGerald; "The Complete Baronetage," by G. E. C.]

Thomas Farbeck was of Miglare, County Kildare, possibly the present "Moyglare," in Meath. We have failed to ascertain his parentage, or in fact any further particulars, save the bond for administration of his effects, dated 5th March, 1630, which shows that he had two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lagath, and Katherine, then unmarried.

[Authorities : Prerogative Administration Bond.]

Returned for the borough of Kildare, 10th June, 1634.

Christopher Wandesford.

Philip Pilsworth.

Right Hon. Christopher Wandesford, of Dublin, was the eldest son of Sir George Wandesford, Knight, of Kirklington, Yorks, by Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Ralph Hansby, of Beverley, Yorks. He was born in 1592, and enjoyed the intimacy of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, the powerful Lord Deputy, by whom he was brought to Ireland and given employment. He is said to have submitted to the drudgery of civilizing this distracted land, and to have acquired a great estate "by removing, without right, the astonished and inoffending inhabitants." He was a Privy Councillor, and, although never admitted a member of the King's Inns, held high judicial office.

Appointed in 1633 Master of the Rolls, the terms of his Patent were subsequently enlarged, so that he held for life instead of merely during good behaviour. He was sworn a Lord Justice in 1636, and again in 1639; in the latter year he purchased the Castlecomer estate, in the Queen's County, formerly O'Brennan territory, from the grantee, Sir Charles Coote, Bart., for £20,000. It should be noted that he was the last Master of the Rolls to act judicially prior to the Union, his successors holding a sinecure.

He died in Ireland on 3rd December, 1640, and was buried in the choir of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. According to his Funeral Entry he was "sometime vise-resident of the County of York." His death is said to have been hastened by the grief he felt at the fate of his friend Strafford. He m., 1614, Alice, daughter of Sir Hewet Osborne, of Kiveton, Yorks, and by her, who died 10th October, 1659, had issue:—

I. George, of Kirklington, Yorks, b. 14th Sept., 1623 ;
d. s. p. 31st March, 1651.

II. Sir Christopher, of Kirklington, Bart.; so created 5th August, 1662; High Sheriff of County Kilkenny 1675; b. 1627; m., 1651, Eleanor, dau. of Sir John Lowther, 1st Bart. of Lowther Hall, Westmoreland, and d. 1686, leaving issue.

III. John, d. unm. 2nd Dec., 1666.

I. Catherine, m., 1629, Sir Thomas Danby, Knt., of Farnley, Yorks.

II. Alice, m. William Thornton, of Easton Newton, Yorks.

[Authorities:—"The Family of Wandesford," by H. B. McCall; Mountmorres' "History of the Irish Parliament"; Duhig's "History of the King's Inns"; Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office; Burtchaell's "Kilkenny Members of Parliament."]

Philip Pilsworth, of Naas, was the eldest son of the Right Rev. William Pilsworth, Bishop of Kildare. He married Amy, daughter of George FitzGerald, of Tecroghan, County Meath, but by her had no issue. In 1617, and again in 1622, he served the office of High Sheriff of the County. Towards the end of his life he resided at Bert, near Athy, where he died on 16th April, 1638, being buried in the Church of Dunfert.

[Authorities:—KILDARE JOURNAL; Commons Journals; Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office.]

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, March, 1639.

Christopher Wandesford (see *ante*).

Sir George Wentworth.

Sir George Wentworth, of Dublin, was eighth and youngest son of Sir William Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, Yorks, who died 1614, by Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Atkins, Knight, of Stowell, in Gloucestershire. A devoted loyalist, he came to Ireland during the administration of his brother, the great Earl of Strafford, and from 1641-47 commanded a troop in the standing army, losing his rank as Captain when Dublin surrendered. In the Parliament of 1634 he was M.P. for the borough of Bandon. His brother's disgrace did him some temporary injury, which led to his being dismissed the House in March, 1640, a year after he had been returned for this borough. The sudden change in the attitude

of the Government is shown by the fact that but a few days previously he had been sworn a Privy Councillor. He had a seat in the English House as M.P. for Pontefract. Soon after the Restoration he was appointed Provost-Marshal of Leinster. He married Anne, dau. of Sir Francis Ruishe, of Ruishe Hall, Queen's County, and died in October, 1666, leaving an only son:—

Ruishe, of the Inner Temple, m., 167 $\frac{8}{9}$, Susanna, sister of James Adye, of Barham, Kent, and died 1686, leaving an only child, Mary, who m., 170 $\frac{6}{7}$, Thomas, Lord Howard, of Effingham.

[Authorities:—Dalton's "Irish Army Lists and Commission Registers"; Burke's "Extinct Peerage"; information of George Dames Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant.]

Bye-election, March, 1640.

Sir Nicholas Whyte.

(See vol. vi, p. 404.)

(*Vice* Wentworth expelled.)

Bye-election, 1641.

Patrick Sarsfield.

(*Vice* Wandesford, deceased.)

Patrick Sarsfield, of Tully, County Kildare, was apparently the eldest son of Patrick Sarsfield, of Tully, who died 1630, though his name appears as "Peter" in his father's Funeral Entry. His mother was Cecilia, daughter of Matthew Fitz Henry, of Kilkevan, County Wexford. His uncle, John Sarsfield, of Turnings, County Kildare, High Sheriff 1594 and 1595, who died 24th January, 1615, was grandfather of Patrick Sarsfield, of Lucan, County Dublin, who, through the intervention of the Queen Dowager, was granted the family estates at the Restoration; he left two sons, William, of Lucan, whose only daughter and heiress, Charlotte, married Agmondesham Vesey, and Patrick, created Earl of Lucan by James II in 1689, who was killed at the battle of Landen, 29th July, 1693.

Patrick Sarsfield was outlawed in 1641, and his subsequent career has not been recorded.

[Authorities:—KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. iv, pp. 114-147; Chancery Inquisitions; Dictionary of National Biography; Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office.]

Returned for the Borough, 19th July, 1642.

Alexander Borrowes.

(*Vice* Whyte and Sarsfield expelled for rebellion.)

Alexander Borrowes, of Ardenode, otherwise Ardenwood, County Kildare, was the second son of Henry Borrowes, of Gilltown, County Kildare, by Jane, daughter of Sir Arthur Savage, of Rheban, County Kildare, M.P. He married Jane, who died July, 1664, daughter of Andrew Brereton, and by her had issue:—

Henry.

Erasmus.

Catherine.

Elizabeth.

Alexander Borrowes died in 1642, but administration was not taken out till 23rd June, 1652.

His elder brother Erasmus, High Sheriff of Kildare in 1641, suffered great losses during the Rebellion, when his houses Grangemellon, Gilltown, and Corbally were pillaged, and was in consequence, by way of recompense, created a baronet in 1646. He was ancestor of Sir Kildare Borrowes, Bart.

[Authorities :—KILDARE JOURNAL ; Playfair's " British Family Antiquity."]

Miscellanea.

A Note on Charles Armstrong of Mount Armstrong and his brother Colonel Andrew Armstrong of Morristown.

By E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, M.R.I.A.

A QUERY was recently raised and answered in the JOURNAL, vol. vii, pp. 339 and 427, as to the original name of Mount Armstrong, formerly Birchballagh, Co. Kildare. It was my great-great-great-great-great-uncle, Charles Armstrong, High Sheriff of Co. Kildare in 1721, who purchased this property and renamed it Mount Armstrong. Under the circumstances a short note about him and his brother, Colonel Andrew Armstrong, of Morristown, Co. Kildare, may be of interest.

Charles Armstrong was the fifth son of Edmund Armstrong, of Stonestown, King's Co., by his wife, Mary, daughter of William Hamilton of Lisclooney in the same county. He was apparently a military officer of some kind, as he is described in the "Book of Postings, 1700-3," as a Captain, and as being of King's Co. In his Will, dated 3rd of August, 1730, and proved February 14th, 1731, he describes himself as of Mount Armstrong, *alias* Birchballagh, and says that he has granted this estate to his kinsman, William Sprigg, of Cloneba (? Clonever), and his uncle, Archibald Armstrong, of Endrim, both in the King's Co., as trustees for the benefit of himself and his wife Mary, and the survivor of them, and after their deaths to revert to his nephew, Edmund Armstrong of Rashinagh in the King's Co., and his issue, with various remainders over, it being stated as the testator's will that, for the preservation of his improvements in the said premises, Edmund Armstrong, or whoever shall be in possession, shall reside with their families at Mount Armstrong, *alias* Birchballagh, for at least six calendar months in every year; there are also restrictions as to selling or letting any part of the lands.

Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage, 1915" (Armstrong of Gallen, Bart.), states that Charles Armstrong died without issue, but this is incorrect. By his Will he left his estate charged with £500, to be paid to his son, Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence Armstrong, at that time in Nova Scotia with his command. Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence Armstrong was a distinguished soldier; he served at Oudenarde and Malplaquet; after various services he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of Phillipps's Regiment, 1st December, 1720, and Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1725. He died by his own hand, 7th December, 1739.¹ In an earlier issue of Burke's

¹ Dalton, "George the First's Army, 1714-1727," vol. i, p. 313, note 3.

“Peerage and Baronetage” (1889) Charles Armstrong is stated to have been married twice, first to a daughter of Sir Robert Gostwick, Bart., of Wellington, Co. Antrim; and secondly to the widow of Alderman Robert Constantine of Dublin. I cannot find that there ever was such a person as Sir Robert Gostwick, Bart., of Wellington, County Antrim, and in his Will Charles Armstrong only mentions his wife by her Christian name, Mary.

Archibald Armstrong of Endrim, who is mentioned in both Charles and Colonel Andrew Armstrong’s Wills, was their half-uncle, being the youngest son of Andrew Armstrong by his third wife, Mrs. Jane Stevenson; Archibald Armstrong’s grandson, Edmund Armstrong (F.S.A., June 11th, 1789), was Gentleman Usher, and quarterly Waiter to King George III; his great-grandson, Sir George Armstrong, was created a Baronet in 1892.

Charles Armstrong’s Will is sealed with a small seal with a shield of arms, three dexter arms in armour fess-ways, with the hands outstretched, and a helmet and mantling surmounted by an arm as in the shield. I have not been able to ascertain the date at which Mount Armstrong was sold by my family, but Edmund Armstrong of Gallen, in his Will dated 9th April, 1745, directs his trustees to carry into execution the agreements relating to Mount Armstrong made with Mr. Edward Sherlock. The Rev. John Digby was residing there in 1814.

Colonel Andrew Armstrong was Charles Armstrong’s elder brother, being Edmund Armstrong of Stonestown’s third son. He had a distinguished military career. He was appointed Second Lieut. of an independent company of Grenadiers 1st September, 1686, and became a Capt.-Lieut. of Col. Sir James Leslie’s Regiment of Foot (15th Foot), 1st November, 1689. He commanded the above regiment at the Siege of Tournay and the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. He retired from the army before 1st January, 1715.¹ He is stated by Burke, *op. cit.* (1915), to have married “Lady Westray, of the noble family of Sandilands.” In his Will, however, Col. Armstrong describes his wife as his “beloved wife, commonly known by the name of Lady Westport, now residing at Linlithgow.”

Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, to whom I applied for information, most kindly looked the matter up, and wrote me that the Lady Westport in question would be Anna, daughter and heiress of James Hamilton, of Westport, Co. Linlithgow, who married as her first husband in 1674, Walter Sandilands, who took her name. This gentleman was the eldest son of William Sandilands of Hilderston, who was the third son of James, second Lord Torphichen. The Lord Lyon writes it was this lady who apparently married as her second husband Col. Andrew Armstrong.

¹ Dalton, “English Army Lists & Commission Registers, 1661-1714,” vol. v, pt. ii, p. 49, note 7.

Col. Armstrong presumably purchased the estate of Morristown at about the same date as his brother Charles bought Birchallagh. No children are mentioned in his Will, and he left his estate of Morristown to trustees to be held for the use of his brother Charles until his nephew, Edmund Armstrong, who also inherited Mount Armstrong, should reach the age of twenty-five, by whom, after the determination of certain estates, it was to be inherited, provided he married with the consent of his uncles, Charles Armstrong and Milo Bagot. Col. Armstrong died in 1723, and was buried in Old Connell Church "with Escocheons."¹ He is stated by Burke, *op. cit.*, to have been eighty years of age; but if he only received his first commission in 1686, he can hardly have been so advanced in years at the time of his death. His Will, dated 19th January, 1721, is sealed with a small oval seal bearing the same arms as those used by his brother Charles.

Edmund Armstrong, of Rashinagh, who inherited the two Co. Kildare estates, was my great-great-grandfather. He was High Sheriff of King's Co. in 1730, and of Co. Kildare in 1731. Morristown (Morristown-Biller, in the barony of Connell, half a mile from Newbridge) remained in the family until 1852, when it was sold by my grandfather, Sir Andrew Armstrong, Bart. (Edmund Armstrong of Rashinagh's great-grandson), in the Encumbered Estates Court for £6,800. Rashinagh, which is situated in the barony of Garrycastle, about two miles from Ferbane, was sold at the same time for £2,550.

Other near relatives of Col. Andrew Armstrong were in the army. His eldest brother, Lieut.-Col. Philip, was a cavalry officer, and served several campaigns under the Duke of Marlborough; he received in 1695 £250 by royal warrant for wounds received at the battle of Landen, and losses.² His younger brother, Capt. Thomas Armstrong, who married Lord Haversham's daughter, also served in the cavalry. But by far the most distinguished soldier of the family was their first cousin, the celebrated engineer, Major-General John Armstrong (F.R.S., May 2nd, 1723). He was A.D.C. to the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Malplaquet and Oudenarde; he was appointed Chief Engineer in 1714, and was Colonel of the Royal Irish Regiment of Foot from 1735 to 1742. He was the son of Robert Armstrong and Lydia, daughter of Michael Harward, of Ballyard, King's Co. He was born at Ballyard in 1674, died in 1742, and was buried in the graveyard of the church within the Tower of London,³ leaving five daughters, one of whom married Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, a son of the Bishop of Winchester.

¹ "Some Funeral Entries of Ireland," p. 219 (published by the "S.P.M.D. in Ireland").

² Dalton, "English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661-74," vol. v, pt. ii, p. 17, note 3.

³ Dalton, "George the First's Army," vol. i, p. 314, note 2.

General John Armstrong's portrait was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and there is a copy of a portrait of the General showing his plans for the siege of Bouchain to the Duke of Marlborough, at Gallen Priory.

I should be very grateful if any member of the Society could give me information about the following :—

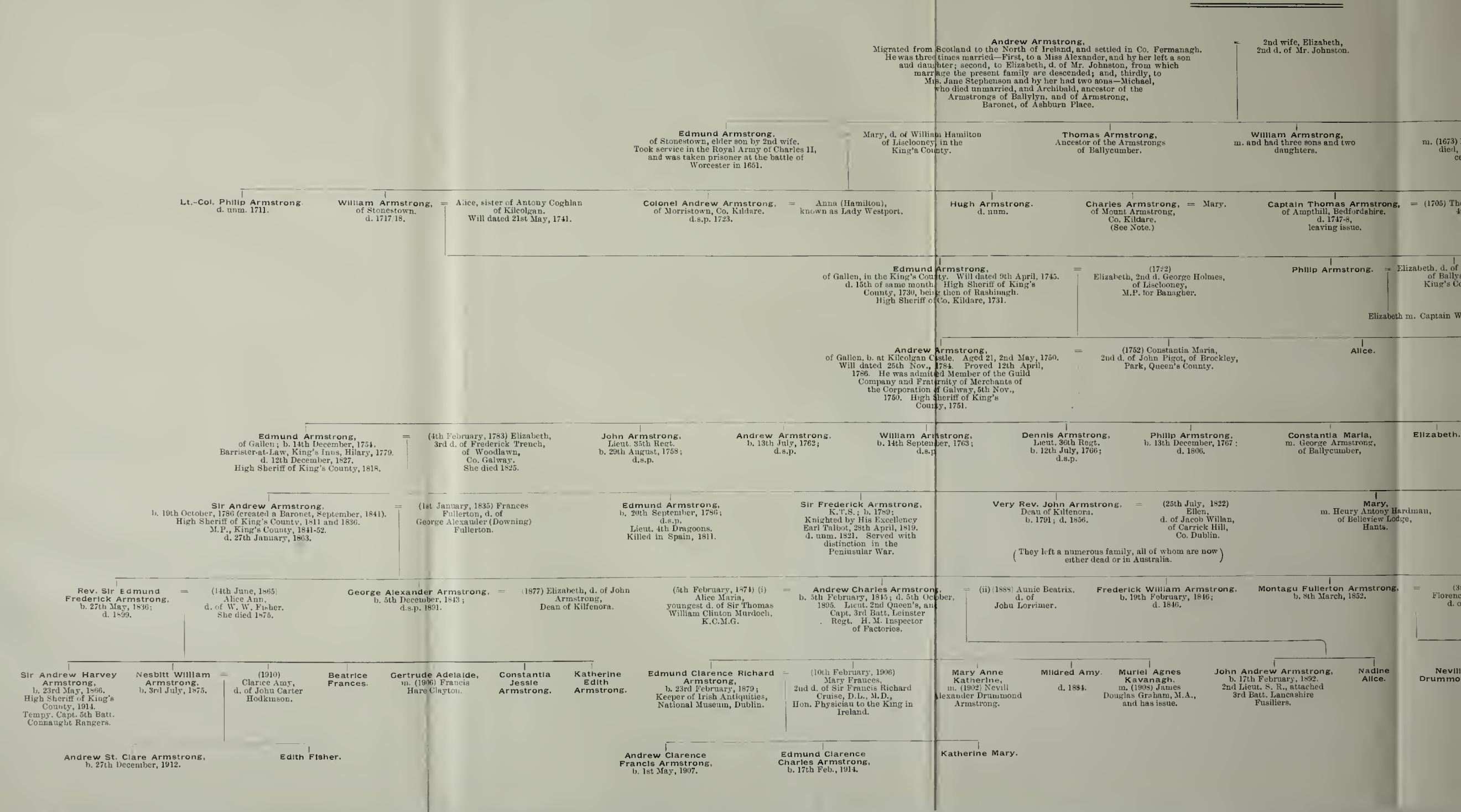
Edmund Armstrong, who inherited the Kildare estates of his two uncles, was the eldest son of William Armstrong and Alice Coghlan. There is a tradition in my family (possibly incorrect) that Alice Coghlan was related to the great sept of MacCoghlan, whose clan territory was Delvin MacCoghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in which barony the King's Co. lands, afterwards acquired by the Armstrongs, were situated. I have examined the Will of Alice Coghlan's brother Antony Coghlan of Kilcolgan, dated 4th December, 1736, and in this he mentions his nephews Edward (Edmund) and Philip Armstrong in connexion with some business transactions. The Will is sealed with a small seal of arms, three animals (probably leopards) fess-ways, and the crest, an arm from the shoulder holding a sword. Kilcolgan must have passed into the possession of the Armstrongs, as Edmund Armstrong, in his Will dated 9th April, 1745, mentions that he has leased the house and lands of Kilcolgan to his brother Philip, and that if the latter's tenancy is disturbed, he is to be indemnified with the house of Lepmany (?) in Co. Galway.

Philip Armstrong was apparently living at Kilcolgan in 1750, as in that year he was admitted a member of the Guild, Company, and Fraternity of Merchants of the Corporation of Galway, and is described as Philip Armstrong of Kilcolgan.

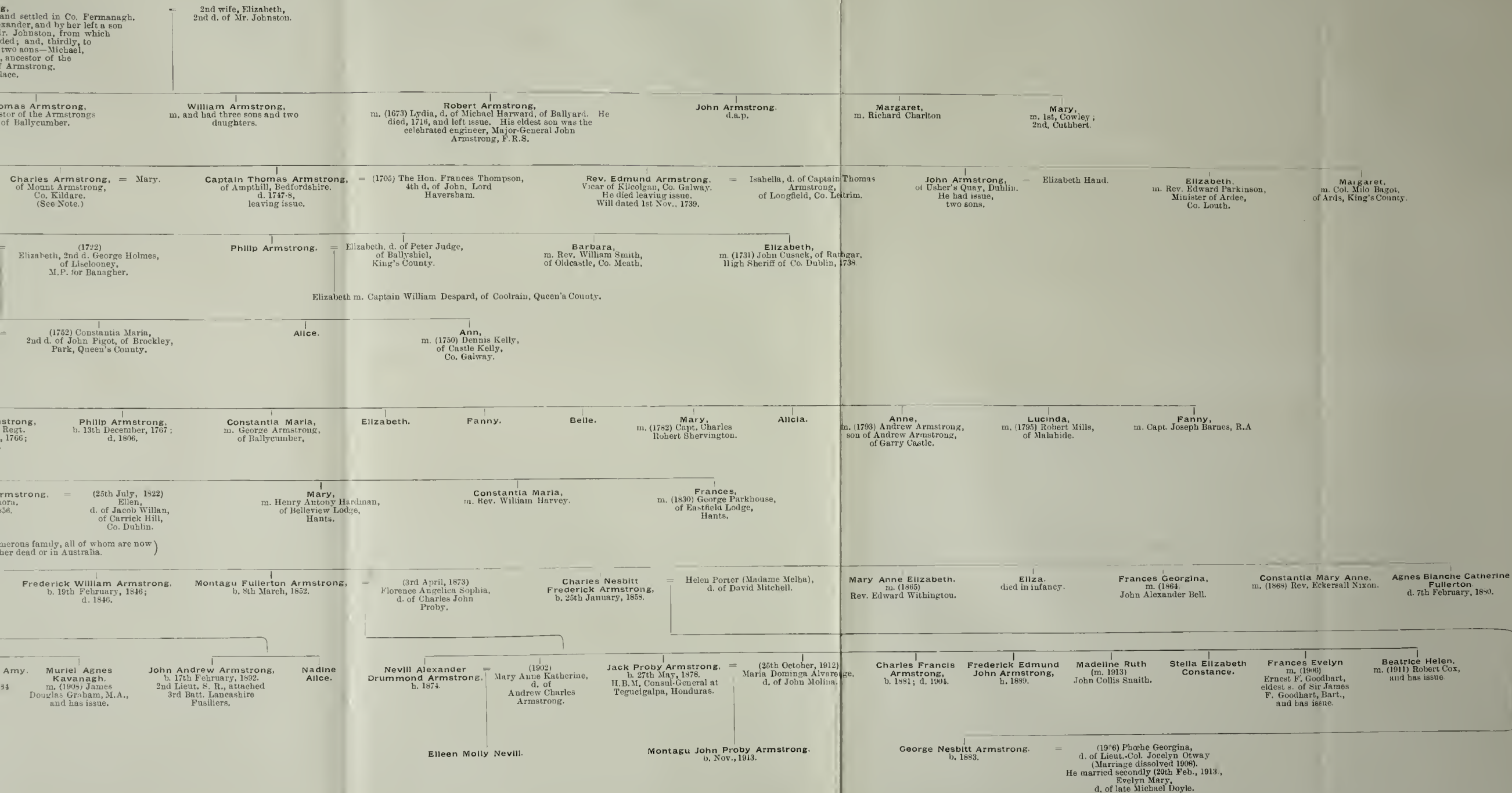
The question I wish to solve is, who was the father of Antony and Alice Coghlan, and was he related to the MacCoghlan of Delvin MacCoghlan?

A short pedigree is attached to show the relationship of the various persons mentioned; and I have to thank my friends "Athlone Pursuivant" and our editor for help of various kinds.

PEDIGREE TO SHOW THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE NOTE O



PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE NOTE ON CHARLES ARMSTRONG OF MOUNT ARMSTRONG.



Notes.

Richard Eustace, Tenant of Gorteenvacan and Ballybyrne in the County Kildare, 1600.

The adjoining townlands of Gorteenvacan and Ballybyrne lie to the south of Castledermot, on the borders of the County Carlow. In and before 1600 a Patrick FitzGerald, of Damastown, County Dublin, held the lands of Gorteenvacan from the Earl of Kildare.

On the 20th February, 1600, he sublet these lands by granting a twenty-one years' lease of them to Richard Eustace, of Ballybyrne, who was the son of James, third son of John Eustace (ob. 1581), of Castlemartin, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Peppard (or Pepper), of "Slievemargy" (Slieve Margy, Queen's County). On the death of Patrick FitzGerald, in 1608, his son Thomas, of Damastown, granted to Richard Eustace another lease of Gorteenvacan (with its subdivisions of Raheenbrocke and Ballysallagh) for thirty-one years, to commence at the expiration of the former lease, i.e. in 1621.

The rent took a very unusual form, viz., £2 and "twelve cupple of good fat connies" (or rabbits), the money to be paid at the Feast of St. Michael and at Easter in equal portions, and the rabbits to be delivered at Thomas's house at Damastown (six couple at the Feast of All Saints, 1st November, and the remainder at Christmas).

As far as I know, this payment in kind taking the form of rabbits is unique.

It was also stipulated in the lease that :—

the said Richard Eustace should "build the said castle of Gurtinevacan substantially wth lime and stoane, a story height above the vaulte, wth a battlement, and a slate rooff; and make a stoane walle round about the towne¹; and also make a stronge gate of oak timber and boords."

"Provided, and it is agreed between the said parties, that the said Richard shall keepe and breake a yonge horse for the said Thomas, as often as hee shalbe therunto required."²

Richard Eustace, "being sicke in bodye but of perfect mynde and memory," did on the 15th, and again on the 28th of June, 1637, make two word-of-mouth Wills before Christopher Eustace, Amye Eustace, his wife, John Flosper, Arthur Eustace, Peter Eustace, "and other credible persons," by which he desired that :—

He should be buried in the Parish Church of Castledermot.

That his son and heir Rowland should get the "Gurtynvaghan" farm; and the profits of the Ballybyrne³ farm for the first three years should go to his daughter Margaret, and for the following two years to his daughter Elinor, "for

¹ i.e. the castle and out-offices.

² A document in the possession of Miss Archbold, of Davidstown.

³ Spelt in three different ways in the Will, viz. : Ballybrin, Ballybirne, and Ballybyrne.

augmentation of their porcans"; at the end of which period the farm was to go to Rowland for the remainder of the unexpired term of the lease (i.e. until 1652).

That all the rest of his goods, movable and immovable, should be equally divided amongst all his children, viz.: Rowland, Peter, Edmond, Maurice, Margaret, Elinor, Elizabeth, and Joan.

That his executors should be his wife Margaret (Luttrell) and his son Rowland; and the overseers of the Will Ulick Wall (of Pollardstown and Urglin) and Christopher Eustace.¹

The following Funeral Entry, dealing with Richard Eustace, gives additional information about his wives and children:—

Richard Eustace, of Gurtine, in the County of Kildare, gent., eldest sonne of and heire of James Eustace, third brother of the House of Castlemartin. The said first-mentioned Richard tooke to his first wife, Joane, daughter of Farganonym Birne, of Busherstowne in the County of Catherlagh, gent., by whome hee had noe issue.

The said Richard tooke to his second wife, Una, daughter of William Wale, of Araghlin,² in the said County of Catherlagh, Esq^r, by whome he had issue 7 sonnes and five daughters,³ vidz., James, eldest sonne, died unmarried; Morrice, 2^d sonne, died alsoe unmarried; Rowland, 3^d sonne, as yett unmarried; Richard, 4th, died unmarried; Peter, the 5th; Edmond, the 6th; and Morrice, the 7th; all as yett young and unmarried.

The said first-mentioned Richard tooke to his 3rd wife Margaret, daughter of John Lutterell, of Lutterellstowne, in the County of Kildare,⁴ gent., by whome hee had noe issue.

The said Richard departed this mortall life at Gurtine aforesaid the 29th of June, 1637, and was interred in the Parish Church of Castle Dermott,⁵ in the said County of Kildare.

The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of the said Rowland, sonne and heire of the said Defunct, whoe hath returned this Certificate into my Office to be there recorded. Taken by me Thomas Preston, Esquire, Uluester King of Armes, the 17th of February, 1637.⁶

Gorteenvacan afterwards came into the hands of the Archbolds of Timolin; it was leased in 1666 by Christopher Archbold, of that place, to a William Pinsent, of Ardree, near Athy, until a mortgage of £150 was paid up to him.

In 1686 there were law proceedings instituted between James Archbold (who had a lease of "Gurteeneavackan *alias* Gurten-growan," from William Archbold, of Timolin) and a Walter Archbold, in which the latter was the defendant.

Gorteenvacan (Gurrtin Mheacan), according to O'Donovan, means "the little field of the Parsnips."

W. FITZG.

¹ The first nuncupative Will (Prerogative) was "proved" on the 6th August, 1638, by Teige O'Byrne, of Gorteenvacan, gent., and Margaret "Birne," *alias* Eustace, his wife, daughter of the defunct; the second Will by Rowland Eustace on the 18th July, 1637.

² Urglin.

³ Not named.

⁴ *Recte* Dublin.

⁵ There is no tombstone in existence to him there.

⁶ Funeral Entries in Ulster's Office, vol. vii, p. 209.

**The Visit of the Royal Society of Antiquaries
of Ireland to Maynooth Castle on the
26th of June, 1914.**

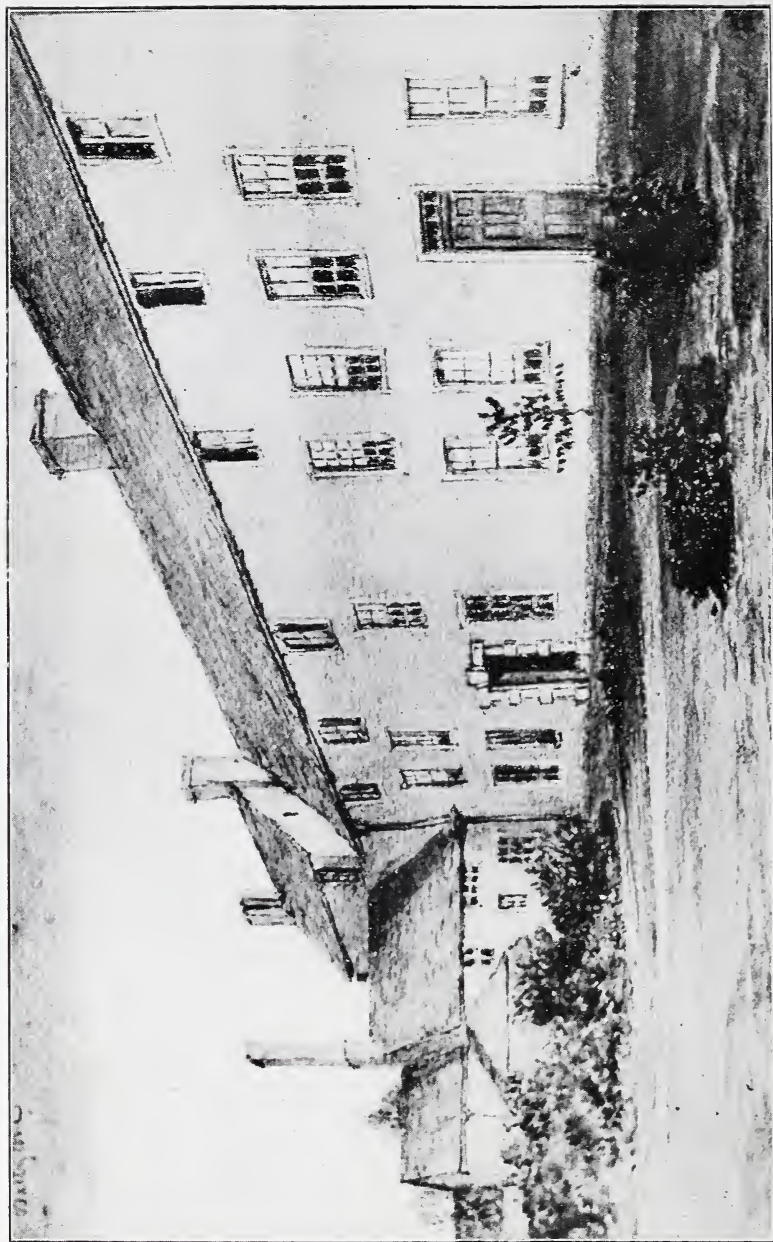
During its summer meeting last year this Society devoted a day to inspecting the antiquarian remains lying to the west of Dublin. The conveyances employed were motor char-à-bancs, and stops were made at Drimnagh, Clondalkin, Newcastle, Lyons, Maynooth, and Carton.

An exceedingly interesting illustrated guide was issued for the occasion, including views and plans of the ruins of Maynooth Castle, which had been written by the Hon. General Secretary, Mr. Charles McNeill. We are glad to be able to state that he has kindly promised to write a paper on the structure of Maynooth Castle for our JOURNAL.

Discovery of a Sepulchral Kist near Castledermot.

During the month of April, 1915, in a field belonging to a farmer named McDonnell, between Castledermot and the Prumptestown Mill, on the townland of Halfmiletown, his plough struck a granite boulder, which on removal was found to cover a slab-lined kist containing "a bucket-full of broken stones." The kist was described to me as being about 3 ft. by 2 ft., the bottom being also formed of a granite slab; no urn or flint implements were inside it. Before I was able to visit the spot, the covering slab had been replaced, covered over, and the field sown.

W. FITZG.



SHACKLETON'S SCHOOL AT BALLITORE, WHERE EDMUND BURKE WAS EDUCATED.
[From a water-colour drawing (7 x 10) by the late Thomas Urry Young, in the National Gallery of Ireland.]

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



BALLITORE AND ITS INSTITUTIONS.

BY MARGARET FERRIER YOUNG.

IRELAND has ever been famous for works of charity and piety, and we in Kildare can enumerate many societies which had for their aim the betterment of the poor, and were conducted, as the following correspondence will show, on lines not one bit less business-like than more modern efforts.

Mary Leadbeater, a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, ought to need no introduction to Kildare readers, seeing that, in addition to a large correspondence with men like George Crabbe, the poet, Maria Edgeworth, and even Edmund Burke and his brothers (who were pupils in her father's school), she is also known as a writer of some note.

Ballitore, where this lady lived, is situated in South Kildare, on the River Greese, and in the late years of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth centuries, was known as the "Athens of Ireland." This title was given, no doubt, on account of the famous boys' school carried on by three generations of Shackletons, grandfather, father, and brother of Mrs. Leadbeater.

In 1769, the great house in the neighbourhood was Narraghmore, inhabited by the widow and daughters of Maurice Keatinge the elder. This lady, who was known as "Madame" Keatinge, was related to the poet Waller, and, though of retiring habits, was a person of great distinction and devoted to good works. In 1790 her son, the second Maurice, married Lady Martha Brabazon, daughter of the 8th Earl of Meath, and the correspondence here given is between the daughters of this union and Mrs. Leadbeater.

In July, 1798, the Keatinges left Narraghmore never to return. Their first resting-place seems to have been the Earl of Meath's town house in Merrion Square; later they moved to Shrewsbury, where Emily Keatinge died; and later still made their home on the continent. That Narraghmore was very dear to them is shown in these letters, and, though far away, they were ever mindful of the poor, whom, through the kindness of Mrs. Leadbeater, they relieved by their alms in the period of terrible privations during the Rebellion and the years that followed. Narraghmore was burnt by the insurgents in 1798, and the property was afterwards sold to Robert La Touche of Harristown.

The family of Colonel Keatinge and his wife Lady Martha consisted of five daughters:—Elizabeth (or Eliza as she is sometimes called), Emily, Selina, Antonia, and Isabella; and it was on the death of Emily that this correspondence with Mrs. Leadbeater, who was residing at Ballitore, near their old home, began.

Emily Keatinge died in September, 1811, and was buried in Narraghmore Church on October 1st. Evidently Colonel Keatinge did not accompany the remains of his daughter, but by his servant Walsh sent a letter to Mrs. Leadbeater, to which this is the reply:—

Ballitore,

1st of 10th Month, 1811.

Thy servant hath just now put into my own hand thy letter, with the enclosed note for £500. I receive it with an impression of awe, as a sacred trust consigned to me by a pure spirit, now no longer an inhabitant of earth, and I am sincerely desirous that I may be enabled to fulfil this sacred trust in the manner which shall be most useful, and most agreeable to the will of the angelick Donor.

John O'Neill and John Farmer apprised me of this circumstance, and it has been much in my mind since. Thou and her excellent mother and sisters can best judge of the final arrangement. While I receive the interest I have thought that much may be done with £30 per annum for the relief of the Poor. John Farmer, John O'Neill, the clergyman, and priest of the parish will assist in recommending proper objects. I have thought of a set of lying-in linen to be lent to the very Poor, of which I shall take charge. Some relief of provision sent at that time might usefully employ part of the money. Spinning wheels and blankets, warm winter clothing, the subscription of a guinea per annum for cowpock infection (they shall be vacined gratis), payment for poor children to attend our prosperous

school: these have all passed through my mind, as preferable to donations in money, and which might be acceptable to the Poor of Narraghmore.

I intend to send thee regular accounts half yearly, of the disbursements, and if anything else occurs to you as to the disposal of this money, I shall request to know it.

It is comfortable to hear that you are preserved in health, and I hope have regained some composure of mind. Thy respectable servant speaks feelingly of your distress. But you sorrow not as those without hope. The pangs of nature are strong and hard to bear, but there is an everlasting arm underneath which is support. May you experience this support is the fervent wish of

Thy sincere and obliged friend,

MARY LEADBEATER.

Evidently the Keatinge family at Shrewsbury approved of Mrs. Leadbeater's suggestions, and her next letter to Antonia Keatinge, dated 28th of 10th month, 1811, is as follows:—

Ballitore.

Dear Friend,

I was gratified and obliged by thy kind letter of 10th instant. Most sincerely do I wish and in that wish many, many join, that you may feel your minds healed by that consoling balm, which is not in the power of our fellow-mortals to bestow. I hope parents and children mutually support and comfort each other and that you are preserved from indulging in grief to the injury of your health.

I feel gratefully thy friendly expressions towards me, and that I am peculiarly honoured by the confidence reposed in me. The proposal thou strikes out for the application of this donation is most judicious and benevolent. About a year ago the establishment of a Dispensary was suggested to us. A subscription was set on foot, but not being likely to be ample enough to claim aid from the County, or to do effectual good, was, for the present, laid aside. If this should be revived, the bequest would be a material aid, and the poor of Narraghmore would have a proportionable claim upon the Institution. This however demands much consideration, and that a committee should be called together and till this can be done I shall throw before thee two modes of present expenditure, each of which may prove a preventative to those diseases which call for the aid of medicine. One is the loan of linen to lying-in-women: I

have been furnished with two sets by Melesina Trench¹ for her tenants at Ballybarney, which are exceedingly useful to them; and our young people, by assembling together in the winter evenings and by making various articles for sale, were enabled to procure two sets for the poor of Ballitore

Another matter is the distribution of a few blankets amongst the infirm and aged, before the winter sets in, which may repel the attacks of rheumatism etc. If this expenditure is approved of I shall make it my particular business to see who are the most proper objects for such a donation, but I shall be guided by your directions.

The removal of your family from this country was an unspeakable loss to it, and is still deeply regretted, but where ever you are the influence of your benevolence must be felt, and this ought to console us, but we are not sufficiently disinterested to let it do so.

I am with best wishes for thy Parents, self and sisters,

Thy sincere friend,

MARY LEADBEATER.

The next letter is addressed also to Antonia Keatinge, who is still at Shrewsbury. It bears the date of 10th of 12th month, 1811:—

Ballitore.

I have before me my friend's letter of 8th November. I need not repeat how desirous I am to fulfil the desires of the living and the dead in this momentous charge. I conferred with our medical man Dr. Davis who has resided here about two years as Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary, in each of these capacities having evinced much skill, tenderness and liberality. He is a man of many years practice and of an acute and comprehensive mind. He gave me his opinion in writing which I shall subjoin. He approves of the Barberry Bark of which thou mentions a preparation, and as soon as it can be got dry from the trees I intend to prepare as thou directs. The two sets of linen I am getting: as yet I hear of no want of either, but I hope to be a faithful steward of thy benevolence, and it is very grateful as well as honourable to me to be deemed worthy of this interesting office.

I had a letter this morning from Juliet Smith whose trials are many and various. Some months ago her youngest son

¹ Mother of Archbishop Trench.

died in the West Indies. I think there is great instruction in the opening of her letter; "You are right my valued Friend, all is for the best. I have had such abundant proof of it being so that now every evil is lessened to me, even at the moment in which it befalls me. It is not that I perceive at that moment *how* it is best, but the general confidence former mercies have inspired me with, tells me that I shall ere long perceive and acknowledge it." She speaks with warmth and admiration of thy Sister's bequest and expresses that sympathy which she has been too well taught to feel, for her loss. I shall transcribe a paragraph on the same subject from the amiable Melesina Trench. "How often I have thought of the affecting circumstance of Miss Keating's bequest. Tis a most beneficent dispensation of Providence that sickness and sorrow so often prove the seeds of Charity and sympathy. In consequence of *one pang felt* how often are a thousand pangs relieved or prevented. And as to the sufferer I believe that there are none of us who cannot say 'It is good for me that I was in trouble.' If we perceive that now, how much more clearly shall we see it when in another state of existence, if we are then endowed with the faculty of looking back on those springs of action which gave an impulse to our earthly life."

I hope thy sister Selina is improved in health which I understood was delicate by a letter thy sister Eliza favoured me with, when she sent me the packet left by thy Father. All our best wishes attend thy Parents, thyself and sisters,

Thine sincerely,

MARY LEADBEATER.

Matters seem to have been satisfactorily arranged, as to the dispensing of the bequest, and the next letter bears the date.

Ballitore,

4th of 4th month, 1812.

I am pleased that my amiable friend and her family approve of the plan laid down for the present expenditure of the money placed in my hands for the relief of Narraghmore Poor. It is now time that I should give an account of my stewardship. It has been an agreeable task to hand to so many the bounty appropriated by that kind and feeling heart which now throbs no longer with the sorrows of mortality. Thou may well judge that numerous would have been the claimants if I had

not promised that substantial recommendation was a preliminary. Dr. Davis has been very kind in visiting, prescribing and giving medecines to the sick, and would not take a penny of this first half year, though I wanted him to take the portion for medicine. Out of the next gale, I intend to hand him £6



RICHARD SHACKLETON, 1726-1792.

[Photographed from a copy of the original, by Sisson, which was destroyed in the fire at Burke's house at Beaconsfield, Berks.]

which I have no doubt but he will apply in the best manner. I have been encouraged by thy worthy Father's liberty to do so, to hand some assistance, to three persons not immediately on

the estate who were in great distress and two of them disabled, each of a hand, the other a widow with children in very poor health. But this liberty I take with diffidence, and perhaps shall not have occasion to repeat, for one of my little girls¹ and Dr. Davis' little daughters² planned and carried into execution a scheme to raise a fund for supplying infirm and aged poor with warm clothing against next winter. They raise contributions on the inhabitants of 2d, 3d, 4d or 6d a week which is lodged with a Treasurer, and a Committee held monthly.

Our school³ goes on well and was approved of by Joseph Lancaster⁴ who gave us a call lately. Subscriptions are raised to buy oatmeal to sell at a reduced price to the Poor, for it is now a very hard time and the spring business has been much retarded by wet weather. I handed Nurse Hogan the pound note enclosed in thy last. She had since the pleasure of hearing from thee. She was well when I saw her lately.

I hope I shall have the pleasure of hearing of your welfare and may I add of your return to your native country.

I suppose Dr. Darwin of Shrewsbury is a relation of the physician and poet (Apollo-like) whose writings afford such delight.

As I know not where to direct this, I mean to take the liberty of sending it to thy sister.⁵

I am, with affectionate respect to thy Parents, self and sisters,

Thine,

MARY LEADBEATER.

P.S.—I wish I could convey in their own impressive language of words looks, and tears you receive from the Poor, who are benefited by this donation.

Enclosed in this letter is a beautifully correct list of the moneys given, all the clothes bestowed, such as "Widow Travers, a gown and handkerchief," which seems a more elaborate garment than the morsel of cambric or calico of modern days, and is evidently a small shawl, as the price of both is 8s. 8d. One blanket in these days cost 8s. 8d. Mary Byrne

¹ Sarah Leadbeater.

² Mary Davis.

³ This refers to the Shackleton School.

⁴ An eminent Friend.

⁵ Evidently then residing at 49 St. Stephen's Green with Grace, Countess of Meath, her grandmother.

gets "fustian" and linen to the amount of 5s. Betty Gill gets shoes which cost 7s. 7d. No one person gets clothing which values more than 12s., but that sum was of greater value than the same amount would be to-day.

The next letter, a few months later, shows still further benevolence on the part of Colonel Keatinge. The family seem now to have migrated from Shrewsbury to London, and this is addressed in true Quaker fashion to "Antonia Keatinge, 43, Manchester Street, Manchester Square."

Ballitore,

17th of 7th month, 1812.

I fear lest from my delay in answering my dear Friend's letter it may appear as if we were indifferent as to the subject of it, but this was not the case. Last evening a Committee sat to take it into consideration and this is the report "Divers of the respectable inhabitants in and about Ballitore being consulted on the liberal and benevolent proposal of Colonel Keatinge of an intended gift of £100 per annum towards a Dispensary for the relief of the sick poor, are altogether of the judgement that



THE BOOKPLATE OF ABRAHAM SHACKLETON, WHO TOOK OVER THE FAMOUS SCHOOL ON HIS FATHER'S DEATH IN 1792.

such an institution would be lost, as to its utility to the country, to be in any other situation than a market town or other place somewhat populous in itself and the residence of several, who might be looked to as additional subscribers and governors, and easily resorted to by any others more remotely situated. They think upon the whole that Ballitore is the most suitable place

for its establishment, possessing many essential advantages, where a house or room and medical attendance can be obtained at less expense than in a more solitary situation; in aid of this liberal endowment it is hoped sufficient subscriptions may be obtained, to set the thing forward. It will be expedient that some persons must have the principal donation in trust, payable out of certain funds, and these Trustees will be Governors and active persons in the institution." Colonel Keatinge knows this country, and he is best entitled to name the Trustees; he will please to mention to what extent of country his bounty is designed. It is thought best not to apply to the county till the utility of the establishment has been fully proved. John Paul the Rector of Narraghmore desired that I should present his regards, and say that in any manner in which his services can be useful to Colonel Keatinge they are at his command.

I hope I shall still be favoured with your communications on these subjects which are indeed most interesting as well as most worthy. They are monuments indeed to departed excellence, such as no sculptures could raise.¹ Appropriate titles for these funds will I expect be transmitted to me, that they may be established in those names.

A nice discrimination will be necessary for the fund appropriated to the superannuated to prevent impositions and perhaps that should come under the care of the Trustees for the dispensary, perhaps also the £20 per annum, for schools of Industry might be better managed by them, but the £30 per annum already committed to my charge it is quite agreeable to me to superintend still, submitting the expenditure to your inspection especially as I was mentioned by the dear departed as her assistant. But in this, as in all the rest, thy Father's judgment will direct us

The measles were very severe here, and a child from Dublin at nurse under our care died and one of my brother's sons on a tour in Munster broke his leg. These all caused an agitation in some of our minds which incapacitated us from thinking composedly.

Present me with affectionate respect to thy Parents and believe me,

Thy sincere friend,

MARY LEADBEATER.

¹ This did not deter Col. Keatinge from putting up a monument to three of his daughters.

The last letter of this correspondence is dated 1813, and encloses long lists of benefactions, besides some interesting details of Mrs. Leadbeater's own writings.

Ballitore,

17th of 5th month, 1813.

I have received, my dear young friend's letter with great pleasure to find, that you are all well and together which must add to that domestic happiness you can so well appreciate while conferring it on each other. I delivered the enclosure into Nurse Hogan's hands. She is well and it is the delight of her heart to talk of you. I send an annexed account of the expenditure of that trust which I hold in a degree sacred. Very seldom do I avail myself of the liberty to extend it to any not immediately belonging to Narraghmore, but I have done so in the instance of Kitty Rawdon, and in sometimes giving to others a little of the Ginger wine which is not yet exhausted. Lest I should be imposed upon by those who recommend, or that the recommenders should, I intend to have both the name of the Rector, John Paul, and the Parish Priest signed to the notes (obliterated) the care to apply it properly should increase. And I hope I may be enabled to fulfil a duty which impresses my mind at once with serious and sweet sensations. I rejoice to see even within my limited view the streams of benevolence extending in many places, increasing as they flow and marking their course with fertility. They are wise stewards who thus dispense the good committed to their trust, and this I think is making friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. This obscure text I never found explained so much to my satisfaction, as in one of the Sunday Readings in the Farmer's Journal. I think if you took this paper you would all be pleased with it. It is published weekly at Wm. Porter's, 72, Grafton Street, Dublin. Annual subscription £1. 10. 0., and is transmitted free of farther expense in any place in the United Kingdom. One of the principal conductors is W. P. Lefanu, a person in whose character so many good and shining qualities combine as render him one of the first men in an age. It can add but little to his honour that he is Mr. Goodwill in the "Cottage Dialogues."¹ I want to send the 2nd Part of Cottage Dialogues "Martin and Thady" and I have them in sheets to enclose in franks, if thou wilt give me a Member's name to whom I may send them for thee.

¹ By Mrs. Leadbeater.



MARY, WIFE OF WILLIAM LEADBEATER.

[From the originals in the possession of Mrs. Pilgrim, of Colne, Lancs., their great-granddaughter.]



WILLIAM LEADBEATER.

Present my affectionate respects to thy Parents, sisters, and Lady Cecilia,¹ and believe me thine sincerely,

MARY LEADBEATER.

P.S.—It is but justice to say that Dr. Davis performs his part with great humanity, skill and generosity.

This letter is the last we have, and is addressed to

Antonia G. Keatinge,
14, Montague Square,
London.

That Antonia died in 1815 in a foreign land we must conclude,² for in a fragment of a letter in the handwriting of Colonel Maurice Keatinge we have his very full instruction for the beautiful memorial which was sent to Narraghmore and refused (surely not by the Rev. John Paul?) admittance into the church. He writes

“The scene, a funeral vault, with steps down into it. Three funeral Urns uncovered. Three female figures in long Grecian drapery, one of eleven years, the other two of the age of about twenty (this is sufficient to allow the artist to judge); of these two, one to be somewhat taller than the other both to be delicate in their limbs, as is also the smaller figure. The heads of all to be bare, the hair of the taller of the two figures to have a slight curl, that of the others to be straight. The hair of all three to be short cut. These figures are to be all three embraced, the heads leaned together so that no part of the faces of any shall be seen. The smaller figure shall be in the centre of the group, and *full front*, to countervail by the superior importance of the action and position the inferiority in point of stature and the action of the picture exists in this figure receiving the arrival of the other two, one whereof is on her right and the other on her left in *side positions*. This is all that is to be imagined of scenery, persons, and action. Drawings must of course be made by a man of genius, and it is a subject only to be sketched at Rome
Grace, elegance, simplicity and chastity, should be the characteristics of the design and execution.”

Feb. 25 1815

¹ Lady Martha Keatinge's sister—Lady C. Brabazon.

² Antonia Keatinge died April 23rd, 1814, at Montpelier, and her body was brought to Narraghmore.

Colonel Keatinge's ideas were faithfully carried out, and the very beautiful group in marble arrived at Narraghmore, only to be consigned to a corner of the *churchyard*. After lying there many years, it was removed to the hall at Harristown, where, with other priceless possessions, it was destroyed by fire in 1891.

The idea that the Keatinge monument was picked up by the Colonel's executor in an artist's studio in Rome, and was refused admittance to the Church of Narraghmore by the Rector, as it was a *nude figure*, is refuted by this letter, as all the instructions, so carefully penned, were most faithfully carried out. The monument, it may be remarked, was much admired by John Ruskin, who considered the design and workmanship alike very beautiful, and specially commented on the lines of the drapery and the grouping of the figures as leaving nothing to be desired.

Of the five daughters of Colonel Keatinge and his wife, Lady Martha, two alone survived him—Elizabeth, who married in 1821 Claud Alexander; and Selina Charlotte, married in 1826 the Hon. Ferdinand St. John, and died in 1897. The monument represented Emily, Isabella, and Antonia; the latter Mrs. Leadbeater's faithful correspondent.

[NOTE—These letters were lying in the possession of the late Mr. La Touche of Harristown, by whom they were given to Miss Young. The Keatinges' property of Narraghmore passed into the possession of the La Touche family in 1813(?).]

THE NUTTALLS OF COUNTY KILDARE.

BY R. W. SMITH, JUNR.

IN a forgotten vault in the churchyard of Narraghmore in County Kildare lie the mortal remains of the Nuttall family, who are commemorated by a solitary tablet let into the wall of the new church. This tablet was removed when the former church was pulled down.

Who then were these Nuttalls? is the question this paper sets out to answer.

The first of the family of whom there is an authentic record was one Joseph Nuttall. He was father of Richard Nuttall of Dublin, who married in 1669 Mary Gardner. He was a merchant living in St. Werburgh's Parish, apparently a man of comfortable means and good position, and by Deed, dated 2nd December, 1682, purchased from William Brookes his interest in certain leaseholds in the City of Dublin. Mary Nuttall, who married in July, 1696, Cadwallader Paul, of Moyle, Co. Carlow, was probably a daughter of this Richard, but the only children named in his will (dated 8th February, 1711; proved 22nd December, 1713) are as follows:—

1. Charles of whom presently.
2. Joseph, Alderman of Dublin, who married on 6th May, 1706, Mary, daughter of Richard Mills of Dublin. He was Sheriff of the City of Dublin in 1721; Lord Mayor 1731; he had issue two sons, George, who died young; Richard, called to the Bar 1726, who died s. p. 1736 *vita patris*; as well as a daughter Mary, the wife of Lieutenant John Conyngham, eldest son of Daniel Cunningham. The lady appears to have been unhappy, as we learn from her mother's will, dated 1761, that she had lived apart from her husband for fifteen years. The Alderman died in Dublin, and was buried at St. Andrew's on 2nd February, 1744.

There is a record of the family arms in connexion with this Joseph.

These are described as follows:—"Argent a squirrell sejant gules, holding a hazel branch vert fruited or," impaled with a coat reading, "Ermine on a pile gules, a lion passant guardant or," motto, "non vi sed arte." The former are given in the Armories as those of Nutshall of Nutshall Hall in Lancashire, but those impaled are of the Cator or Cater family, and not the

arms of Mills, as one would expect. Probably the good man, knowing nothing of heraldry, simply copied the arms of his grandfather; but this is merely surmise, as his grandfather is unknown.

- (3) Richard, of Dublin, m. 13th April, 1718, Deborah Bolton. Admon. 14th July, 1740, and again 23rd June, 1750. He held an official position, apparently in the Irish Exchequer, and, as such, had an altercation with Sir Constantine Phipps, the then Lord Chancellor, whom he denounced as "a Canary Bird and a Villain." The matter was subsequently brought before the notice of the House, and on December, 1715, Mr. Nuttall was severely censured for his use of such language.

- (1) Hanna married . . . Weld.

- (2) Susanna, 1709, married Thomas Greene, of Low Grange, Co. Kilkenny (see Burke's "Landed Gentry"), from whom descended Lieutenant Colonel Nuttall Greene, of Kilmanahan Castle, County Waterford, D.L.; High Sheriff in 1810. The Greenes of Kilmanahan are now extinct, so far as the writer knows, and the Castle has passed into the hands of the Earl of Donoughmore.

Charles Nuttall, the eldest son, was an officer in Colonel William Wolseley's Regiment, and married, in July, 1694, Margaret Cooper, of Dublin. She would appear to have died soon afterwards, for on 29th April, 1701, he married Margaret, daughter of Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch.¹

He rented the lands of Boleybeg, County Kildare, from Maurice Keatinge of Narraghmore, and built thereon the house in which he lived. In 1716 he was High Sheriff of County Carlow, where he owned the Sherwood property, described as Ballinvalleymore, Ballinvalleybeg, Raheene, Crone, Rossmore, and Kilheele, containing "924 acres (Irish) enclosed within pales or other the fences of Sherwood Park, County Carlow," held by lease from James, Duke of Ormond.

It was, perhaps, owing to its proximity to Mount Wolseley, which he had doubtless visited when in Colonel Wolseley's Regiment, that he came to acquire this estate, which he mortgaged to Joseph Damer, the eminent Dublin money-lender, for £800, on 30th September, 1712.

¹ Burnt to the ground March 15th, 1914.

Mr. Nuttall died on 11th February, 1722, aged fifty, as appears from the inscription on the tablet already mentioned in the church at Narraghmore. His will was dated 9th November, 1722, and proved 1727, the executors being Richard Warren, Grangebeg, County Kildare, and his brother Joseph Nuttall, of Dublin.

He left the farm of Boleybeg to his eldest son, Henry, on trust for sale to pay his debts, and states that the lands of Sherwood had been already settled on his wife by way of jointure. He left issue:—

- (1) Henry Nuttall, of Boleybeg, Surgeon, probably a son of the first marriage, to whom administration was granted 19th November, 1756.
- (2) Richard Nuttall, of whom presently.
- (3) Joseph, of Dublin, Merchant, afterwards of Glasshouse, County Kilkenny; m., 28th Oct., 1746, Elizabeth Dixie, of Drogheda, and d. s. p. l. Nov., 1784.
- (1) Anne, married John, son of Rev. Roger Lyndon, of Dublin.
- (2) Mary, married Rev. Robert Pinsent.
- (3) Margaret, died unmarried 1756.

Of the above Rev. R. Pinsent assumed the title of Baronet on the death of Sir Wm. Pynsent, 2nd Baronet, 1765. To this title he had apparently no claim, as he was not a descendent of the first Baronet, but he was known till his death in 1781 as the Rev. Sir Robert Pynsent; however, as he left no issue, his pretensions came to an end.

This Richard Nuttall, who subsequently settled in Carlow, married, 24th July, 1741, Elinor, daughter of Rev. Roger Lyndon, of Ballysax, County Kildare, and died 1757, administration being granted to his widow on 18th December in that year. He had issue:—

- (1) George Nuttall, of whom presently.
- (2) Richard.
- (1) Alice, m., 28th February, 1773, Richard Murphy.
- (2) Margaret.
- (3) Elizabeth, m., 23rd Sept., 1775, Justin Pope.
- (4) Mary.

Two years after her husband's death, on 10th July, 1724, Margaret Nuttall, widow, and Richard, her son, leased the lands of Boleybeg to Thomas Gregory. This lease must have

expired 25th January, 1742, where it appears from an advertisement of the Sherwood estate, which was "to be set for 31 years or 3 lives," that Richard Nuttall was then living at Boleybeg.

George Nuttall, who succeeded to Sherwood Park, County Carlow, married, 19th July, 1769, Mary Anne, daughter of Ephraim Carroll of Rockfield, County Wicklow, and St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, M.P. for the Borough of Bannow, County Wicklow.

This Ephraim Carroll was married to Barbara, second daughter of Charles Tottenham of Tottenham Green, known as "Tottenham in his boots." She was thus sister of Sir John Tottenham, Bart., and aunt of the 1st Marquess of Ely. She was also through her mother, Ellinor, daughter of John Cliff of Mulranean, a direct descendant of the famous Adam Loftus.

George Nuttall left twin daughters, Elinor and Barbara Nuttall, born in 1773, and he died soon afterwards. His widow married, secondly, 2nd June, 1779, Rev. John Nixon.

Ellinor married, 21st August, 1798, Henry Birch Smith, then residing at More Park, County Kildare, and afterwards at Clareen, King's County. The name Nuttall still survives in the issue of this family, viz., in greatgrandsons of the above lady, the Rev. George Nuttall Smith, and Lt.-Col. George Nuttall Going, South Staffordshire Regiment, now serving with the Expeditionary Force in France.

Barbara Nuttall married, 1800, Major Thomas Studdart, and on her death, without issue, Sherwood passed to the children of her sister, Ellinor, who were the next heirs.

Ralph, her eldest son, sold his moiety during his lifetime; the Rev. George Nuttall predeceased Major Studdart, and thus Barbara's moiety came to her grandnephew, Richard William Smith, who in turn sold it in 1860 to the buyer of Ralph's portion, a Mr. Connolly of Dublin.

It thus comes about that while the bones of the Nuttalls moulder in an almost unknown vault, their estate is reunited in the hands of a stranger, and the only heritage which now goes with the name is that of their blood combined of such ancient families as Warburtons, Carrolls, Tottenhams, Cliffs, and Loftuses, with whom they were united in marriage.

To the courtesy of Professor G. H. F. Nuttall, F.R.S., Mr. G. D. Burchaell, Deputy Ulster King of Arms, and Mr. T. U. Sadleir, the writer is principally indebted for such notes as enabled him to compile this Paper, and which courtesy he gratefully acknowledges.

In conclusion, it seems fitting to make brief reference to another family of this name, settled in County Kildare, but

apparently of a different stock. On 20th March, 1710, William "Nuthill," of Ballybrittan, King's County, bachelor, possibly a son of William "Nottle," who was a grantee of lands in County Tipperary under the Act of Settlement, obtained a lease from William Faile of Connagh, County Kildare, of the lands of Kilpatrick, in the Barony of Carbery, containing ninety acres, for three lives at £20 19s. 6d. per acre. The date of his death does not appear, but it is clear that he married, for this property was afterward in the possession of his widow, Sarah Nuttall. She must have died before 24th February, 1746, when administration of her property was granted to her only daughter, Mary, wife of Thomas Shepherd of Kildare.

*HOLLYWOOD, COUNTY WICKLOW: WITH AN
ACCOUNT OF ITS OWNERS TO THE COM-
MENCEMENT OF THE SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY.*

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE present name Hollywood should, correctly speaking, be Hollywood, as in mediæval times the name always appears in its Latin form of "de Sancto Bosco," though how, or for what cause, it obtained this name is unknown.

There are three parishes in Ireland bearing this name—1, the place we are dealing with; 2, another in County Down, still correctly called Hollywood; 3, and lastly, Hollywood, in the northern portion of the County Dublin, which was founded by a St. Kenny or Canice (11th October), and known in old times as "de Sancto Bosco" and "de Sancto Nemore."

As the County Wicklow was not finally made into shire land until the year 1605, this Hollywood, previous to that date, is generally described as being situated in the County of Dublin—a fact which is very liable to cause confusion between it and the one in north County Dublin.

St. Kevin (pronounced Kavan) is the patron saint of the County Wicklow Hollywood, the ancient Celtic name of which has long been forgotten; there is, however, a statement in, I think, a County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, that a John O'Connor was, in 1530, Vicar of "de Sancto Bosco *alias* *Killingkyen*,¹ juxta Ballimore" (i.e., Ballymore Eustace), and this name may possibly be a corruption of *Killeen Kevin*, meaning "St. Kevin's little church," a name, or some such name, as one would have expected to find in a place founded by that saint.

St. Kevin is best known in connexion with the Seven Churches at Glendalough, where, until about the year 1870, his "pattern" was annually held on the 3rd of June. He was the patron saint, too, of Tipperkevin and of Tipper (*alias* Kilkevin²), both in the County Kildare.

The earliest mention of Hollywood occurs in the year 1192, at which date John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, made a grant of this castle and manor to Sir Geoffrey de Marisco.

¹ Or "Killenkeynin," as mentioned further on, on p. 186, possibly a misreading for "Killenkeyvin."

² See Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin," p. 59.

This family name appears in many forms in early times ; for instance, the same family were known as de Mariscis, de Marreis, de Marisco, de Monte Marisco, de Mont Marreis, Montmorency, and Mount Maurice or Mount Morris.

Sir Geoffrey de Marisco (to use the commonest form of the name) was the nephew and heir of Sir Hervey de Marisco, who had married Nesta, daughter of Maurice FitzGerald, Lord of Maynooth, but by whom he had no issue. Sir Hervey was Marshall of the Army in Ireland for Henry II, and seneschal (or steward) of all the Irish estates belonging to Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, better known as "Strongbow." Sir Hervey was the founder of the Cistercian Abbey of Dunbrody, in the County Wexford, in 1175 ; at the close of his life he assumed the Cistercian habit, and at the age of 75 died as Abbot there, and there too he was buried, a fine monument being erected to his memory by his nephews, Sir Geoffrey de Marisco, and Herlewin, Bishop of Leighlin.

Sir Geoffrey had extensive property in the County Limerick, including Adare, "Anye" (? Knockainy), and Kilmallock. He was on three occasions Justiciary of Ireland, viz., from 1215 to 1219, again from 1226 to 1227, and from 1230 to 1232. He sided with Richard le Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in his rebellion, and was present on the Curragh of Kildare when the latter received his death wound on the 1st April, 1233 ; however, he was subsequently pardoned in 1235 ; but he appears to have again transgressed, as he was outlawed in 1244, and eventually died in exile in Paris. By his wife, Eva de Bermingham, he had several sons, and a daughter Joan, the wife of Theobald fitz Theobald FitzWalter, ancestor of the Earls of Ormond."¹

To return to Hollywood ; the grant of this manor to Sir Geoffrey de Marisco in 1192 included "the Castle of Holywood, with one knight's fee bequeathed to him by Walter his brother, in Killenkeynin (now Hollywood), Keolkno, Killesco, Pliochan, Kilherke, Balliomolan, Kynnanath, and Tylathcarthes. Also of five carucates of land near Accnerth, viz. : —Balliobrennan, Ballioday, Louthradene, Ballicarnan, Dunmoliath, Clohamehun, Crenath, Jealtach, by the service of half a knight's fee.

Witnesses : H. Cornwall ; A[lbin O'Molloy], Bishop of Ferns, and others. Dated at Nottingham, St. John the Evangelist's Day (27th December), 1192.²

¹ From information gathered from the Cal. of Docs., Ire., 1171-1251 ; and Gilbert's "Viceroy of Ireland."

² Cal. of Carew Manuscripts (Miscellaneous), p. 247,

In 1205 John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, received a pardon from King John for various offences, among others for trespass and misdemeanours in the King's Forest of "Coillach," which lay to the south of Tallaght in the County Dublin. And he commanded the Justiciary to see that "the Archbishop shall have judgment of the King's Court of Ireland, whether he ought to recover the fee, 'de Sancto Bosco,' by reason of the exchange which Geoffrey de Marisco, his nephew, has for that land, and which he does not hold of the Archbishop, the exchange not having been made by the latter as he alleges; and the Justiciary shall cause the Archbishop to have whatever is thereupon adjudged to him by the Court."¹

In November, 1234, Maurice FitzGerald, Justiciary of Ireland, received instructions from the King to assign out of the issues of the neighbouring lands a sufficient sum of money for the maintenance of the Castle of Hollywood belonging to Sir Geoffrey de Marisco, which the King retained in his hands as a security for the good behaviour and faithful service of the said Sir Geoffrey.²

In 1243 the Manor of Hollywood was held on lease by Luke, Archbishop of Dublin, from Sir Geoffrey; and the Justiciary received instructions that neither the Archbishop nor his tenants should be molested therein.³

In 1302 the Manor of Hollywood was in the possession of Sir Edmund Butler, that is if the following extract does not allude to the Hollywood in northern County Dublin:—

MCCCII. Edmundus le Botiller recuperavit manerium de Sancto Bosco, cum pertinenciis, de Domino Ricardo de Feringes, Archiepiscopo Dublin, per concordiam factam inter eos in Banco Regis post festum Sancti Hilarii.

This Sir Edmund Butler was Viceroy when Edward Bruce invaded Ireland from Scotland in 1315; and for his services against him Sir Edmund was rewarded with the title of Earl of Carrick⁴; he was the father of the first Earl of Ormond.⁵

In an ancient Register of the Archbishops of Dublin, known as the "Crede Mihi," there is given a list of the churches in the Diocese of Ballymore-Eustace about the year 1228; it there appears as the "Ecclesia de Sancto Bosco."

From this period, owing to a discontinuance of publishing

¹ Cal. of Docs. Ire., 1171–1251, p. 42. ² *Ib.*, p. 331. ³ *Ib.*, p. 392.

⁴ *Alias* Carrick-MacGriffyn, *alias* Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.

⁵ Gilbert's "Chartularies, etc., of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin," vol. ii, p. 330.

Calendars of the Irish State Papers from 1308 to 1508, there is no mention of Hollywood till we come to the reign of King Henry VIII; probably the war-like septs of the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles prevented, in a forcible manner, any "farmer of the King" from making a livelihood out of, or even paying a crown rent for, it and the surrounding lands. We then learn from an Inquisition¹ that the Manor was in the possession of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, in and before the year 1528; the Manor then consisted of:—

					PRESENT NAME.
A Castle and the lands of Holywodde	...	...	...	...	Hollywood
A Castle and the lands of Rasallaghe	...	...	...	...	Rathsallagh.
The lands of Ballyodde, <i>alias</i> Ballytyltas.					
A Castle and the lands of The Three Castles near the mountains	...	...	...	...	Three Castles.
The lands of Comenston.					
„ „ Russelliston	...	...	...	...	Russellstown.
„ „ Humfrayeston, <i>alias</i> Offreiston	...	...	...	...	Humphreystown.
„ „ Tullaghferrys, <i>alias</i> Tullaghfergus	...	...	...	...	Tulfarris.
„ „ Whitston.	...	...	...	...
A Castle and the lands of Boueiston, <i>alias</i> Boieston					{ Boystown, <i>alias</i> Baltyboys.
The lands of Knockenynne.					
„ „ Butler's Courte.					
The lands of Johnston					
„ „ Ballywalter Roo	...	...	...	...	Johnstown.
„ „ Dunboike	...	...	...	...	Walterstown.
„ „ Dunboike	...	...	...	...	Dunboyke.
„ „ Mollaghecahe	...	...	...	...	Mullycagh.
„ „ Ballentobbed.	...	...	...	...
„ „ Correston, <i>alias</i> Ballore, <i>alias</i> Ballygore					(?) Ballycore.
A Castle and the lands of Rathkoole.					

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1534, of the Silken Thomas, son and heir of the ninth Earl of Kildare, all these County Wicklow possessions became forfeited to the Crown; and in May, 1541, a portion of them was leased by the Crown for twenty-one years to Walter Trott, Vicar of Rathmore, in the County Kildare.²

Four years later, that is in 1545, an English officer in the army obtained a grant of the manor of Hollywood; he was one John Travers, then styled, "Groom of the King's Chamber." This grant³ included the lands leased to the Rev. Walter Trott, as mentioned above. In 1534 John Travers was granted a licence to export wool into England, and in the same year he was granted the salmon fishing of the Bann. In 1540 he was

¹ Co. Dublin Ex. Inquis. No. 20 (181) of Henry VIII.

² Fiant of Edward VI, No. 184.

³ Fiant of Henry VIII, No. 460.

Master of the Ordnance or Artillery in Ireland, and in the following year he received a grant of St. Mary's Abbey in Dublin as a residence, and also as a store for parking his guns; ten years later (he had been knighted in the meanwhile), having spent a large sum of money in "the edyfyeing of an ordynance howse sytuat within the King's Castell of Dublin, and also on iron and other stuffe requysyd for the furniture of ordynance and munitions for the warres in his charge there," the vice-treasurer was instructed to repay to him the amount he claimed.¹ Sir John saw much active service in Ireland, and, in reward for his devotion to the Crown, he obtained a lease for twenty-one years of Carrickbrennan, *alias* Monkstown, in the County Dublin, in 1542, a similar lease of the manor of Enniscorthy, County Wexford, in 1543; in this latter year he had a grant for ever of the Franciscan Abbey in Arklow; and in 1545 he had grants in tail male of the manors of Rathmore, County Kildare; of Monkstown, County Dublin; of the manor of Hollywood; and of Grangeford in the County Carlow.² In 1550 he obtained a twenty-one years' lease of Donard and Kilbaylet in the County Wicklow; and in 1551 a like lease of the lordship of Farran O'Kelly, *alias* Timogue, in the present Queen's County.³

Sir John was further honoured by being made a Privy Councillor of Ireland in 1539⁴; and his chief residence was Monkstown Castle; and there he died on the 25th May, 1562,⁵ when in receipt of a Government pension. His Will was dated the 25th of October, 1561; it is not now in existence; but a copy of it is given in a County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition (No. 17 [21] of Elizabeth) which was held in Dublin Castle in the following year. It commences:—

I Sir John Travers of Monketon within the Countie of Dublin, Knight.

and goes on to state that

my boddy to be buried in Sir Patrick's Church yn Dublin, in suche place as my cousyn Sir Thomas Cryf, chauntor of that churche, shall appointe.

As a matter of fact this was not done, as he was interred at Monkstown, *alias* Carrickbrennan.

He mentions his wife, "Dame Cyclyee" (her maiden name

¹ Morrin's Cal. of Close and Patent Rolls, vol. i, p. 225.

² Fiants of Henry VIII. ³ Fiants of Edward VI.

⁴ State Papers of Henry VIII.

⁵ Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1509-73, p. 195.

is unknown), whom he appoints executrix of the will; his son, Henry, deceased; his granddaughter, Katherine, whom he hopes will marry John, son of Sir Christopher Chevers, Kt., of Macetown, County Meath; his granddaughter, Mary, wife of James Eustace, son and heir of Sir Rowland, Viscount Baltinglass.

He desires that Frances, daughter of Robert "Pypholde," shall have the £100 owing to him (Sir John) by the Viscount Baltinglass, as a marriage portion on her marriage with Edmund Eustace, second son of the Viscount. And that his

feoffees shall stand seised of my house of St. Marie Abbaye by Dublin, to the use of Travers Pypholde, otherwise surnamed Travers, second son to Robert Pypholde, and to his heirs for ever.

He bequeathed to

Tharle of Kyldare (i.e., Wentworth FitzGerald, 17th Earl) for a token of my good will towards him for lacke of better habillitie, a gauntlett w^{ch} Sir James Crofts sent to me (and to Sir William FitzWilliam a targett¹ which he borrowed of me).

Finally, he appointed "Sir Thomas Cref, Precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral," to superintend his funeral, and to distribute alms to the poor.

By a deed executed shortly before his death he left Hollywood to his kinsman, Robert Piphoe, which, in the event of the latter not leaving surviving issue, was to revert to the right heirs of Sir John; Gennett Preston, wife of Robert, and widow of Sir John's only son Henry, was also amply provided for in the same deed.

Of Robert Piphoe (Pyphoe or Pypholde) little is known; Sir John Travers, in an Indenture dated 1561, describes him as "sonne to Dame Cycylie,"² Sir John's second wife; and Sir William Cecill, Lord Burghley, Secretary of State, writing in June, 1579, says that "Mr. Pipho will visit Sir Thomas Walsyngham, to whom he is related by his mother, Lady Travers."³

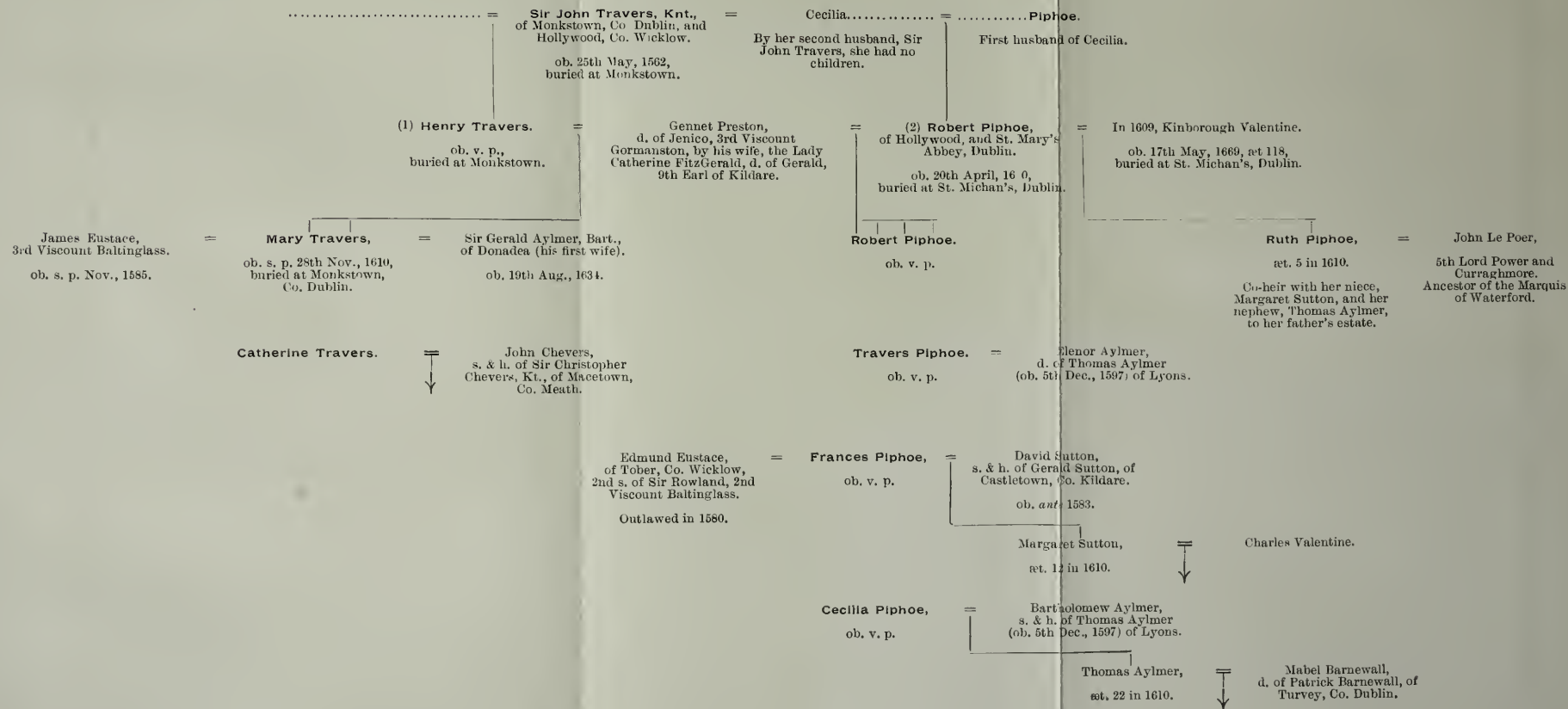
Piphoe himself calls Sir Francis Walsyngham his cousin.⁴ Gerald, eleventh Earl of Kildare, also claimed a relation with Robert Piphoe, who, he wrote in May, 1580, was "alyed unto me very neare by mariadge."⁵ The Earl's sister, Lady Catherine, had married Janico Preston, third Viscount

¹ I.e., a shield. ² Co. Dub. Ex. Inqn. No. 17 (21) of Elizabeth.

³ Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1574-85, p. 170.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 234. ⁵ Earls of Kildare," first addenda, p. 184.

PEDIGREE SHOWING THE CONNEXION BETWEEN THE TRAVERS AND PIPHOE FAMILIES.



Gormanston; and Robert Piphoe's first wife was Gennett Preston, daughter of this Lord Gormanston, and widow of Henry, only son and heir of Sir John Travers, who died during his father's lifetime; his issue will be referred to later on.

Robert Piphoe had a military career, and was given the command of fifty horsemen under the Government.

In 1556 he was appointed Sheriff of the O'Byrnes' country, east and south County Wicklow, for one year.

In 1562, after Sir John Travers's death, he succeeded to the Manor of Hollywood, which had been left to him and his issue by Gennett, his wife; with the proviso that, failing to have heirs, the Manor was to revert to the heirs of Sir John; previous to this date Robert Piphoe is styled "of Monketon."

In 1563 he was commissioned (with others) to execute martial law in the County Dublin. Three or four years later he had a similar commission for the County Wicklow, extending "from the water (river) of the Lyffye to the water of Arklowe, and as far as the Bernes (O'Byrnes) country stretcheth, and in the districts of Cowlranel, the Ferter, Glencape, Fercollen, Imaile, Shelalaghe, and their borders, along the mountain side to Baltenglasse."¹ The duty of the Commissioners was to search out all disorders committed in the county, and on finding any persons to be felons, rebels, enemies, or notorious evil-doers, to punish them by death or otherwise. This power not to extend against any having 40s. freehold, or £10 worth of chattels, or any of honest name, unless taken in the act or unduly convicted. With power also to treat with rebels and enemies, and for that purpose to grant safe conducts, and to conclude good orders with them under the instructions of the Lord Deputy.

In 1569 Robert Piphoe was appointed to the office of seneschal (or steward), and Chief Ruler of the towns adjoining the Red Mountains in the County Dublin, and the cross of the same, from Ballinascorney in the Parish of Tallaght to Imaile (that is, practically along the western borders of the County Wicklow, from Brittas and Kilbride, *via* Dunlavin, to Donard); with power to assemble the inhabitants, and to punish malefactors and their abettors.

In 1570 a twenty-one years' lease of Donard and Kilbaylet (formerly leased to Sir John Travers), late parcell of the possessions of Sir James FitzGerald of Leixlip, attainted, was granted to Robert Piphoe, who in the following year appears as Sheriff of the County Kildare.²

¹ Fiants of Elizabeth, 953 and 1196.

² Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 1834.

On the 22nd March, 1577, Piphoe was a member of a Commission appointed to survey the O'Toole territories of Fercullen, Fertur, Glencap, and Imaile, and the O'Byrne territories of Ranelagh (or "Culranell"), Cosha, Ballinacor, and Shillelagh; so that they might be formed into one county or shire, to be called the County of Wicklow, and to be subdivided into the baronies of Newcastle-Mackinegan, Inishboyne, Ballinacor, Talbotstown, Hollywood, and Castlekevin. The maps were completed in 1579, but it was not until 1605 that the county, as it is now, was finally settled on.¹

In June, 1581, Robert Piphoe petitioned the Lord Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, for redress and remedy for the hurts he had sustained at the hands of Captain Thomas Lee² of Castlemartin (Co. Kildare), who had married Elizabeth, daughter of William Peppard of Levitstown in the County Kildare, and widow of John Eustace of Castlemartin, who had died in the previous year. Whether he was successful or not is not on record. He appears to have suffered badly, too, in the Baltinglass Rebellion, as he wrote on the 16th May, 1582, from Dublin, to Sir Francis Walsyngham, Secretary of State, describing the service done by his troop against the forces of James Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass, who, he states, after spoiling the dwellings in Hollywood, had gone to the parish church; he adds, too, that he had not since heard from his son since he broke his arm.³

In August, 1582, a Fiant of Elizabeth records the pardon, at the suit of Robert Piphoe, of several of his retinue and tenants in Hollywood, Tulfarris, and Russellstown, any who might be of the sept of the O'Connors of Offaly being excluded from it. Their occupations are described as husbandmen, yeomen, cottiers, horseboys, and "cablerts," (or ?). Complicity in the late rebellion may have been their crime.⁴

About the last notice of Robert Piphoe is in 1588, when he and others were commissioned to take the muster and array of the inhabitants of the County Dublin.⁵ He probably lived to a long age, as he outlived all his children except one daughter.

In his Will, which is dated the 14th February, 160⁹/₁₀, Robert Piphoe styles himself "of St. Marie Abbey in the Countie of dublin Esquier," and directs that his body should "be buried in the Church of St. Michan in the suburbs of the Cittie

¹ Eliz. Fiant, No. 3003; Cals. of State Papers, 1574-85, p. 162; and 1589-1600, p. 189.

² Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1574-85, p. 308. ³ *Ib.*, p. 368.

⁴ Eliz. Fiant, No. 3995, ⁵ *Ib.*, No. 5134.

of dublin.”¹ St. Mary’s Abbey had been left by Sir John Travers in his Will to Robert Piphoe’s second son, Travers Piphoe. Here, apparently, Robert died, leaving his second wife, Kinborough Valentine, his executrix; the date of his death is given in the following Funeral Entry²:—

Robert Piphoe of Holywood deceased the xxth of Aprill 1610.

His first wife was Gennet d^r of Jenico Lo: Viscounte of Gormanstoune, widow of Henrie sonne and heire of S^t Jo: Travers, Knight, by whom M^r Piphoe had issue:—

[An eldest son, Robert, junior, living in 1605, but who died before his father, is mentioned in Chancery Inquisition (Co. Wicklow, No. 26 of James I), but is omitted in this Funeral Entry.]

Travers Piphoe, that had to wife Elenor d^r of Tho: Ailmer of y^e Lions, all whose issue died young.

Frances, wife of David sonne and heire to Gerald Sutton of Castleton Kildraught, And

Cicilia, wife to Bartholomew sonne and heire of Thomas Ailmer of y^e Lions.

Ro: Piphoe had to his second wife Kinborough Valentine, by whome he left issue—Ruth.

Mrs. Kinborow Valentine als. Piphoe, aged by certain computation one hundred and eighteen years, departed this life the 17th of May 1669, and was buried the 19th day of the same month in S^t Michan’s Church Dublin 1669.³

With the exception of his daughter, Ruth, all Robert Piphoe’s children had pre-deceased him. An Inquisition,⁴ taken in Bray in October, 1623, to ascertain who were then his heirs, found that they were:—

1. His daughter Ruth, aged five at time of her father’s death. She long afterwards married John le Poer, 5th Lord Power and Curraghmore, from whom descended the le Poers, Earls of Tyrone; and, in the female line, the le Poer-Beresfords, Marquises of Waterford.
2. His granddaughter, Margaret Sutton, aged twelve at the time of Ropert Piphoe’s death; she became the wife of Charles Valentine.
3. His grandson, Thomas Aylmer of Lyons, aged twenty-two, and married at the time of Robert’s death to Mabel, daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall of Turvey, County Dublin.

¹ Prerogative Will in the Dublin Record Office.

² “Funeral Entries,” vol. iii, p. 23, Ulster’s Office, Dublin Castle.

³ *Ib.*, vol. xiv, p. 108.

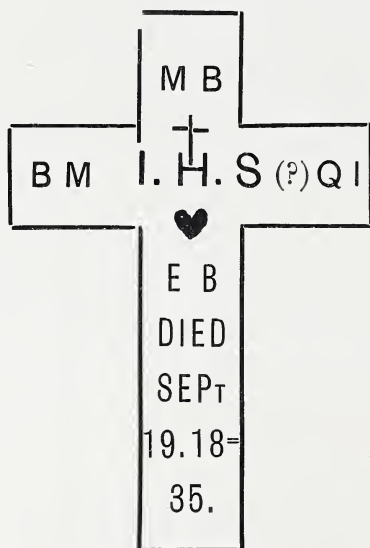
⁴ Co. Wicklow Chancery Inquisition, No. 26 of James I.

Tyrone Lodge, which stood in Hollywood demesne, was burned down by the rebels in 1798, and never rebuilt; it was so called after a junior title of its proprietor, the Marquis of Waterford, who was also Earl of Tyrone.

There is no trace now of the castle that stood here, though its site is pointed out; it stood on a natural ridge a short distance to the south-west of the church; this ridge is still known as "the Castle Bank."

The church itself is a small, plain structure, standing on an ancient site; because, as before mentioned, it was originally founded by St. Kevin, afterwards of Glendalough, who lived in the seventh century, and died and was venerated on the 3rd of June. Old as this burial-ground is, there are no monuments in it belonging to Celtic times; and though used by Catholic and Protestant alike, it contains no tombstones of a date earlier than the second half of the eighteenth century.

One little cross of granite, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, in the west end of the burial-ground, catches one's eye, and though only dated 1835, it is peculiar as containing only the initials of the deceased in the inscription—an unsatisfactory method as far as identification goes, many other examples of which are to be found in the neighbouring chapel-yard. In this case the inscription reads:—



To the south-west, and close to the church, lies a very picturesque rocky glen, in which are pointed out St. Kevin's Cave, Chair, and Bed ; his Blessed Well, though not marked on the new issue of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps (1911) is situated in a small field at the back of the houses in Hollywood village to the north of the church.

About three miles from Hollywood, along the road leading to Glendalough, there is a boreen on the left-hand side in which, near the gate of a small farmhouse, lies a sculptured



boulder (as shown in the photograph taken by the late Mr. T. M. O'Reilly, of Ballyknockan) which is a puzzle to antiquaries. This boulder has been described by Mr. G. H. Orpen in the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland," vol. xli (1911), and p. 183.

KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

1559-1800.

(Continued from p. 156.)

Returned for Kildare Borough, 17th April, 1643. (*Vice* Borrowes, deceased.)

Robert Kennedy.

Robert Kennedy, of Kishoge, County Dublin, and subsequently of Ballygarvey, otherwise Mount Kennedy, County Wicklow, was the eldest son of Robert Kennedy, concerning whom no particulars have been preserved. On 15th May, 1626, he was admitted a member of the King's Inns, having in the previous year obtained the office of joint Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, which he held till 1634. He was not a keen politician, and is chiefly known for his extensive farming operations carried on at his seat in County Wicklow, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1643, and where he acquired a grant of "the two Drumbanes and Clanmurtagh," comprising 262 statute acres. Prior to 1631 he purchased from Sir Richard Browne, for £500 English, the lands of "Kishoke," situated three miles from Dublin. It was he who bestowed the existing name of Mount Kennedy on his estate of Ballygarvey, which he made his principal residence, and which in its turn gave rise to the combination, Newtownmountkenedy, as the neighbouring village is still called.

On 25th January, 1664, probably on account of political services rendered by his son, Sir Richard, Mr. Kennedy was created a Baronet.

Sir Robert married, firstly, Constance, eldest daughter of Jonas Silyard, of Dublin; and secondly (as her fourth husband), Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Perceval, and widow successively of the Most Rev. Randolph Barlow, Archbishop of Tuam; of Rev. John Tanner, Bishop of Derry; and of Rev. Luke Chaloner, D.D., Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin. This much-married lady died 30th January, 1658/59, being buried at St. Nicholas', Dublin, on 2nd February following.

He died in March, 1667, and was "buried in the country." By his first wife he had issue two sons:—

I. Sylvester, admitted to Lincoln's Inn, by special favour, 8th March, 1630, m. Mary (who m. 2ndly, as his third wife, Sir Paul Davys, Secretary of State), dau. of William Crofton, of Templehouse, County Sligo. He d. v. p. s. p.

II. Sir Richard, 2nd Bart., of Mount Kennedy. Admitted to Lincoln's Inn 25th August, 1638, and to King's Inns 28th June, 1656; M.P. for Mullingar, 1647-49; he was knighted 29th August, 1660, being appointed on 27th September in that year Joint Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and on 8th November following second Baron of the Exchequer. Under the Act of Settlement he obtained two grants of lands, including an estate of over 4,000 statute acres in the Barony of Forth, County Carlow, and 809 statute acres in the Barony of Knocktopher, County Kilkenny. He retired from the Bench in 1681; and in the following year made a settlement of Mount Kennedy and other lands in tail male. About 1650 he m. Anne, elder dau. of Christopher Barker, of Southley, Bucks, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters; the baronetcy becoming extinct on the death of Sir William Kennedy, 5th Bart., his second son, soon after the accession of George II. Sir Richard died in January, 1684.

[Ball's "History of the County Dublin," vol. iv, p. 78; Funeral Entries in Ulster's Office; Ball's "Irish Judiciary under Charles II"; MS. Report of Attorney- and Solicitor-General on Attainder of Sir William Kennedy, 20th January, 172 $\frac{5}{8}$, State Papers, Ireland, in P.R.O., Dublin; Chancery Decree, 16th May, 1631; information of G. D. Burtchaell, Deputy Ulster King-of-Arms.]

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 22nd April, 1661.

Francis Peisley.

John Pecke.

Francis Peisley, of Ballyowen, County Dublin, was seventh son of Bartholomew Peisley, of Punchestown, County Kildare, Comptroller of the household to the Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy, who died 28th September, 1638, by his wife, Catherine de la More, of More and Walton, Oxfordshire,

In 1641 he acted as Lieutenant to Sir William St. Leger, and five years later was appointed Captain of a company of foot. In the course of his military duties he was employed in suppressing cattle-raiding in South Tipperary, where he is stated to have acted with such severity that the people were with difficulty restrained from breaking into open rebellion. From 1642-49 he sat as M.P. for the Borough of Athboy. He was in favour at the Restoration, being appointed Provost-Marshal of Munster in 1661.

At this election he was also returned for Newcastle Lyons, which borough he preferred to represent, thus causing a bye-election.

He owned property in the King's County, for which he was made a Justice of the Peace 21st February, 1662.

On 7th August, 1664, he was knighted by the Earl of Ossory, Lord Deputy, being then resident at Roscrea, County Tipperary, of which he was High Sheriff in the year following.

Sir Francis married a Miss Mary Bullen, but appears to have left no surviving issue; he died on 27th May, 1667, being buried at St. John's, Dublin.

[Authorities:—"History of Clonmel," by the Rev. William Burke, F.R.S.; Dalton's "Irish Army Lists and Commission Registers"; Liber Munerum Hibernicae; Funeral Entry, at p. 171, in the "Journal of Memorials of the Dead" (1910); Prerogative Will.]

John Pecke was an officer in the royal army, but we have no information regarding him prior to May, 1661, when his name appears as a cornet in the Earl of Mountrath's regiment; before 28th July, 1662, he had exchanged into the Earl of Orrery's Regiment of Horse, and it is probable that he soon afterwards left the service. His connexion with this borough arose from his marriage with Christian, sister of Abraham Deey, and widow of Lieut.-Col. John Hewetson, of Kildare, who died 2nd February, 1658. By patent, dated 19th February, 1667, he and his wife had a grant of 8,286 statute acres in County Kilkenny; and by another, dated 19th September, 1668, 418 acres in King's County, to hold to Pecke and his wife, with remainder to her son, Thomas Hewetson. He died a few years later, intestate, administration being granted to his widow on 23rd November, 1675.

[Authorities:—KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. vi, p. 523; Charles Dalton's "Irish Army Lists and Commission Registers."]

Bye-election, 22nd May, 1661.

Sir Thomas Harman

(*Vice* Peisley, who elected to sit for Newcastle Lyons).

Sir Thomas Harman, of Athy, County Kildare, was the third son of Henry Harman, of Dublin. He was a military officer, served under Ormonde in the Rebellion, and in 1642 was Captain in Sir Francis Willoughby's Regiment of Foot; at the Restoration he was given a new commission as major in Ormonde's "Lifeguard of Horse," which he eventually commanded. This was not his first appearance in the Commons, for he had represented the Borough of Coleraine as far back as 1639, and twenty years later succeeded his brother, Edward Harman, in the representation of Carlow in the last Cromwellian Parliament. His name appears in a rental of the Earl of Kildare as tenant of the lands of Castleroe and Crooket, County Kildare, of which he had a lease for thirty-one years, from 1st May, 1657, at £75 a year.

On 5th June, 1664, he was knighted at Dublin by the Earl of Ossory, Lord Deputy.

Under the Act of Settlement he obtained considerable property in County Longford, and but for his death would doubtless have been given certain lands in County Carlow, which, by Patent, dated 20th July, 1668, were granted to his widow Anne, Lady Harman, who had been a Miss Jones. She died 1st June, 1683, and was buried on 19th June following in St. Mary's Chapel in Christ Church Cathedral.

Sir Thomas died 11th December, 1667, leaving issue one son and one daughter, viz. :—

Wentworth, of Castlemoyle, County Carlow, Captain of the Battleaxe Guards, 10th December, 1683; attainted by the Irish Parliament of James II, 1688; m. 1st, 1679, Margaret, dau. of Garrett Wesley, of Dangan, Co. Meath, and 2ndly, June, 1691, Frances, sister and heiress of Anthony Sheppard, of Newcastle, County Longford, and d. 3rd May, 1714.

Mary, m. 1st, 1675, Sir Arthur Jones, Knight, of Osbertown, County Kildare, and 2ndly, Right Rev. William Moreton, D.D., Bishop of Meath.

[Authorities :—KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. iii, p. 248; Malcomson's "Carlow Members of Parliament"; Charles Dalton's "Irish Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661-1685"; "Anthologia Hibernica."]

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 1689.

Francis Leigh.

Robert Porter.

Francis Leigh, of Rathbride, County Kildare, was eldest son of John Leigh, of Rathbride, by his wife, Miss Dowdall. He took out administration to his father, 5th May, 1660, and is next heard of in 1663, when he was appointed Escheator-General of Leinster. Being a strong Jacobite, he was in 1691 attainted in blood, and his estates sequestered. He married in February, 1662, Judith, daughter of Henry Spencer, by whom he had issue:—

- I. Robert, of Rosegarland, County Wexford, which estate he inherited on the death of his uncle, Robert Leigh-Colclough. He d. unm. 1724.
- II. John, of Dublin; d. unm. 1700.
- III. Andrew, of Friarstown, County Kildare; d. unm. 1706.
- IV. Francis, of Rathangan, County Kildare, who succeeded his eldest brother at Rosegarland, m. 1stly, September, 1699, Alice (d. s. p. 1702), widow of John Rawlins, of Rathangan; and 2ndly Miss Carew. He d. 1727, leaving issue.
- I. Judith, d. unm. 1700.

[Authorities:—Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland"; D'Alton's "Irish Army List."]

Robert Porter, of whom we can supply no particulars. He was possibly the Robert Porter of Dublin, who by his will, dated 1717, proved 1722, left his property to his sister, Cicely Dowdall. He may have owed his election to her influence, for his colleague in the representation of the borough was also related to the Dowdall family.

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 16th September, 1692.

Hon. Francis Robartes.

Thomas Medlicott.

The Hon. Francis Robartes, of Dublin, was son of John, 1st Earl of Radnor, by his second wife, Isabella, daughter of Sir John Smith, of Bidborough, Kent.

Mr. Robartes was Vice-President of the Royal Society, and widely known as a man of great learning, and though this was

the only occasion on which he sat in the Irish House, his political career in England extended over a long period. He was first returned on 8th March, 1672, as member for Bossiney, and sat in no less than sixteen parliaments, representing the County of Cornwall, as well as the Boroughs of Bodmin, Tregony, and Lostwithiel, for which he was chosen at the Convention. His connexion with Ireland arose from his marriage with Lady Anne Boscawen, widow of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, in Cornwall, and only daughter of Wentworth, 17th Earl of Kildare.

He died at Chelsea in February, 1717/18, aged sixty-eight, having by her had issue:—

- I. John, s. his cousin as 4th Earl of Radnor, 1st February, 1740/41; born 1686; Fellow of the Royal Society; he d. unm. 15th July, 1757, when all his honours became extinct.
- II. Francis, m. Mary, dau. of William Wallis, of Groveby, Wilts, and d. 1734.

[Burke's "Extinct Peerage"; "The Complete Peerage," by G. E. C.; "Dictionary of National Biography."]

Thomas Medlicott or **Medlycott**, of Dublin, formerly of Binfield, Berks, was fifth son of Thomas Medlycott, of Abingdon, Berks, M.P., who died 13th December, 1713. He was born in 1662, and admitted to the King's Inns, 6th May, 1691, being subsequently called to the Bar; he appears to have had a large practice, and it is recorded in the Commons' Journals that on 10th September, 1695, he had leave to appear as counsel before the Lords.

Entering Parliament at this election, Mr. Medlycott soon became a prominent figure, being again returned for this Borough in 1695, and representing Clonmel, 1703-13; Ballinakill, 1713-14; Downpatrick, 1715-27; and Newtownlimavady, 1727 to death. In 1713 he was a Commissioner of Revenue for Ireland, an office to which he was constantly re-appointed, and which he filled with such satisfaction that by King's Letter dated 24th July, 1714, he was granted a sum of £500 for his services. In 1725 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin.

As early as 1698 he purchased large estates from James, 2nd Duke of Ormond, in the Counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford. In March, 1700, he obtained a lease for 999 years, at £400 per annum, from Lord Arran, of the Manor of

Burrishoole, County Mayo, comprising no less than 70,000 acres. This vast territory he sub-let to a Mr. Pratt, then Clerk of the Treasury, who built the town called after him Newport Pratt. The project proved unsuccessful, and led to his failure, in consequence of which he was evicted by Mr. Commissioner Medlycott, who, on Lord Arran's death, purchased the reversion of the estate.

Towards the end of his life the Commissioner resided almost entirely in Dublin, and from two letters, addressed to George Dodington, and published in the Hist. MSS. Commission's Reports, we have evidence that he was a conscientious and industrious official. All his extensive estates, including house-property in London and lands in Monmouth, he devised to his reputed son Thomas John Medlycott, born at Greenwich in 1724, and educated at Athy School under the name of Thomas Muschamp.

He died in 1738, leaving by his wife Sarah, whose surname does not appear, an only child:—

Anne, m., December, 1715, Edward Riggs, of Riggsdale, County Cork (M.P. for Baltimore, 1707-13; Bangor, 1715-27; and Newtownlimavady, 1739-41).

[Authorities:—"Historical MSS. Comm., 1909," p. 56; Prerogative Will; Tenison's "Cork Members of Parliament" in "Cork Journal of Archaeology"; Burke's "Peerage" and "Landed Gentry of Ireland."]

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 10th Oct., 1695.

Thomas Medlicott. (See above.)

William Palmer.

William Palmer, of Dublin, was presumably fourth son of Roger Palmer, of Castle Lackin, County Mayo. He first comes into notice in 1693, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Appeals.

Both on this occasion and at the next election (1703) he was also returned for the Borough of Castlebar, for which he elected to sit.

On 15th March, 1703, he purchased for £2,535 Arrodstown and other lands in Meath, in all 679 acres, the estate of Dominick Barnewall, of Arrodstown, attainted, which had been granted to Henry, Viscount Sidney, and by deeds of lease and release, 3rd November, 1698, in consideration of £768 conveyed

by him to the said William Palmer. The Duke of Ormonde, writing to the Lords Justices on 3rd April, 1707, refuses to allow Mr. Palmer's resignation of his Commissionership of Appeals, so we may conclude that he was an indispensable official. At a later period he is described as "Usher and Keeper of the Council Chamber," probably a sinecure appointment. We have been unable to ascertain particulars as to his marriage or the date of his death, but the latter event would appear to have taken place about 1720. He left an only daughter and heiress:—

Catherine, m. 1st Michael Tisdall, of Mount Tisdall, County Meath, M.P. County Louth, and 2nd Rev. Edward Hudson, D.D.

[Authorities:—*Liber Munerum Hibernicae*; British Departmental Correspondence, MS. in P. R. O., Dublin; Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland."]

DIARY OF ANNE COOKE.

(Continued from p. 132.)

(1770, September) Wensday y^e 5—Dine at tome.

Thursday y^e 6—Dine at tome; Steuart¹ at Athy.

Friday y^e 7—Mr. Weldon Steuart, Mr. and Mrs. Ant. Weldon, and Mrs. Coghlan,² and Mr. Waler³ and I dine at Sportland.

Saturday y^e 8—Dine at tome.

Sunday y^e 9—Went with the Children to Church,⁴ returned to dinner; Mr. and Mrs. Ant. Weldon, Mrs. Coghlan and Mr. Waler dine with us; Mr. Rob Alcock⁵ came this day to Rahin⁶ to dinner and to stay.

Monday y^e 10—Mr. and Mrs. Screven⁷ came to Rahin to dinner, and to stay for a few days.

Tuesday y^e 11—Mrs. Screven and I went in the morning to Sportland; walk about there; Mr. Weldon and Mr. Screven meet us there. We returned to dinner; Mr. Steuart Weldon and Mr. Alcock dine at Mr. Ant. Weldon's; returned at night to Rahin, Mr. Ant. Weldon with them, he sleep here that night.

Wensday y^e 12—The Gentlemen went out a Hunten; Mr. A. Weldon dine with us at Rahen.

Thursday y^e 13—Mr. and Mrs. Screven left Rahen; we dine at tome; Mr. Steuart Weldon and Mr. Alcock left Rahin in y^e Evening to sleep at Athy and to go to y^e Currow⁸ y^e next day.

¹ Stewart Weldon, stepson of the diarist. He succeeded his father at Sportland, now known as Kilmorony; was M.P. for Ennis; m., 1777, Hon. Helen Conyngham, dau. of Francis, 2nd Lord Conyngham, and died without issue surviving 2nd January, 1829.

² Mrs. Anthony Weldon's mother. See note on p. 119.

³ See note, p. 128.

⁴ At Athy.

⁵ Probably Robert, second son of the Very Rev. John Alcock, Dean of Ferns, by his wife, Catherine, d. of Thomas Burgh, of Oldtown, County Kildare. He m. Judith, daughter of Richard Kiely, of Lismore, County Waterford.

⁶ Rahin, or Rahinderry, County Kildare, where Mr. and Mrs. Walter Weldon were then living.

⁷ Edward Scriven, of Dublin, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Barclay. Their daughter, Anne, married, 1775, Sir John Macartney, Bart., who, while engaged in constructing the Grand Canal, lived at Derrylea, near Portarlington.

⁸ The Curragh, whither they probably went for a race meeting.

1770 Sept. y^e 14, Friday—Mr. and Mrs. Ant. Weldon and Mrs. Coghlan dine with us at Rahin.

Saturday y^e 15—Dine at tome.

Sunday y^e 16—Mr. Weldon and I went to Mr. Ant. Weldon's to their second son Christain¹; to dinner; the child was called Walter. Godmothers, Mrs. Moloney² and I; Godfathers Capt. Thomas Weldon and Mr. Coghlan.³ Returned in y^e Evening to Rahen. Mr. Steuart Weldon and Mr. Alcock came to dinner from the Race to Mr. A. Weldon's and returned to Rahin in the Evening.

Monday y^e 17—Mr. Weldon went to dine at Lord Joclen's⁴; Mr. Steuart Weldon and Mr. Alcock dine at Athy; y^e Children and I dine at tome; all y^e Gentlemen returned to Rahin in y^e Evening.

Tuesday y^e 18—Mr. Weldon, son, and Mr. Alcock dine at tome, and Mr. Stratford⁵ dine with us.

Wensday y^e 19—Mr. Steuart Weldon and Mr. Alcock left Rahin for Mr. Moloney's; Mr. Weldon and I dine at tome, and y^e Children.

Thursday y^e 20—Mrs. Ant. Weldon, Mrs. Coghlan, (Mrs.) ? Dr. Percivael, Mr. Conoly, and Mr. . . . dine with us.

Friday y^e 21—Mr. Weldon and Children and I dine at tome.

Saturday y^e 22—We dine at tome alone.

1770, Sept. y^e 23—Sunday. The Children and I went to Church, and returned to dinner at Rahen.

Monday y^e 24—Dine at tome, a very wet day.

Tuesday, y^e 25—At tome all day.

Wensday, y^e 26—Mr. and Mrs. Bambrick⁶ came in the morning to pay a viset; Mr. and Mrs. Ant. Weldon and Mrs. Coghlan and Mr. Stratford came to dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Weldon and Mrs. Coghlan sleep here.

Thursday y^e 27—Mr. and Mrs. Weldon and Mrs. Coghlan dine here and sleep here.

Friday y^e 28—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Weldon and Mrs.

¹ Christening.

² Mr. Weldon's sister. See note on p. 113.

³ Probably Mrs. Anthony Weldon's father, John Coghlan.

⁴ Brockley Park, near Stradbally, then the seat of Robert, 2nd Viscount Jocelyn, afterwards Earl of Roden.

⁵ Benjamin Stratford, of Corbally, Queen's County, Barrister-at-Law; he was born 1716; married, 30th June, 1748, Jane, 3rd daughter of Patrick Wemys, of Danesfort, County Kilkenny; and died October, 1771, without issue.

⁶ See note 9 on p. 112.

Coghlan went home before dinner. Major Sankey¹ and Mr. George Chapman² dine here.

Saturday y^e 29.—Mr. Chapman and Mrs. M. Roberts and Miss Chapman, Major and Mrs. Sankey, came here in y^e morning in order to go to Sportland for Major Sankey to take it. Mr. and Mrs. Bambrick and Mr. J. Pursel dine here.

Sunday y^e 30—Major Sankey and Mr. George Chapman came here in the morning, and agreed to give £100 p^r year for y^e house and 30 acres of Sportland.

Mr. Weldon and y^e Gentlemen went to Sportland. Mr. Weldon returned to dinner, not very well with his Stumack complaint.

1770, Oct. 1—Monday, Mr. Weldon out a shooting; returned to dinner not atal well with his Old complaint. Dine alone.

Tuesday, y^e 2—Mr. Weldon and I dine at Mr. Bambrick's³; Mr. Weldon very low in sperret; meet at dinner at Mr. Bambrick's, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weldon and Mrs. Coghlan; they returned with us in the evening, and sleep at Rahin.

Wensday y^e 3—Mr. Weldon and his Broathur A.⁴ went out a shoting and stead out til past 4 a Clock.

Saturday y^e 6—Mr. Weldon rather better. Mr. Pursel came to seltel y^e Cattel for y^e Cant, and Mr. Russell; they both done here; Mr. Pursel returned home, but Mr. Russell sleep here. I went to Sportland to settel the house, and returned here to dinner.

Sunday y^e 7—Mr. Weldon and Mr. Russel road to Sportland, Mr. Weldon returned at 2 o'clock very ill. Lay down and did not get up to Dinner, nor tel past 8 a Clock, in y^e Evening. Had a prety good night; eat littel ole day. Mr. Russel dine and sleep here; settling for y^e Cant.

1770, Oct. y^e 8, Monday—The Cant begune this day at Rahin. Mr. Weldon, y^e 3 Children, and three Mead Servan, and tow men left Rahin in the morning for Sportland to stay tel the Cant at Rahin is over. Dine at Sportland. Rain and wind all this week, neither Children or I got cold. Sam and Mary⁵ sleep in tow beds in the same room with their Father and I.

¹ Major Thomas Sankey, of Beechgrove, Athy, who m. Deborah, d. of Richard Jones, of Oaklands, County Wexford.

² Probably George Chapman, of Castle Rheban, County Kildare.

³ Maidenhead, Queen's County, a few miles south of Rahin.

⁴ Rev. Anthony Weldon.

⁵ Samuel Cooke Weldon, who died unmarried 19th April, 1798; and his sister, Mary, who, in 1786, became the wife of the Very Rev. Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare.

1770. Oct. y^e 14, Sunday—Mr. Weldon and 3 Children and Searvan and I returned from Sportland to Rahen to dinner. Mr. Weldon prety well in the morning, but ill all Evening, and very ill in y^e Night.

Monday y^e 15—Mr. Weldon very unwell; I oblige to go to Athy, and to pay a visit to Mrs. Chapman¹ and to Mrs. Sankey at Castel Necher; returned to Rahen to dinner; found on my return Mr. Weldon better. Jemmy Moloney² came here at Eight a Clock in y^e Evening; sleep here that night. Mr. Weldon had a good night.

Monday y^e 22—Mr. Anthony Weldon and Mr. Steuart Weldon and Mr. Alcock went a Hunten in y^e morning. Mr. Weldon out, but returned. All to dinner; Mr. Weldon oblige to Ly down before dinner was done.

Tuesday y^e 23—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Weldon left us this morning. Mr. Weldon went out a shooting but returned to dinner. Mrs. Warburton and Mrs. Burgh³ here with me in the y^e morning. Mr. Steuart and Mr. Alcock dine at Bert; returned at night. Mr. Weldon but low.

Wensday y^e 24—Dine at tome; Mr. Weldon better.

Thursday y^e 25—Mr. Weldon and I went to Mr. Burghs⁴ in y^e morning; meet the Family at tome, and meet the Miss^{es} Cooke⁵ there. Mr. Weldon and I returned to dinner. Mr. Anthony Weldon dine with us.

Friday y^e 26—We dine at tome, Mr. Weldon prety well.

Saturday y^e 27—The Gentlemen out a Hunten and returned to dinner. Mr. Anthony Weldon dine with us, and returned home in y^e Evening with a Black Eye got by a fall out a Hunten.

Sunday, Oct. y^e 28—Y^e Children and I went to Church; cald at Mr. A. W's, his Eye better. Children and I returned home to Rahen to dinner.

Monday y^e 29—Dine at tome, and Steuart, and Mr. Weldon. Mr. Alcock left us this morning for Dublin.

Tuesday, y^e 30—We all dine at tome. Mr. Weldon purly, . . . a littel of Y^e Gout, which made him limp for an Hower, but went off again.

¹ At Castle Rheban, near Athy.

² Mr. Weldon's nephew, James Molony, of Kiltanon, County Clare, who died 1823.

³ M^{rs}. George Warburton, of Firmount, and her daughter, Mary, wife of William Burgh, of Bert, County Kildare.

⁴ Bert, near Athy.

⁵ Probably the daughters of Alderman Thomas Cooke (see pedigree).

Wensday, y^e 31—Left Rahin for Dublin with y^e 3 Children, and Molly Taylor, and Mrs. Mory. Mr. Weldon and his son Steuart stad at Rahin. I cald at Mr. Anthony Weldon's at Athy; dine at Sun Croft; sleep at Naas.

Thursday y^e 1st of Nov^r—Left Naas in y^e morning; got to Dublin to my Mother¹ at 12 Clock at Noon. Left y^e 3 Children with her, and I came to Dawson Street; returned to my Mother to dinner. The three Children sup at tome in Dawson Street; all bed and house well aer.

Friday y^e 2nd of Nov^r. Dine at my Mother's, and y^e 3 Children. I sup at my Mother's.

Saturday, Nov^r y^e 3—My Mother, Mrs. Christian, and Mr. Moloney and Betty Aigoins² dine with me and sup.

Sunday, Nov^r y^e 4—Sam and Mary and I went to Church; the 3 Children and I dine at Mrs. Carden's in Ann Street. Sup at tome; sent y^e Horses and Jemmy to meet Mr. Weldon at y^e 19 Mile House to bring him to Dublin to-morrow.

Monday y^e 5—Expected Mr. Weldon in Dublin this day, and his son, but got a letter from him that he would not be in town tel Wensday. My Mother and Mrs. Christian dine and sup with me.

Tuesday y^e 6—The 3 Children and I dine at my Mother's and I sup there.

Wensday y^e 7—Mr. Weldon and Steuart came to town from Rahin about half after 5 in y^e Evening. Mr. Weldon not well.

Thursday, y^e 8—Mother and Christian dine with us. Mr. Weldon better.

Friday, y^e 9—Mr. and Mrs. Scriven and Miss Scriven dine with us; my Mother and Christian drank tea with us.

Saturday, y^e 10—Mr. W. and Steuart W. and y^e 3 Children and I dine at my Mother's. Mr. W. better.

Sunday, y^e 11—Mr. W. and Steuart desappointed in going to England this day in y^e Gale, as no place was to be had. At tome all day; Mr. Weldon but indiffrent; y^s 3 Moloneys dine with us.

¹ Lady Cooke, who had been left a widow by the death of her husband, Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., on 10th February, 1758. He was twice Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, which he represented in Parliament for nine years. From a letter, written by Frederick Trench, Jun., quoted in "The Bagshawes of Ford," it would appear that he died suddenly, having been engaged as Chairman of a Committee in the Commons but a short time previously. There is a portrait of Sir Samuel, by James Latham, at Crum Castle, County Fermanagh, in the possession of his descendant, the Earl of Erne.

² See note 5 on p. 115.

Monday, y^e 12—Sam Weldon went this day to School in great Sperret to Mr. Acton in Abbey Street to Larn French, English, and Writing at 5 Guineas entron and 20 Guineas p^r year.

1770, Nov^r y^e 13, Tuesday—At tome all day; Mr. W. better.

Wensday, y^e 14—At my Mother's in the morning; dine at tome.

Thursday y^e 15—At tome.

Friday y^e 16—Out in y^e morning; went to see Sam at School. Dine at my Mother's, meet y^e Miss Cooke.

Saturday, y^e 17—At tome all day.

Sunday y^e 18—At Church in y^e morning. Went after Church out a viscting with my Mother and call on Sam and broat him home to dinner. Mr. Hort¹ dine with us. My Mother and Christian drank tea with me.

Monday y^e 19—Dine at tome; at Miss Aigoins in y^e Evening; meet my Mother there; went from that to Lady Foster.

Tuesday y^e 20—Went to see my Mother in y^e morning. Dine at tome.

Wensday y^e 21—Sent y^e Children to my Mother, and entended to go myself, but got a sore throat, so stad at tome. The Children returned to dinner; broat me word my Mother was well.

Thursday y^e 22—My cold bad, did not stur out all day; my Mother take ill at 9 at night.

Friday y^e 23—My Mother very ill; sent for Dr. Maconkey; she very ill, littel hope of her.

Saturday y^e 24—My mother very ill, tho' thought better than y^e day before. I stad all y^e day before and this day with her.

1770, Nov^r, Sunday y^e 25—My Mother very ill, sent for Dr. Barry; she growing worse had a blister put on her side; but all the Docter could do of no relief to her. She dide this Evening about 9 a Clock quite easy, and in pace with God and man. May my latter end be like unto her! She is happy, and I will not repine.

Monday y^e 26—A Blank to me.

Tuesday y^e 27—Y^e Same.

Wensday y^e 28—I had her lead by her D^r Husband, and my D^r Father in S^t James Church. Happy, blessed pear, look down and gaud your poor Daughter.

¹ Josiah George Hort, of Hortland, County Kildare, High Sheriff in 1758, who d. s. p., 1786.

Thursday y^e 29—Still my Heart Bleeds but I must hide my sorrow.

1770 Dec^r y^e 9—Went to Church. After Church went out to viset; called for (Sam) and broat him home to dinner.

Monday y^e 10—A tome all day.

Tuesday y^e 11—Mary take ill after Breckfast; sent to Mr. Hunt about her.

Wensday y^e 12—Mary very indiffer. Miss Cooke, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Aigoin, and Mr. M. Aigion, and two Mr. Le tuches dine with me. Company in the evening with me.

Thursday y^e 13—Mary better. Dine at y^e Miss Cooke's—Mr. Weldon, Steuart W. and Mrs. Christian.

Friday y^e 14—Mary very ill. I dine at tome, sent an excuse to Mrs. Steuart for the Evening as Mary was ill.

Saturday y^e 15—Mary better, at tome all day.

Sunday, 16—Went to Church; went and broat Sam home to dinner. Mary better. Mr. Butler and Mr. Welch dine here.

Monday, 17—Out in y^e morning. Dine at tome.

Tuesday, 18—Mary poorly. All day at tome.

Wensday, 19—At Mrs. Hutcheson's in y^e Evening.

Thursday y^e 20—At home all day.

Friday y^e 21—Mrs. Weldon and Steuart left town for Rahin.

Saturday—Broat Sam home for y^e Holaday from School. Dine at tome, went to Mrs. Hutcheson in y^e Evening. Mary pur well.

1770, Sunday y^e 23—Went to Church. Mrs. Christian and Sam and I dine at Miss Cooke.

Monday y^e 24—Sam very ill; I at tome all day.

Tuesday y^e 25—At Church; Sam very ill, sent to Mr. Hunt. He came to him. Miss Cooke, tow Miss Moloney, and Miss Bagshaw¹ dine with us.

1771, Jan.

Tuesday y^e 1—Sam purly; we all dine at tome.

Wensday y^e 2—All dine at tome, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weldon, Steuart Weldon and Mrs. Christian and I went to y^e Play.

Thursday y^e 3—Mrs. Weldon and I out in y^e morning. I dine at tome. Mrs. A. Weldon dine at Mrs. L'estranges.

Tuesday y^e 15—Went to viset Lady Ar. Denny² at Black Rock in y^e morning. Dine at tome.

Wensday y^e 16—Steuart and I went in y^e morning to viset

¹ Anne, dau. of Col. Samuel Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, Derby. She married Michael Newton, of Culverthorpe, Lincolnshire, M.P.

² Lady Arabella Denny. See note 4 on p. 107.

Lord¹ and Lady Loftes at Reformam²; returned to dinner. Dine at tome.

Thursday y^e 17—Went to pay a viset at y^e D^r Lady Kilders,³ and to Lady A. Denney at Black Rock. Dine at tome.

Friday y^e 18—At tome all day.

Saturday, 19. Went out to walk in the morning; dine at tome.

Sunday y^e 20—At Church and a viseting in y^e morning. Dine at tome. Drank tea in the Evening at Mrs. Hutchison's in Aungier Street; broat y^e Children with me.

Monday y^e 21—Went with my son Sam to leave him at School after his being at tome for y^e Holly Day. Dine and stad y^e Evening at tome.

Tuesday y^e 22—Dine at tome at Miss Aigoin in y^e Evening.

Wensday y^e 23—At tome all day.

Thursday y^e 24—Mr. Weldon and his son Steuart sealed a bord y^e Yat for England at 4 aclock. At tome all day.

Friday—At tome all day.

Saturday y^e 26—Dine at tome; at Mrs. Hutcheson's in y^e Evening.

Sunday y^e 27—At Church; broat Sam home to dinner; at tome all Evening.

Monday y^e 28—Drank tea at Mrs. Carden's, and sup there. All morning getting Grocery for Rahin. P^d viset at Mrs. Elles and Mrs. Handcock.

1771 Jan. 29—Tuesday, at tome all day.

Wensday y^e 30—Very biscy getting things redy for y^e cars for Rahin.

Thursday y^e 31—Out in y^e morning; at Mrs. Hutcheson's in y^e Evening.

Friday. Out in y^e morning a viseting Mrs. Norton; and Miss Anna and Miss Betty Aigoin, dine with me. Mrs. Cromlin, Mrs. Carden, and Miss Despart drank tea and plead cards with me. I heard this day from Mr. Weldon, he was safe and sound and at Chester.

Saturday (2)—Dine at tome; plead cards and sup at Mr. Tucker's.

¹ Henry, 4th Viscount Loftus, who in November, 1771, was created Earl of Ely; he was twice married, but d. s. p., 8th May, 1783, when all his honours became extinct, while the Loftus estates devolved on the Tottenham family.

² Rathfarnham Castle, County Dublin.

³ The Dowager Lady Kildare. She was widow of Robert, the 19th Earl, and survived till 2nd February, 1780, when she died at the advanced age of 88.

Sunday, Feb. 3—At Church. Dine at tome; Mrs. Burgh dine with me, and Walt. Moloney. Arthur was not well. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar drank tea with me. Mrs. Burgh sup with me.

Monday, Feb^y 4—Very busy taking an inventory of y^e house in Dawson Street in order to have it set, and settling all things in y^e House and packing up for Rahin; stad at tome all day. Sam dine with me this day as he did not y^e day before.

1771, Feb. y^e 5—Tuesday. Left Town this day for Rahin. Dine at Johnstown; got to y^e 19 mile House about 6 a Clock. Sleep there that night.

Wensday, y^e 6—Set out about 9 a Clock; cal'd at my Brother's¹ at Athy; got home to Rahen before 2 a Clock all safe and well.

Friday y^e 8—Some (?) got a letter that S^r Cap. Moylenox² was about taking Dawson Street House for y^e 3 months.

Saturday y^e 9—At tome.

Sunday y^e 10—Very cold, and did not go to Church. Mr. Sankey and his Brother here. Mr. and Mrs. Weldon and Mr. Coughland dine with me, but would not sleep here. Letter from Mr. Weldon he had got safe to London.

Monday y^e 11—At tome all day and alone.

Tuesday y^e 12—Mrs. Burgh and Mrs. Warburton came to see me this Morning, and I promess to go to Bert on Thursday.

Wensday y^e 13—Went to see my sister Weldon at Athy; returned to dinner to Rahen.

Thursday y^e 14—Went this day to Mr. Burgh at Bert and found them all well. Mr. Connolly of Athy dine there.

Friday y^e 15—At Bert no company but ourself there.

Saturday y^e 16—Stil' at Bert.

Sunday—Left Bert for Rahin; went to Church and home to Rahen to dinner, found Mary and Jane well.

Monday y^e 18—At Rahin; no company.

Tuesday y^e 19—Went to see Mrs. Sankey at Sportland, y^e to girls with me; returned to dinner.

Wensday, 20—At tome and no company.

Thursday, 21—At tome and no company.

Friday, y^e 22—At tome and no company.

¹ Brother-in-law, Rev. Anthony Coghlan.

² The Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., of Castle Dillon, County Armagh, the patriotic M.P. for the University of Dublin. He was closely identified with the Volunteer movement, and it deserves to be mentioned that he offered the Government £1,000 to replace in part the loss of the *Royal George*. He died in 1797.

Saturday y^e 23—Mrs. Burgh, Mrs. Warburton, and Mrs. Sherlock and Mr. Vaughan came here in y^e morning, but would not stay to dinner.

Sunday y^e 24—I went to Church; Mrs. Christian, Mary and Jane p^d a viset to Mrs. Johnson at Athy. Dine at my Brother at St Johns; returned at night to Rahin, very bad day.

Monday y^e 25—At tome all day and alone.

Tuesday y^e 26—My Brother and Sister Weldon came and dine and sleep her.

Wensday y^e 27—Went to Bert for a few days; my Brother and Sister returned home. Mr. Burgh from home; no one at Bert but Mrs. Burgh and Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. Christian and I.

Thursday y^e 28—At Bert; we wear quite alone.

Friday, March y^e 1—Stil at Bert, and I very ill this day with a pain in my Head.

Saturday, March y^e 2—Expected Mr. Burgh and Mr. Vaughan to be at Bert at dinner, but they did not come this day.

Sunday y^e 3—Returned to Rahen from Bert; cal'd at my sister Weldon, staid with her tel y^e Post came in, and did not go to Church as I was not well and y^e day cold. Returned to my Children to dinner, and thank God found them both well.

Monday y^e 4—Mrs. Christian, Mary, and I went to Mr. Claxton's¹ Child Christning and dine there. Mary was God-mother, y^e Child Cald Will^m.

Tuesday, y^e 5—At Rahen alone.

Sunday y^e 31—Went to Church to Athy. Mr. Weldon five Horse and a Black Horse and his Groom got safe from England to Rahen this day about 3 a Clock at Noon. I dine at tome.

1771, April,

Monday y^e 1—At tome all day.

Tuesday y^e 2—Went to pay a viset to Mr. and Mrs. Brearton, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster on their Morrage; returned to dinner to Rahen; Mrs. Christian, Mary, and Jane went with me.

Wensday y^e 3—At tome. Sent to invite Mr. and Mrs. Nexton to dine with me this day.

Thursday y^e 4—Mr. and Mrs. Sankey, Mr. and Mrs. Weldon dine with me; had invite y^e tow Mr. and Mrs. Nextons dine with me, but they did not come being in gage. My Brother and Sister stade with me.

Friday y^e 5—My Brother and Sister still here.

Saturday y^e 6—My Brother and Sister stad dinner, but left me in y^e Evening. Lord and Lady Joyslin² here in y^e morning.

¹ Probably Henry Claxton, of Corbally, Queen's County.

² Jocelyn. See note on p. 126.

Sunday y^e 7—Went to Church; returned to dinner.

Monday y^e 8—Mr. and Mrs. Brerton, and Mr. & Mrs. Foster came, and dine with me.

Tuesday, 9—At tome.

Wensday, 10—My Brother and Sister dine with me, but did not sleep here.

Thursday, 11—At tome.

Friday, 12—At tome.

Saturday y^e 13—Set out from Rahen to pay a morning viset to Mrs. Sherlock, as I was to dine at Stradbally with Capt. Brereton. Meet Mrs. Sherlock on the road going to Stradbally; returned with her.

1771, April, Monday y^e 14—Went to Church; returned to dinner tome.

Monday y^e 15—At tome.

Tuesday y^e 16—At tome.

Wensday y^e 17—Dine in Athy with my Brother and Sister Weldon, Mrs. Christian and y^e tow girls with me.

Thursday y^e 18—Mrs. Johnston and Miss Ann Johnston came here to dinner, and sleep here.

Friday y^e 19—Mrs. Johnston and her Daughter still here.

Saturday y^e 20—Mrs. Johnston and her Daughter left me before dinner to return home.

Sunday—Mrs. Christian and Mary and Jane went with me to Church; we returned to dinner.

Monday y^e 22—Mrs. Christian and Mary and Jane and I dine at Mrs. Sankey's at Sportland.

Tuesday y^e 23—At tome.

Wensday y^e 24—At tome.

Thursday y^e 25—At tome.

Friday y^e 26—Col. Welch¹ and Mr. Rob. Flood² came this morning to see the fine Hors and to pay a viset to me. My Brother and Sister and their son Arthur and Mr. Will^m Waler came and dine with me here. I got this day a letter from Mr. Weldon letting me know he was safe Lande in Dublin from England.

Saturday y^e 27—At tome.

Sunday y^e 28—We all went to Church, Mrs. Christian, and Mary, and Jane; paid a viset to Sister Weldon. We all dine at Mr. Johnston's at Athy. Got a letter from Mr. Weldon to send y^e Chease and Hors, a P^r of Horses and a Sadel Hors to y^e 19 mile House, there to wait till he came.

¹ Col. (afterwards Gen.) Hunt Walsh.

² Robert Flood, of Middlemount, Queen's County.

Monday y^e 29—Mrs. Christian left me this morning in y^e Chease that was to go for Mr. Weldon, in order to go to Dublin. I parted this day with Edward Pilworth that served with my mother at y^e time of her death, and who I keep while Mr. Weldon was in England, as he had his Sarvant Mr. Kain with him, but as Mr. Kain is to come down to Rahen again with him I had no occupation to keep Edward, as Mr. Kain is Butler. Mr. Weldon I did expect this day at Rahen but he has not come.

Tuesday y^e 30—Mr. Weldon not yet come home; y^e tow girls and I quite alone.

Wensday, May 1—Mr. Weldon still in Dublin. Jack Moor got this day a letter from Mr. Kain thou that his Master would not leave Dublin the after Thursday. My Brother Weldon came here in the morning; did not stay Dinner.

Thursday y^e 2—At tome alone.

Friday y^e 3—At tome and alone. Got a letter this day from Mr. Weldon that he would be at tome to-morrow.

Saturday y^e 4—My Brother Weldon was here in the morning to hear when his Brother would be here; just as he was going away home Mr. Weldon drove into y^e yard, thank God, safe and well. Mr. Brother Weldon stade Dinner with us; went home in y^e Evening.

Sunday y^e 5—Mr. Weldon went in the morning to Sportland. I nor y^e Girls did not go to Church. Mr. Weldon returned to Dinner. Mr. Ned Stratford¹ came and dine with us.

Monday y^e 3—Mr. Weldon out all morning about his Farms. Mr. Alick Fleetwood dine with us.

Tuesday y^e 7—My Brother and Sister Weldon and their son Arthur came here this morning to spend a few days with us.

Wensday y^e 8—Mr. Weldon went out this morning to fish in Strabally River. Mr. A. Weldon went out a Riding to meet him. Mrs. Weldon and I left Rahen at 12 a Clock to go to pay a viset to Lady Jocelyn at Brocle Park, but was meet by y^e to Mr. Weldons to lett us know that y^e measel was at Lady J. and desier we would not go on, so we went to Capt Brearton at Strabbelly; in our way home it came on the terable Rain, Heale and Lighning and thunder that ever was. Y^e Heal Stone 2 insheus and a half Round. All y^e Glass in y^e Hotbed Frames Brock to pece, and all Blossam all most broach of. The Storm

¹ Edward Stratford, of Ballycorman, Queen's County, High Sheriff, 1755, brother of Benjamin, already mentioned.

last about an Hower; my Sister Weldon and I out in y^e Chease all y^e time. Thank God, we all got safe home.

Thursday y^e 9—Mr. Weldon went to fish at Sportland. Mr. A. Weldon went to his Church at Rutland.¹ Mrs. A. Weldon and I went to meet Mr. Weldon at y^e Wood Hous at Sportland, and to dine there on Cold Meet; Mrs. Sankey dine with us. We had Cold meat and Pick of Mr. Weldon's taking that morning. Mrs Weldon and I drank Tea with Mrs Sankey at y^e House at Sportland; we did not bring y^e Children with us as y^e measel is there. We had a good dale of rain, but neather Thunder or Lightning. Got home to Rahen at 8 a Clock; found Mr. A. Weldon come home.

Friday y^e 10—Both Mr. Weldon out a Ridin this morning, but dine at tome. Mr. Conoly from Athy, and Mr. Aleck Fleetwood² dine with us this day. My Mary got a hurt over her Eye this Evening. My Brother and Sister's youngest sone Walt came here to see them this morning; he and his Nurs stad to dinner but went home in y^e Evening.

Saturday y^e 11—Mr. Weldon went to Strabelly River this morning to fish, and took Cold Meat with him. Mr. and Mrs. An^t Weldon and her son Arthur and his Meaid left Rahen this morning to go home. Y^e tow Girls and I quite alone; thank God, Mary's Eye pure well.

1771, May, Sunday y^e 12—Y^e tow Girls and I went to Church; returned tome to dinner. Mr. Stratford dine with us.

Monday y^e 13—Atome all day, no one with us.

Tuesday y^e 14—Mr. Weldon went to fish at Sportland. Lady Chembrasel's³ Chaplin went with him there to fish; they dine on Cold meat at Sportland. The tow Girls and I dine at tome at Rahen. Mr. Weldon returned 7 a Clock in y^e Evening home.

Wensday y^e 15—Mr. Weldon out all morning. Mr. Ant^y. Weldon came and dine with us; he returned home after dinner.

Thursday y^e 16—Mr. Weldon set out for Dublin this morning; the tow Girls and I alone. Jane not well—believe taking y^e measel.

Friday y^e 17—Jane better; y^e Girls and I alone atome.

Saturday y^e 18—Jane pure and well, no measel; y^e tow Girls atome and alone.

¹ Rutland, or Urglin, County Carlow.

² Alexander Fleetwood of Athy; b. 1726; m. 1st, 1757, Emilia Brewer, and 2nd, 1768, Catherine Hatfield; died 23rd August, 1788, leaving issue.

³ Henrietta, Countess of Clanbrassil, mother of the Countess of Roden.

Sunday y^e 19—Atome and alone with y^e tow Girls.

Monday y^e 20—Mr. Weldon this day returned from Dublin. Cap^t Brerton drank tea with us in the evening.

Tuesday y^e 21—Mr. Weldon went to fish at Sportland and dine there; y^e Girls and I alone waite for Mr. Weldon til past 4 a Clock. Mr. Ant^y Weldon went to Sportland, but could not finde his Brother; came here past 5 without his Dinner; got him something to eat. Mr. Weldon returned home past 8 a Clock.

We began to pull down y^e (Stuedy) to make a Long Room, Friday, y^e 16 May 1771.

Wensday y^e 22—Mr. Weldon very biscy, atome all day. Mr. and Mrs. Ant^y Weldon came and dine with us.

Thursday y^e 23—Dine alone, Mr. Weldon and the tow Girls and I. In the Evening Mr. Skealy, a Survear of Grounds came here to survey Rahin, Sportland, Bolly, etc, all Mr. Weldon's estate in y^e Queen's County.

Friday, y^e 24—Mr. Weldon and Mr. Shaly went to Sportland to begin y^e Survey. Y^e tow girls and I went to dine with them there at the Wood House on Cold Meet.

Saturday, May y^e 25—Sealey still serveaing.

Friday y^e 31—Dine at y^e Wood House at Sportland.

Saturday y^e 1 of June—Tome.

Sunday y^e 2—Went to Church.

Monday y^e 3—Went with Mr. Weldon on to Lord Joc.¹ I went on to Major Sherlock's to see Mrs. Sherlock; returned to Strabely and dine at Mr. Brerton's. Mr. Weldon came and dine there; compleaned of his Stomack coming home.

Thursday y^e 13—Mr. Weldon better. Mary, Jane and I went to Bert and dine there at Mr. Burgh's. Mr. Weldon not well enuf to go; he dine at Sportland. At Bert to go to Lord Drogheda's Ball² in y^e Evening, whear Mr. Weldon and I was to have been, but for Mr. Weldon's illness. I cal on Mr. Weldon at Sportland.

Thursday y^e 27—Got to Dublin at 11 a Clock in y^e Fornoon; went to see Sam at School in Abby S^t; found him, thank God, very well. Dine at Miss Aigoin and Sam with me.

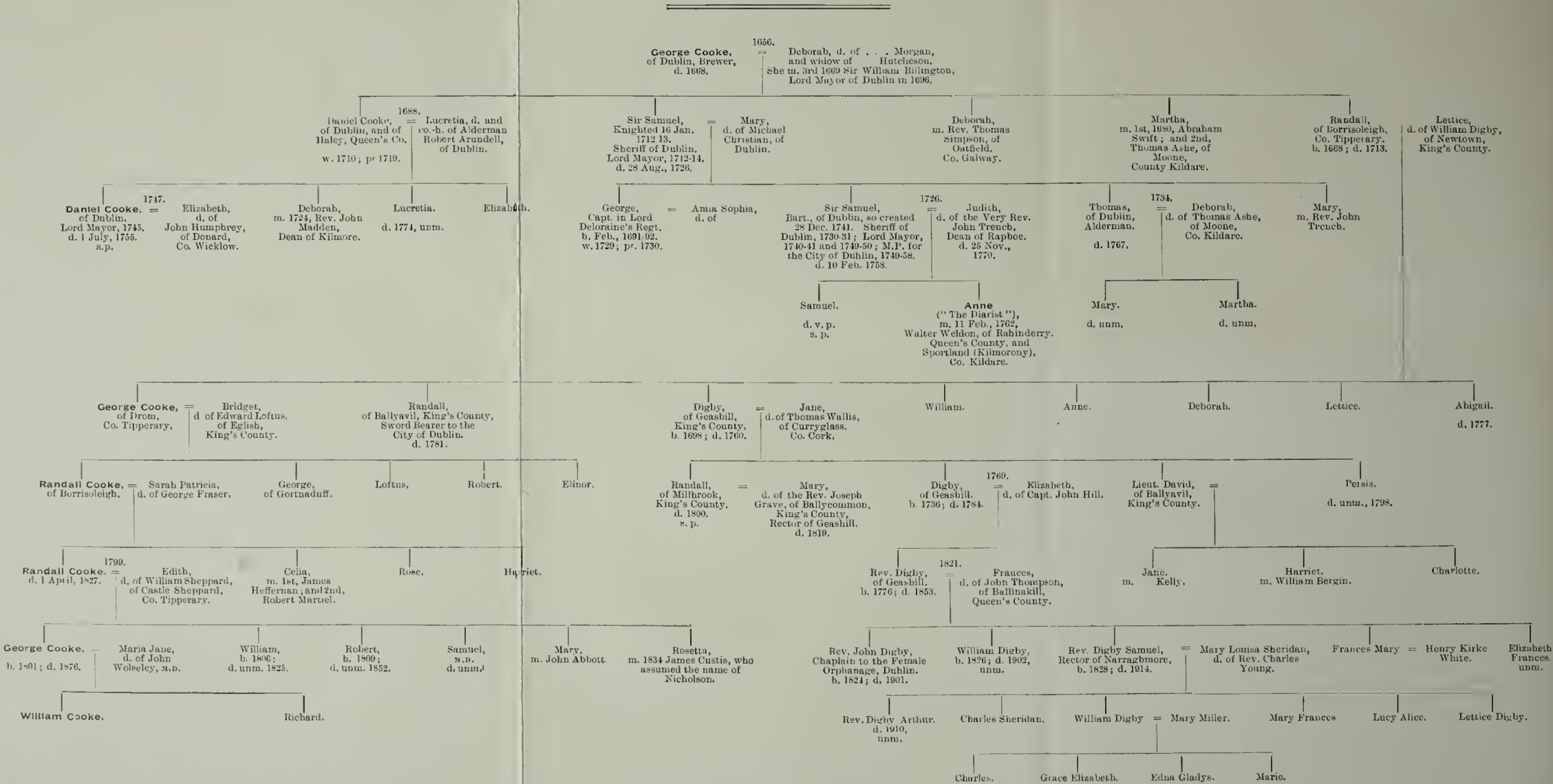
Friday y^e 28—All day out a Shopping; Dine at Miss Aigoin and Sam with me.

Saturday y^e 29—Out a Shopping, and dine at tome alone; Drank tea at Mrs. Carden's, sup at tome.

¹ Viscount Jocelyn.

² At Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.

PEDIGREE TO ILLUSTRATE THE DIARY OF ANNE COOKE.



Sunday y^e 30—Went to Church; dine at Miss Aigoin's, and Sam with me.

July y^e 1—Monday, out in y^e morning. Dine at tome, and spent y^e hole day at tome alone.

Tuesday y^e 2—Out a shoping; Dine at Mrs. Carden's, and drank tea there.

Wensday y^e 3—Went out in y^e morning. Call for Sam at School, and broat him home with me to Dawson Street. We dine at tome and spent y^e Evening together alone.

Thursday y^e 4—Left Dublin with Sam for Rahen; Brackfasted at Naas. Dine at Long's; got to Rahin at 8 a Clock in y^e Evening; found Mr. Weldon and Mary and Jane well.

Friday y^e 5—Mr. Weldon and Sam went to Sportland this morning; they returned to dinner.

Friday y^e 12—Dine at tome; went to a Dance at Sportland Wood House given by Mr. Will Waler. Mr. Weldon and y^e three children with me. We heard this day at dinner that Steuart Weldon was lande y^e Day before in Dublin; sent of y^e Groom and Hors this Even to Dublin for them. I was not well this Evening after I came home.

1771, July, Saturday y^e 13—Dine and spent y^e day at tome. Mr. Weldon not well; I very indifferent.

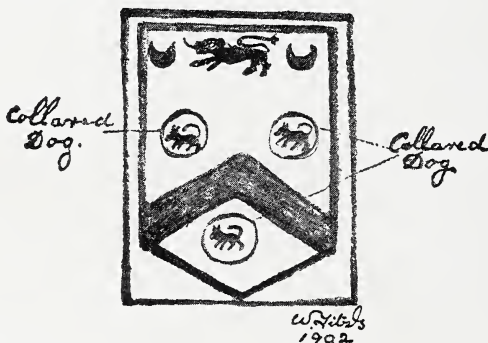
Wensday y^e 17—This day our D^r Steuart Weldon came of age. His Father had all his tenants to dine with him and all their wives and Daughters in y^e Evening to a Dance, and several beside Mr. and Mrs. Brereton, Mr. A. Weldon, Mr. Conoly of Athy, Mr. Alcock. Dine here all in good homer and happy. Sir John and Lady Pornal¹ and Son in y^e morning to pay a visct.

¹ Sir John Parnell, 1st Bart., of Rathleague, Queen's County.

Notes.

Reeves Castle.

The Townland of Reeves is situated in the Parish of Donagh-comper, and contains the ruins of a castle in fair preservation, which lies close to, and on the north side of, the Great Southern and Western Railway, between the stations of Straffan and Celbridge. Attached to the castle is a modern house, the residence of Mr. Broe, over the back entrance of which is built a mural slab removed from the castle; it bears the arms of the Alens of St. Wolstan's, viz.:—



Argent, a chevron gules, between three ogresses (or black roundels), each charged with a Talbot or; on a chief azure, a lion passant enclosed by two crescents argent.

The original doorway of the castle is built up and hid by the modern dwelling-house. The gateway of the bawn, or courtyard, was of cut-stone and round-arched, but the arch was removed by Mr. Broe to allow carts through laden with hay, etc.

According to a Henry VIII Fiant (No. 478), the Crown granted a twenty-one years' lease on the 4th December, 1537, to Sir John Alen, of Alenscourt, *alias* St. Wolstan's, of the Manor of Donagh-comper, which included the lands of "le Rew, *alias* Rewes, and Prioriston," containing 1 castle, 3 messuages, 6 cottages, and 160 acres.

According to Joyce's "Irish Names of Places Explained," vol. iii, Reeves (Rubha) means land producing the Rue herb.

W. FITZG.

The Parish of Ballybrackan in the Barony of Offaly West.

This Parish adjoins that of Kildangan on the west side; it is composed of the following townlands:—

Lughil (Elmwood).
 Larch-hill.
 Fearmore (large grass-land).
 Fasagh (a wilderness).
 Kilbeg (a small church or wood).
 Kilpatrick (St. Patrick's Church).
 Gorteen (a small field).
 Killeen (little church or wood), East and West.
 Riverstown.
 Ashgrove.
 Cush (a foot, sometimes "adjoining").
 Derryoughter (upper oak-wood) East and West.

It will be noticed that there is now no townland in the Parish of the name of Ballybrackan, and one might expect that it had been changed to one of the three English names in the above list of townlands; but that such is not the case is proved by a County Kildare Chancery Inquisition of 1621, which gives "Beallabracken" as an *alias* for Fasagh (pronounced Fausagh), or, to give the old name in full, "Fasagh-an-Earla" (the Earl's wilderness).

There are no ruins left standing in the burial-ground of the old Parochial Church of Fasagh, which, surrounded by a graveyard still in use, is situated in the south-eastern extremity of the townland.

"Ballybrackan" means "Brackan's town," according to Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," from which, too, the other translations have been taken.

W. FITZG.

The Hartpole Effigy (referred to on p. 224, vol. iv of the JOURNAL).

Through the kindness of Miss Amy Barrington I am enabled to quote the following extract from an old diary written by Elizabeth Leadbeater (afterwards Cole), eldest daughter of William and Mary Leadbeater, of Ballitore. There is only one sheet of the diary, and it is undated, but from the context it must have been written 1809—as $1594 + 215 = 1809$:—

"I was in Carlow last week; the day before I went there there was a tombstone dug up in an old churchyard bearing the inscription—'Robertus Hartpold A.D. 1594'—215 years ago. It

is in high preservation ; about 7 feet long and 3 [illegible, probably feet] wide ; on the tomb is a man in complete armour, as large as life, with his head resting on his helmet ; at his feet a bloodhound. It is of grey marble, and as good as if it were done but three years ago. I went to see it along with some other young people, but we could not see it satisfactorily, the crowd was so great. It lies exposed where it was found for anyone to look at it. I wonder the man that discovered it did not bring it home and make something by showing it there. It was not more than 5 feet below the surface of the earth on Castle Hill."

T. U. SADLEIR.

The Patron Saint of Kill.

Though at the present time the Protestant church at Kill, rebuilt in 1821, is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, yet it stands in the old churchyard in which formerly stood a church dedicated to St. Brigid, as is the modern Roman Catholic church at Kill. The earliest mention now on record of St. Brigid's church at Kill is to be found in "the Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin," which contains many land grants of the thirteenth century to the abbey. One of the grantors was a Thomas de Hereford, who, in the thirteenth century, gave to the abbey his churches of "Kil" and "Thillerdelan" (now Castledillon, near Straffan), with their appurtenances, "et preterea totam terram que est inter terram quam dedi *Ecclesie Sancte Marie et Sancte Brigide de Kil* in dotem, et terram Roberti Arthur super aquam que venit de Radmor (Rathmore), sicut eam diu tenuerunt."¹ The witnesses to this deed were—

Conor MacGealan, Bishop of Kildare, 1206–1223.

Augustin, Archdeacon of Kildare, 1215–1222.

Alan, Dean of Kildare.

Geoffrey, Priest of Mainham ; and others.

In the townland of Hartwell Lower, which adjoins that of Kill, there is a well by the side of a gripe still known as "St. Brigid's Well" ; a strong flow of water boils up in it ; but as cattle have free access to it, it is in a sadly neglected condition. In former years a sally-tree stood near it, to which the usual votive rags were tied.

Archdeacon Sherlock is of the opinion that in Celtic times Kill church was dedicated to St. Brigid alone, and that the Blessed Virgin Mary's dedication was added by the Anglo-Normans.² Dr. John O'Donovan, in the Ordnance Survey Letters of the County Westmeath, dealing with the Parish of St. Mary's, expresses the same opinion ; he wrote :—"I do not find any evidence

¹ Gilbert's "Register of St. Thomas's Abbey," p. 81.

² The JOURNAL, vol. ii, p. 182.

that the Irish themselves, previously to the arrival of the English and Welsh people amongst them, ever dedicated any church or Parish to any saint but their own." Hence churches dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary were the work of Anglo-Norman families; this apparently would apply to dedications to all non-Celtic saints as well.

W. FITZG.

Jettons or Casting Counters.

The Rev. D. J. Finn, s.j., in his paper on "A Local Collection of Irish Coins," *JOURNAL*, ante, p. 97, figures, on p. 98, the obverse of a copper counter which he describes as an "Abbey Piece" found in County Kilkenny. He also figures the reverse of a slightly larger similar piece. There are a number of these counters in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy; but the term "Abbey Piece," which has been applied to them (presumably because they were found near, or from their religious legends it was thought they were struck at, monasteries), is incorrect, though it has even found its way into the "Catalogue of (Anglo-) Irish Coins in the Collection of the Royal Irish Academy" issued by the Museum. Such pieces belong to a well-known and widely distributed class of jettons or casting counters for use on the counting-board or checker. The two jettons figured by Father Finn belong, as he says, to the fourteenth century, and it has been suggested that their type may have been derived from the *Royal* of Louis IX.¹

A piece in the Academy's collection of sixteenth-century date shows on the obverse a man seated at a table on which are jettons,



JETTON, SHOWING THE RECKONING-TABLE AND COUNTERS.

and on the reverse is the alphabet in four lines. This is a German *jeton de pacotille* made for universal use. The obverse represents the *Rechen-meister* seated at the *Rechen-tafel* with the *Rechen-pfennigen* in front of him. As the alphabet is shown on the reverse, this jetton may represent a teacher of reckoning and reading.² Snelling's "View of Jettons or Counters," London, 1769, may be consulted by those who wish to obtain further information on this subject.

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG.

¹ "University of Liverpool, Annals of Archæology, etc.," vol. v, p. 22, No. 3.

² "University of Liverpool, Annals of Archæology, etc.," vol. v, p. 49, No. 81.

Book Notice.

“An Account of the Honourable Society of King’s Inns, Dublin.”

By Gustavus Everard Hamilton, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Dublin: W. G. Neale. Price 1s.

Although the large and imposing cut-stone building, opposite the Broadstone Railway Station in Dublin, is familiar to many of our readers as “The King’s Inns,” we think it unlikely that they are acquainted with the history of that institution, which is concisely and admirably set forth in this compact little volume. Numerous difficulties beset an author who attempts a work of such a nature: if he makes it popular in style, it loses value as an authority; whereas if he writes a learned treatise, then it only appeals to a small circle. Mr. Hamilton has adopted the plan of fortifying his narrative with learned and copious notes, and we must congratulate him on the scope of his authorities and the depth of his research. We venture to think, however, that the plan of putting notes at the end of the book instead of at the bottom of each page is an inconvenient one. There are, too, some notes of such length that they might well have been embodied in the text; for instance, Note 3 occupies more than four pages, being chiefly devoted to a disquisition on the duties attaching to the Mastership of the Rolls. Lord Mountmorres, in his “History of the Irish Parliament,”¹ tells us that the Right Hon. Christopher Wandesford, who died on 3rd December, 1640, was the last Master to act in a judicial capacity. Mr. Hamilton, without contradicting this statement, of which he was possibly unaware, infers that the office did not become a sinecure till Sir William Temple’s time, and shows that Charles II had intended Sir William to perform judicial functions, but that, owing to Sir William’s absence from this country as ambassador to the States General, it became necessary to appoint a deputy for that purpose. One of the eighteenth-century Masters, Thomas Carter, appointed 1731, who had been deputy to his predecessor, Lord Berkeley, and was prominent at the Irish Bar, was ancestor of the family long resident at Castle Martin in this county. According to Haydn’s “Book of Dignities,” the Mastership of the Rolls ceased to be a judicial office in 1759, on the death of Chesterfield’s friend, Right Hon. Henry Singleton. Rigby, his immediate successor, certainly held a mere political sinecure; and the same must be said of William Robert, 2nd Duke of Leinster, who obtained the appointment in 1788.

In spite of its modest title, this handy little work furnishes us with an outline of the rise (we had almost said—and decline) of the legal profession in Ireland, as well as of the history of their

¹ Vol. i, p. 315.

successive associations, going back to the time of Edward I, when the first confraternity of Irish barristers, or rather of English barristers settled in Dublin, known as Collet's Inn, is said to have been established. The extraordinarily unsettled state of the country is shown by the fact that in 1388 the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, in the temporary absence of the Lord Deputy and his garrison, actually raided the city and destroyed the records of the Court of Exchequer, then located within the precincts of Collet's Inn, on the site of the present Exchequer Street. This incident led to the records being kept henceforth in the Castle, while the Court of Exchequer, as Mr. Hamilton points out, was held sometimes at Carlow and sometimes at Drogheda, doubtless from these towns being at opposite extremities of the English Pale.

It was in 1541 that the then judges, two of whom, Gerald Aylmer and Walter Kerdiff, bore Kildare names, petitioned the Crown for a grant of the late suppressed house of Black Friars "in the south barbs" of the city, which they had rented since the dissolution, at the same time asking His Majesty "to name the said house as the same shall be thought good by his majesty, for we do call the same now the King's Inn." Thus the name arose, and we think it a pity that the singular form has not been adhered to, for here we had only one Inn instead of several, as in the Inns of Court in England. The term "Inn" was originally used for the town-house of a family, so it was natural that it should be preserved as the residence of a community. In Malta the hostelries of the knights were also so called, and some of these, like the "Auberge de Castile," now the quarters of a British officer, still exist.

As early as 1421 the Irish Parliament had complained that the English Inns refused to admit Irish students, and it was not till the time of Henry VIII, who made an express ordinance on the subject, that this grievance was remedied. The same monarch, after he had dissolved St. Patrick's Cathedral, appointed portion of the building to be devoted to Law Courts, which accordingly were held here from 1548 to 1555, when Queen Mary ordered them to be held in the Castle. In the following reign, in 1578, the question of their removal was again considered, this time for a reason that anticipated Guy Fawkes, namely, on account of the danger caused by storing gunpowder under the rooms used by the Courts. It was not, however, till four years later that the judges reverted to the old system of holding the Courts at the King's Inns. In 1608 there was yet another change, this time to buildings in Christ Church Lane, now St. Michael's Hill; here the Courts continued for nearly 200 years, being rebuilt in 1695-98, during which period the sittings were held at the Tholsel, then the headquarters of the Corporation; finally, in 1796, on the completion of the present magnificent structure, the Four Courts were moved to the other side of the river.

The present King's Inns Society, originally a voluntary association, has been continuous since 1607; it gradually came to regulate both branches of the legal profession, which it may be said to have controlled since 1654. We also learn the history of the fine library now attached to the institution, which had for its nucleus the large collection of law books belonging to Mr. Justice Robinson, ancestor of Lord Rosmead, who died in 1787. In 1801 the Library, which is particularly rich in English County Histories, obtained the full benefit of the Copyright Act, and, though this privilege was subsequently surrendered, it still receives an annual Government grant for the purchase of books. The work is concluded with an annotated list of the Chaplains of the Society, and an appendix containing the names of the other officials connected with it from 1607 to 1803. Excellent printing is a feature of the book, and, save that on page 15 Christopher Flattesbury is rendered as "Shaftesbury," we have failed to detect typographical errors.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

—♦♦♦♦—

Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Court-house, Naas, on Wednesday, the 26th January, 1916.

The Earl of Mayo, K.P., P.C., *President*, in the Chair; and afterwards, during his absence, Mr. George Mansfield.

The following Members of the Council were present:—Mr. George Mansfield, D.L.; the Very Rev. Dean Cowell; the Ven. J. Adams, Archdeacon of Kildare; Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir, *Hon. Editor*; and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary*.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting, in January, 1915, were read by the President, and confirmed.

The Report of the Council for the year 1915 was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report was also read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, in the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, which showed a balance of £93 11s. 4d. in favour of the Society, and was passed.

A resolution conveying the thanks of the Society to the Hon. Treasurer and the Hon. Auditor, for their continued services, was passed unanimously.

The two retiring Members of the Council, Mr. George Mansfield and Archdeacon Sherlock, were re-elected.

The following new Members were elected :—

Major Robert G. Alexander, Newtown, Straffan; Mr. John G. Eustace, St. Anne's, Naas; and the Rev. Laurence J. Kehoe, c.c., Ballybrittas, Queen's County.

In addition, the election of the following Members at Hartwell Castle, in September last, was confirmed :—

Mrs. R. G. Alexander; Lady Florence Bourke; Lady Maurice FitzGerald; and Mr. W. G. Strickland, Director of the Dublin National Gallery.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to those mentioned below in connexion with the Excursion in September, 1915 :—

Mr. Jeremiah B. Malone, County Councillor, and Mrs. Malone, for kindly allowing the Members of the Society to visit the remains of Hartwell Castle; Mr. Stephen Fennell, for showing the party over Killeel Castle; and the Earl and Countess of Mayo for conducting the Members and their friends over Palmerstown House, and hospitably entertaining them to tea.

The following places were suggested as suitable for the Autumn Excursion :—

1. The Carlow district, west of the Barrow, including the Castles of Clogrenan and Shrute.
2. Carbury Castle, County Kildare.

The latter was decided on, motor char-à-bancs to be requisitioned for the purpose; the Excursion to take place early in September.

The following Papers were submitted to the Meeting :—

1. "Ballitore and its Institutions," by Miss M. F. Young.
2. "The Barony of Okethy, the Lordship of the De Rochfords," Part I, by the Rev. Matthew Devitt, s.j., Vice-President.
3. "Drum Dearg, County Kildare, identified." By Mr. J. H. Lloyd.

Extracts from the first-named Paper were read by Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir. A resolution was passed conveying thanks to those who had prepared Papers for the Meeting; and to the High Sheriff, Mr. James M. Sweetman, for the use of the Court-house.

It was proposed by Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir that the metal blocks of illustrations in the possession of the Society should be disposed of, and the proceeds of the sale placed to the credit of the Society. The Council having consented to this, Mr. Sadleir and Lord Walter FitzGerald were authorized to make the necessary arrangements.

The proceedings were then brought to a rather hurried close, at 1 o'clock, as the room in which the Society met was required by the County Recruiting Authorities.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Considering the adverse times we are passing through, when our chief thoughts are naturally centred on the war, Societies like ours may be content to "mark time," as it were, until the world assumes its normal state.

So far as membership and general work are concerned the Council is glad to report that the Society is in as satisfactory a condition as, under the circumstances, could be expected.

The roll of membership now stands at 138, including thirty-two life-members.

We have to record the death of three members: Monsignor Burke, P.P., of Bagenalstown, one of our oldest members in the County Carlow; and Mr. W. Grove White, Crown Solicitor for the County, a descendant of the Whites of Leixlip, who was an energetic promoter of the interests of the Society in securing members. Both these members were elected in 1892. The third death was that of Colonel James Wall, the representative of the Harrington family of Baltinglass, who was one of our original members. When resident at Knockarigg, he always evinced an interest in the Society; of late years he was an invalid, and lived in England.

Taking into account deaths and resignations, the roll of membership has till now averaged 150 for some years past. Although this is something to be thankful for, yet we ought to show a steady increase rather than a stationary condition; and for years past the Council in its Annual Reports has urged members to endeavour to increase the good work of the Society by enlarging its membership. There are some members who have shown praiseworthy efforts in this respect; but the majority are content to read the JOURNAL, attend the Excursion Meetings, and think that they have thereby advanced the cause of Archæology!

The County Kildare Archæological Society has now been in existence for a quarter of a century, and, with the exception

of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, long since identified with the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, may be said to be the oldest of the County Societies of Ireland.

We would remind members of the concluding remarks in last year's Report, that, by continuing our work, we are indirectly helping to support the printing and publishing trades, which are seriously affected by the war, as well as benefiting the railways, car-owners, &c., in connexion with our Excursions.

It is to be regretted that the attendance at the Meetings last year was small as compared with former years; but, no doubt, this was largely due to the war and its unfortunate effects, and we must hope for a cheery Report next year, when, as we all trust, peace will be restored.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report shows that the Society's finances are in a very satisfactory state, principally owing to the sum of £57 15s. 6d. having been realized through the sale of the JOURNAL during the last six years; and, in this connexion, the Council feel that the Society is under much obligation to the Duke of Leinster, who so kindly defrays the cost of our illustrations, and thus so materially adds to the good work of his late father, our first President, in the cause of Archæology.

The Annual General Meeting last year was held in the Court-house, Naas, on the 27th of January. when the usual routine business was transacted.

The last Excursion Meeting in September, fixed for Hartwell Castle, Killeel Castle, and District, including a visit to Palmers-town House, was carried out according to the programme. The rather small attendance must be attributed to the present anxious times rather than to any lack of interest on the part of our members. A report of this Meeting will appear in the July number of the JOURNAL.

Two members of the Council retire by rotation, Mr. George Mansfield and Archdeacon Sherlock, and are recommended for re-election.

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS, } *Hon. Secretaries.*
WALTER FITZGERALD, }

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

This Excursion took place on Tuesday, 28th September, 1915. The party assembled at Sallins Station, and, at 10.30 a.m., started for Hartwell Castle, a former Aylmer possession, now

owned by Mr. J. B. Malone, County Councillor, who kindly allowed the party to examine the remains of the castle, which is incorporated in his former residence. A Paper on the history of the place was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, who stated that the castle was placed at the disposal of the delegates of the Confederate Catholics in the month of August, 1643, when the terms for a year's truce were being discussed at Jigginstown, near Naas.

The following new members were elected there :—

Mrs. Alexander, of Newtown; Lady Florence Bourke, Lady Maurice FitzGerald, and Mr. W. G. Strickland, Director of the Dublin National Gallery.

From Hartwell Castle the drive was continued, via Rathmore, to Killeel Castle. Here, after luncheon, the Earl of Mayo read a Paper on the castle, and on the neighbouring ruins of the Preceptory, or Commandery, of Killeel, which was a manor belonging to the Order of the Knights Hospitallers of Kilmainham. The castle is one of the few now existing in the County Kildare in a good state of preservation. A staircase in a circular tower attached to the castle enables one to reach the battlements. The eighteenth-century dwellinghouse, offices, and stables, which now occupy a part of the former "Bawn," are in a far more dilapidated condition than the castle itself. The present owner of the estate, Mr. Stephen Fennell, very obligingly gave every facility to the party to examine the ruins.

After inspecting the remains of a mediaeval cross, now prostrate, near the castle, the party resumed their seats on the cars, and proceeded, via Kill, to Palmerstown House, a fine residence built by the nation, in 1877, for the present owner, as a memorial of the eminent services of his father, the 6th Earl of Mayo, who was assassinated in 1872, while Viceroy of India. The choice collection of oil-paintings, and many other treasures in the house, were kindly shown to the party by the Earl and Countess of Mayo, who also entertained the company to tea.

The drive back to Sallins Station concluded a very pleasant outing, the only drawback being some showers which fell during the day.

Amongst those who took part in the Excursion were :—

The Earl and Countess of Mayo, Miss Ponsonby, the Hon. Terence and Miss Bourke, Lady Florence Bourke, Lady Nesta FitzGerald, the Rev. T. V. Nolan, s.j.; Mrs. P. D. Vigors and Mrs. S. de C. O'Grady, the Dean of Kildare, Mrs. Waldron, and

the Misses Hamilton, Mrs. Carroll, Miss Carroll, and Major F. F. Carroll, R.A.M.C. (Egyptian Army), Miss Kathleen Uniacke, Col. and Mrs. Villiers-Tuthill, Dean Cowell, Miss Cowell, and Miss M. F. Young, Mr. F. R. Jackson, Miss Jackson, and Miss Shortt-Roe, Dr. R. L. Woolcombe, LL.D.; Miss Woolcombe, and Mr. and Mrs. de Gernon, Mr. M. H. Read, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Drury, and Mrs. Fenton, of Knockarigg; Mr. T. U. Sadleir, Mr. W. T. Kirkpatrick, Mr. R. D. Walshe, Mrs. F. Cruise, Major and Mrs. R. G. Alexander, Mr. and Miss Freeman, Mr. N. J. Synnott, the Archdeacon of Kildare, and Miss Adams, Mr. Hans Hendrick-Aylmer, Mr. Algernon Aylmer, Lord Walter FitzGerald, &c.

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1915.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance to credit, December 31, 1914	.	.	46 6 6	By Ponsonby & Gibbs—			
„ Subscriptions:—				Printing and Publishing Vol. VIII,			
100 Annual Members	.	50 0 0		No. 1, of the JOURNAL	£31	0 9	
19 „ „ in arrear	.	9 10 0		Cost of illustrations for same	.	2 8 4	
„ Donation from the Duke of Leinster (cost of			59 10 0	„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—			33 9 1
illustrations of last two numbers of the JOURNAL)				Printing and Publishing Vol. VIII,			
„ Sales of the JOURNAL from December, 1909, to			5 17 5	No. 2, of the JOURNAL	.	31 17 6	
December, 1915 (per E. Ponsonby, Ltd.)	.	.	57 15 6	Cost of illustrations for same	.	3 9 1	
				„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—			35 6 7
				Miscellaneous Printing	.	.	3 2 5
				Cost of photographing picture of Ballitore in			
				National Gallery	.	.	0 10 0
				Stationery and Postage	.	.	3 10 0
				Balance to credit, December 31st, 1915	.	93 11 4	
							£169 9 5

I have examined the above Accounts, and compared the items with the Vouchers, and certify them to be correct.

25th January, 1916.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Hon. Auditor.*

LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

(CORRECTED TO JULY, 1916.)

President :

THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., P.C.

Vice-President :

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

Council :

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WILLIAM SHERLOCK, M.A.

THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P., M.R.I.A.

LT.-COL. THOMAS J. DE BURGH, D.L.

NICHOLAS J. SYNNOTT, ESQ.

THE VERY REV. DEAN COWELL.

THE REV. T. V. NOLAN, S.J.

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE.

Hon. Treasurer :

HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ., KERDIFFSTOWN, SALLINS.

Hon. Auditor :

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

Hon. Secretaries :

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., GRANGE CON, CO. WICKLOW.

LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

Hon. Editor :

THOMAS U. SADLEIR, ESQ., M.A., M.R.I.A., OFFICE OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Members, 1915.

[Members of the Council are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk (*)]

- ADAMS, The Ven. James, Archdeacon of Kildare, Kill Rectory, Straffan.
 Alexander, Major Robert G., Newtown, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
 Alexander, Mrs. R. G., Newtown, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
 Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.
 Armstrong, E. C. R., 73 Park-avenue, Sydney-parade, Dublin.
 Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.
 Aylmer, Algernon, Rathmore, Naas.
AYLMER, H. HENDRICK-, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.
- Barbor, The Rev. H. A. D., The Rectory, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
 *Barton, Bertram H., D.L., Straffan House, Straffan.
 Barton, R. C., Glendalough House, Annamoe, Co. Wicklow.
 Biddulph, Col. M. W., D.L., Rathrobin, Tullamore, King's County.
 Bland, Mrs. J. L., Dysartgallen, Ballinakill, Queen's Co.
 Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.
 Bourke, Lady Florence, Morristown Dwelling House, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
 Brooke, J. T., Ennerdale, Constable Road, Ipswich, England.
 Brown, Paul A. (Crown Solicitor, Queen's Co.), Burren-place, Carlow.
 Brown, Stephen J., Ardcaien, Naas.
- *Burtchaell, G. D., M.A., Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, 44 Morehampton-road, Dublin.
- *Byrne, Rev. Vincent, S.J., St. Francis Xavier's, Up. Gardiner-street, Dublin.
- Carroll, Major F. F., R.A.M.C. (Egyptian Army), Moone Abbey, Moone, Co. Kildare.
- Carroll, Brigadier-General John W. V., Moone Abbey, Moone.
- Carrigan, The Rev. Canon W., P.P., D.D., M.R.I.A., Durrow, Queen's County.
- Chamney, William, 15 Elgin-road, Dublin.
- *Clarke, Mrs., Maiden Hall, Bennett's Bridge, Co. Kilkenny.
- *Clements, Henry J. B., D.L., Killadoon, Celbridge.
- Colley, G. P. A., Corkagh, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.
- Coote, Stanley V., 109 Sloane-street, London, S. W.
- COWELL, Very Rev. G. Y.**, Dean, 14 Herbert-place, Dublin.
- Crichton, Col. The Hon. Charles F., Mullaboden, Ballymore-Eustace.
- Cruise, Francis, M.D., Parkmore, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.

Dane, J. Whiteside, D.L., Garryard, Johnstown, Straffan.

DE BURGH, THOMAS J., Lt.-Col., D.L., Oldtown, Naas.

*DEVITT, Rev. MATTHEW, S.J., *Vice-President*, Milltown Park, Milltown, Co. Dublin.

Dobbs, Archibald E., D.L., Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.

Dorrian, Robert, Main-street, Naas.

Drogheda, The Dowager Countess of, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.

Drury, Charles M., Barraderry, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.

Dunne, The Rev. Edward, P.P., Celbridge, Co. Kildare.

Dunne, Rev. John, P.P., Borris, Co. Carlow.

Elliott, George Hall, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.

Eustace, Col. H. M., D.S.O., Munfin, Ferns, Co. Wexford.

Eustace, John G., St. Anne's, Naas.

Fayle, Edwin, Marsden, St. Vincent's-road, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.

Fenton, Miss, Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

Fetherstonhaugh, F. E., 53 FitzWilliam-square, Dublin.

FitzGerald, Lady Alice, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Lady Henry, Knowle Hall, Bridgwater, Somerset, England

*FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Lady Maurice, Johnstown Castle, Wexford.

*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Lord Henry, Knowle Hall, Bridgwater, Somerset, England.

*FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Gerald Otho, 20 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

FitzGerald, The Hon. J. D., K.C., 33 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W.

*FitzMaurice, Arthur, Johnstown House, Carlow.

Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.

Gamble, Charles, Killiney Lodge, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

*Gannon, J. P., M.R.I.A., Laragh, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

Garstin, J. Ribton, D.L., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Braganstown, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.

Geoghegan, Mrs., Bert, Athy.

*Geoghegan, William P., Rockfield, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

Governey, Michael, Barrowville, Carlow.

Greene, Thomas W., Millbrook, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.

Heighington, Colonel W., Donard House, Donard, Co. Wicklow.

Hobson, C. J., 515 W. 178th Street, New York, U.S.A.

Holt, E. W. L., M.R.I.A., 3 Kildare-place, Dublin.

*Hussey-Walsh, Valentine, 10 Avenue Marceau, Paris, France.

Kelly, Rev. Thomas J., P.P., Emo, Queen's County.

Kehoe, The Rev. Laurence J., c.c., Ballybrittas, Queen's County.

Kirkpatrick, William Trench, Donacomper, Celbridge.

*Lalor, the Rev. Matthew, P.P., Derrycappagh, Mountmellick, Queen's County.

*Leinster, the Duke of, Carton, Maynooth.

Lepper, R. S., Carnalea, Crawfordsburn, Co. Down.

Lindesay, Rev. William O'Neill, 23 Garville-road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.

*Luxmoore, Allan Aylmer, Shincliffe, Durham, England.

Lynch, Miss M., Royal Terrace House, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

MacCaffrey, Rev. James, PH.D., Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

MacDonald, Rev. Walter, D.D., Librarian, The College, Maynooth.

Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.

MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.

Maunsell, Capt. Richard J. C., Oakly Park, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.

MAYO, The EARL OF, K.P., P.C., *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.

Meadows, Henry L., Ballyrane, Killinick, Co. Wexford.

Molony, Lord Justice, 35 FitzWilliam-place, Dublin.

Monks, Thomas F., LL.D., 2 Waterloo-road, Dublin.

Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Sallins.

Nolan, Rev. James, c.c., Athy, Co. Kildare.

*NOLAN, Rev. T. V., S.J., Provincial, St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.

Norris, Rev. M., P.P., Naas.

O'Connor, Joseph, Mylerstown, Naas, Co. Kildare.

*O'Ferrall, Dominick More-, Kildangan, Monasterevin.

O'Grady, John Sheill, Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

*O'LEARY, Very Rev. E., P.P., V.F., M.R.I.A., St. Michael's, Portarlington, Queen's County.

O'Mahony, Miss Eileen G., c/o Mrs. Eustace, Highfield, Drumcondra, Co. Dublin.

Orpin, William H., Woodberry, Merrion-road, Dublin.

Orpin, Arthur E., 3 Auburn Road, Donnybrook, Dublin.

*Palles, Right Hon. C., Lord Chief Baron, Mount Annville, Dundrum.

Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., M.R.S.A.I., Rahan, Edenderry.

*Plunkett, G. N. Count, 26 Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

Poer, Rev. H. S. M., The Rectory, Ballyburley, Edenderry, King's County.

Quan-Smith, S. A., Bullock Castle, Dalkey.

Read, Matthew H., Sally Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.

Repton, Guy, Winchfield House, Winchfield, Hampshire, England.

Roper-FitzGerald, Charles E. A., 55 Leeson-park, Dublin.

*Ryan, Miss Donnegan-, Highfield, Halesworth, Suffolk, England.

***SADLEIR, THOS. U.**, *Hon. Editor*, Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.

SHERLOCK, The Ven. Archdeacon William, Sherlockstown, Sallins.

St. George, Mrs. R. J. Ker, 11 Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Strath, F. W., The Bank House, Kildare.

Strickland, W. G., 50 Waterloo-road, Dublin.

SYNNOTT, NICHOLAS J., Furness, Naas.

Synnott, Mrs., Furness, Naas.

Trench, Professor Wilbraham FitzJohn, LITT.D., M.R.I.A., 6 Clyde Road, Dublin.

Tuthill, Mrs. P. B. Villiers-, The Slopes, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

Tynte, Capt. Mervyn, Tynte Park, Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow.

Upton, Henry A. S., M.R.I.A., Coolatore, Moate, Co. Westmeath.

*Vanston, G. T. B., LL.D., K.C., Hildon Park, Terenure, Co. Dublin.

VICARS, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

Vigors, Mrs., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

Waldron, Rt Hon. L. A., F.C., 10 Anglesea Street, Dublin.

Waldron, Mrs., Melitta Lodge, Kildare.

Walker, Miss S., 23 Hatch Street, Dublin.

Waller, The Very Rev. E. H., Dean of Kildare, The Deanery, Kildare.

Walsh, Very Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

Walshe, R. D., 36 St. Thomas's Terrace, S.C.R., Dublin.

WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.

Weldon, Lt.-Colonel Sir Anthony A., Bart., D.S.O., C.V.O., H.M.L. Co. Kildare, Kilmorony, Athy.

Wheble, Mrs., Monasterevin, Co. Kildare.

*Wheeler, Captain H. E. de C., Robertstown House, Robertstown, Co. Kildare.

Wolfe, George, Ranger of the Curragh, Forenaghts, Naas.

Woolcombe, Miss A. C., 6 Sorrento Terrace, Dalkey.

*Woolcombe, Dr. Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.

Wright, Richard, Prumplestown House, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

*Wyndham-Quin, Lady Eva, Castletown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.

The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL :—

The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.

The Society of Antiquaries of London.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.

The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.

The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.

The Galway Archæological Society (*Hon. Sec.*, Kilcornan, Oranmore, Co. Galway).

Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles Belgium.

The British Museum, London, W.C.

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The University Library, Cambridge.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Hon. Secretary*, Dr. F. J. Allen, 8 Halifax Road, Cambridge).

The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society (The Rev. P. Power, John's Hill, Waterford).

The Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.

The County Louth Archæological Society. (*Secretary*, Rev. J. Quinn, c.c., Grange, Carlingford.)

The Library, King's Inns, Henrietta-street, Dublin.

The County Kerry Archæological Association (The *Hon. Secretary*, Aghadoe House, Killarney).

The Library, University College, St. Stephen's Green (c/o Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., 104 Grafton-street, Dublin).

The Chief Librarian, Public Reference Library, Piccadilly, Manchester, England.

The Athenæum (The Periodical Index), Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. (Title-page only.)

RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven or more Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.



THE NAMES OF THE BARONIES AND PARISHES IN COUNTY KILDARE.

By GUSTAVUS EVERARD HAMILTON, M.R.I.A.

THE County of Kildare is composed of portions of four Irish *tuatha* or territories, namely—*Cairbre* in the north-west; *Ui Faoláin*, in the north-east; *Ui Muireadhaigh*, in the south-east, south, and south-west; and *Ui Fáilghe*, in the west. The whole of the present county, with the possible exception of the barony of Carbury (*Cairbre*), which seems to have been at one time a part of the kingdom of Meath (*Midhe*), was included in the kingdom of Leinster; but, as I have already pointed out, the *Ui Fáilghe* did not pay any tribute to the King of Leinster, except “if in time of expedition a night’s refecton on visiting,”¹ and, in fact, they were independent of him.

The county is divided into fourteen baronies² and 111 parishes. Of the present names of the parishes, seventy-eight are pure Irish, sixteen pure English, sixteen are a mixture of both languages, and one is Norse. Only thirty-nine of the parish names can be said to be of ecclesiastical origin, the remaining seventy-two being quite secular.

Barony of Carbury.

This barony, which is the largest in the county, and contains 46,264 acres, is also the most thinly populated, there being 13·8 acres to each person. It comprises eleven parishes. Its name is derived from the tribal district of *Cairbre Ua gCiardha*, which was, however, considerably larger than the modern barony, and included *Cill Chuaca* (Kilcock), and *Almhain* (Hill of Allen). *Cairbre Ua gCiardha* was also known as *Cairbre*

¹ KILDARE JOURNAL, vii, 388.

² In 1350 the county was divided into sixteen baronies, which corresponded to the present fourteen baronies, except that the present Baronies of Narragh and Reban, East and West, were represented by the three baronies of “Norragh,” “Ryban,” and “Donlost.” The Barony of Donlost seems to have been that part of the present Barony of Narragh and Reban West, which lies on the Queen’s County side of the River Barrow, and adjoining which are the townlands of Dunbrin, Upper and Lower. “O Kathy” (I Keathy) and “Oughtrin” (Oughterany) were distinct baronies, and so were “Kilca” and Mone,” while the Barony of Offaly was not divided into two parts, as at present. Lord Walter FitzGerald in KILDARE JOURNAL iii, 336, quoting Rot. Can. Hib. Cal., pp. 74, 161.

Laighean to distinguish it from the three other districts called *Cairbre*.¹ *O Ciardha* is now anglicized *Keary* or *Carey*. Immediately prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion the *tuath* of *Cairbre* seems to have ceased to exist as an entity separate from *Ui Faoláin*, and Strongbow granted it to Meiler FitzHenry (justiciar, 1199-1208) under the description of "the more remote cantred of Offelan."² In the 14th century Carbury became the "country" of the Berminghams or *Mac Fhéórais*, sometimes anglicized *Corish*. The first of the family in Ireland was Robert de Bermingham, to whom Strongbow granted *Tuath dá Mhuighe*, i.e., the Barony of Warrenstown, and the northern part of Coolestown, in the King's County.³ The first de Bermingham in Carbury seems to have been Sir Piers, who treacherously murdered some of the *Ui Corchobhair* of *Ui Fáilghe* in his castle of *Carraig Fhéórais* on Trinity Sunday, 1305.⁴ From this Sir Piers, the Irish surname of the family, *MacFhéórais*, meaning Piers' son, is probably derived. Sir William Bermingham was created Baron of Carbery, 17th June, 1541, but on the death (*s.p.*) of his son, Edward, in 1548, the title became extinct. The property passed to his heir, Walter, of Meylerstown, nephew of Sir William, who died on November 27th, 1591. His son was Thomas, of Dunferth, on the death of whose son, Walter, of Dunferth (*s.p.*) in 1638 the family became extinct. The last of the Berminghams seem to have been Piers of Donadea, Andrew of Carrisborough, and Garret of Carrick, attainted in 1691.⁵

Parishes.

ARDKILL, 5,848 acres. *Ard-chill*, high church, or *Ard-choill*, high wood. The rectory of this parish was inappropriate. In 1837 the ruins of an old church and castle were to be seen in the south-eastern part of the townland of Ardkill.⁶

BALLYNADRUNNY, 4,286 acres. *Baile na Druimne*, town of the little ridge.⁷ The rectory of this parish was inappropriate.

CADAMSTOWN, 5,035 acres. "Balecadam," in Queen Elizabeth's time, and as Cadamstown, in *Eile Ua gCearbhaill*, is called *Baile mic Adam* by the Four Masters, we may safely say that *Baile mhic Ádaim*, town of Adam's son, is the proper

¹ "Onomasticon Goedelicum"; O'Donovan, "Topographical Poems."

² Orpen, "Ireland under the Normans," i, 378.

³ *Ib.*, *op. cit.*, i, 381.

⁴ *Ib.*, *op. cit.*, ii, 99.

⁵ Fiant's Elizabeth, No. 6053; Burke, "Extinct Peerage."

⁶ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 93.

⁷ Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," ii, 25; iii, 110. "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 110.

modern form of this name.¹ The rectory of this parish was inappropriate.

CARBURY, 4,796 acres. *Vide supra.*

CARRICK, 5,181 acres. "*Carraig Fheorais*," Feoras' or Piers' rock, from the castle of Sir Feoras or Piers de Bermingham. The ruins of the castle and of an old church, the burying-place of the Berminghams, are in the townland of Carrick.²

DUNFIERTH, 5,553 acres. This place is probably the *Druim Fertain i cCairpre Ua gCiardha* of the Martyrology of Donegal. *Druim* = ridge, but whether *Fertain* is the genitive of a proper name or not I do not know.³ The rectory of this parish was inappropriate.

KILMORE, 1,905 acres. *Cill Mhór*, great church, or *Coill Mhór*, great wood. As it is a parish-name, the chances are in favour of the former. Even in 1837 there was locally no remembrance of the existence of any church or church-ruins in the parish.⁴

KILPATRICK, 7,076. *Cill Phádraig*, Patrick's Church. In 1837 there was a graveyard, but no church, in the north-eastern part of the townland of Kilpatrick. At that period the parish was known as "Fews Parish," i.e., *na Feadha*, the woods.⁵ The name "The Fews" was especially applied to a district extending over the townlands of Kilpatrick, Ballinakill, Killinagh, upper and lower, and Drummond.⁶

KILRAINEY, 2,612 acres. This is the "Kylryny" of the ecclesiastical taxation of A.D. 1302.⁷ In 1837 the name was *Cill Réanuidh*, but the meaning was unknown. It was pronounced "Kilriney" in English.⁸ It may be a corrupted form of *Cill* or *Coill Raithne*, church, or wood of ferns. The rectory of the parish was inappropriate.

MYLERSTOWN, 3,839 acres. *Baile Mhaoilir*, derived from Meyler de Bermingham, whose castle was in this parish. Father Hogan relates how in 1875 he was taken to "see the last of the

¹ Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 1245; "Onomasticon Goedelicum."

² "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 100.

³ "Onomasticon Goedelicum."

⁴ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 106.

⁵ *Ib.*, i, 94. Cf. Baronies of Upper and Lower Fews, Co. Armagh, and *Feadha Atha Luain*, the Fews of Athlone, i.e., the Parish of Drum, Barony of Athlone, Co. Roscommon.

⁶ *Ib.*, i, 94. Killinagh = (?) *Cill an Fheadha*.

⁷ "Onomasticon Goedelicum."

⁸ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 98.

Berminghams of Mylerstown, a farmer and bedridden, but of unmistakable blood and breeding.”¹

NURNEY, 2,128 acres. *An Urnaidhe*, the prayer-house or oratory.² The rectory of this parish was impropriate.

Barony of Clane.

As late as the middle of the fourteenth century the name of this Barony was the “Barony of Otymy,” or Otyny.³ It derives its present name from the village of *Claonadh*,⁴ or Clane, the sloping place, where, in about A.D. 520, St. Ailbhe founded an abbey. In 1272 Gerald FitzMaurice, 3rd Baron of Offaly, founded a Franciscan Monastery here. He died 18th July, 1287, and was buried in the church.⁵ The Barony was part of *Ui Faoláin*. It contains 32,027 acres, and seven parishes. The rectory of Clane belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.⁶

Parishes.

BALLYNAFAGH, 4,154 acres. *Baile na faithche*, town of the green or lawn. The word *faithche* was applied to the level space in front of a chief's fort, or to a fair-green or level green field in which meetings were held.⁷ In Queen Elizabeth's reign the name appears as “Balfegh”⁸ and “Balfeyghe.”⁹ In 1837 the name was pronounced “Ballináfá.”¹⁰ It cannot be derived from *fiodh*, g. *feadha*, a wood, as that word being masculine would produce “Ballinagh” (*Baile an fheadha*) in the anglicized form. The rectory of the parish was impropriate.

BRIDESCHURCH, 2,231 acres. *Cill Bhrighde*, St. Brigid's Church. This is clearly the “Kilbride near Osberstown” of Calendar State Papers, Ireland, 1606, p. 59, and the “Kylbride” in the Diocese of Kildare of the ecclesiastical taxation of 1302.¹¹

¹ “Onomasticon Goedelicum,” *sub voce Baile Mhaolir*, Joyce ii, 143.

² *Ib.*; Joyce, iii, 321.

³ Rot. Can. Hib. Cal., pp. 74, 161, quoted *ante*. “Manor of Clane, alias Otmany,” in 1617, Chan. Inq. No. 17, Jac. I, Co. Kildare. In 1322 the “Barony of Otymy” accounted for “2½ [(?) knights’] services,” 47th Report D.K.P.R., pp. 51, 52. Can “Otymy” be the *Ui Timine* in *Corco Timini* in Leinster of Leabhar Leacain, 389; Leabhar Bhaile an Mhóta 156a?

⁴ “Onomasticon Goedelicum.”

⁵ KILDARE JOURNAL, iii, 101; iv, 35. ⁶ Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 3,445.

⁷ Joyce, “Irish Names of Places,” i, 297.

⁸ Fiants, No. 3197.

⁹ *Ib.*, No. 5409.

¹⁰ “Ordnance Survey Letters,” i, 131.

¹¹ “Onomasticon Goedelicum.”

Osberstown is about a mile and a half north-north-west of Naas. The only "Kilbride" in the county is in the north of the Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, near the borders of Meath. The ruins of the Parish Church were in the centre of the townland of Glebe. In 1837 the Irish form of the parish-name was not remembered; but there was a faint tradition that St. Brighid was the patroness of the parish.¹ On Petty's map the name is "Bridschurch."

CARRAGH, 3,750 acres. This name appears as "Keroaghe" in 1536,² and as "Caroughe," "Keraugh," and "Keraughe" in the Fiants of Elizabeth.³ In 1837 it was pronounced "Cára," the first "a" as in "father," and sometimes as "Cáragh," with a guttural "gh."⁴ It seems to represent *Cáirreach*, rocky land, from *cáirr*, a rock.

CLANE, 4,665 acres. *Vide supra*.

DOWNINGS, 4,730 acres. *Na Duinníní*, the little forts.⁵ Possibly from a moat in the south of the townland of Downings and a rath in the eastern part.⁶ A little west of the church is St. Farannan's Well, at which stations were formerly held on June 12th.⁷ This place is the "Douning" or "Donnyng in Otymy," mentioned in a document, written *circa* 1250, as given by Strongbow to his favourite, Adam de Hereford, and by him to his brother Richard.⁸ As early as 1535 the name appears as "Downings."⁹

KILLYBEGS, 2,617 acres. *Cealla Beaga*, little churches.¹⁰ The plural form of the name, although as old as Petty's time,¹¹ is not the original form. In 1543 "Malachi *al.* Melaghlen" was Vicar of "Kylbegge."¹²

Although there is a townland called Kilbeg in the county, this is clearly the "prioral chamber, manor, or preceptory of Kilbeg, with the Rectory of Kilbeg, and the lands and tithes of Kilbeg, County Kildare," leased in 1589;¹³ while the townland

¹ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 129.

² Exchequer Inquisition, County Dublin, No. 59, Henry VIII; KILDARE JOURNAL, vi, 423.

³ Nos. 5424, 6634, 6721. ⁴ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 139.

⁵ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 115. ⁶ *Ibid.* ⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Gilbert, "Register St. Thomas' Abbey, Dublin," pp. 102, 103.

⁹ Exchequer Inquisition County Dublin, No. 57, Henry VIII; KILDARE JOURNAL, vi, 179.

¹⁰ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 114. Cf. Killybegs (= *Cealla Beaga*) in Tír Chonaill.

¹¹ "Killbeggs" on Petty's Map.

¹² KILDARE JOURNAL, iv, 169.

¹³ Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 5325.

of Kilbeg, which is in the Barony of Offaly West, is the "Kilbegge this side the Barrowe," granted in 1569.¹

TIMAHOE, 9,896 acres. *Teach Mochua*, or *Toigh Mochúadh*,² St. Mochua's house. Whether this saint is identical with the St. Mochua venerated at Teach Mochua in Laoighis I do not know. The rectory of this parish belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.³

Barony of Connell.

This Barony contains 34,784 acres, and five entire parishes, with parts of three others. The northern part of the Barony was a portion of *Uí Faoláin*, and the southern of *Uí Muireadhaigh*. It derives its name from *Condail*, or *Connail*,⁴ now called *Greatconnell*, where, in 1202, Meyler FitzHenry founded a Priory, under the invocation of the B.V.M. and of St. David, in which he placed Regular Canons from the Monastery of Llanthony in Monmouthshire. This Priory was one of the six religious houses on whose behalf the Lord Deputy and Council, on 21st May, 1539, petitioned the king that they might be spared as "in them young men and childer, both gentlemen childer and others, both men kynd and women kynd, be brought up in vertue, lernyng and in the English tonge and behavior to the grete charges of such houses."⁵ On 23rd April, 1543, Robert Wesley, the last Prior of Connell, surrendered the Priory to the Crown.⁶ The rectories and tithes of all the parishes in this Barony belonged to the Priory of the B.V.M. at Great Connell.⁷

Parishes.

FRIGHCULLEN, 4,085 acres, of which 1,133 acres are in the Barony of Offaly East. *Fíodh Chuilinn*, holly wood. *Fíodh Chuilinn* is stated by several authorities to be in *Uí Faoldín*.⁸ A detached portion of the parish is entirely surrounded by the parish of Oldconnell.

GREATCONNELL, 4,848 acres. Both the names "Greatconnell" and "Oldconnell" are as old as the reign of Queen Elizabeth.⁹

¹ Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 1322.

² "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 129; Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 303.

³ Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 5160.

⁴ "Onomasticon Goedelicum."

⁵ State Papers, Henry VIII, iii, 130.

⁶ KILDARE JOURNAL, ii, 311.

⁷ Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 1216.

⁸ "Onomasticon Goedelicum."

⁹ Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 3671.

KILDARE. See the Barony of Offaly East, *post*.

KILMEAGUE, 10,881 acres, of which 346 acres are in the Barony of Offaly East. *Cill Mhaoldhóg*, St. Maoldhóg's Church. There were several saints named Maoldhóg, of whom the most celebrated was Maoldhóg, or Aodhán, first Bishop of Ferns, who died A.D. 625. The form of this parish-name adopted by the Ordnance Survey is very corrupt; as late as the year 1825 it was called "Kilmoage." In the Fiants of Elizabeth it is spelled "Kilmaog" and "Kylmaoge."¹

LADYTOWN, 2,682 acres. This name is, at any rate, as old as Queen Elizabeth's time; it is "Laditon" and "Ladytowne" in the Fiants.²

MORRISTOWNBILLER, 3,672 acres. This name is "Morish-townbiller" and "Moryshtonbiller" in the Fiants of Elizabeth.³ It is evidently a half translation of *Baile-Mhuiris an Bhiolair*, Maurice-town of the watercress, *c.f.*, Achadh Bhiolair, Aghaviller, in County Kilkenny. The Four Masters call that place Achadh Bioroir, the change from R to L being a common form of "phonetic decay." *Bioroir* is also the genitive of Bioror, *alias* Biorra or Birr, formerly Parsonstown; Biorra seems to mean *a spring*, and the "biller" or "viller" of these names may mean "of the spring" and not "of the watercress."⁴

OLDCONNELL, 4,075 acres. Called "Senchonnail" in the *Leabhar Branach*, 92 b.

RATHERNAN, 5,139 acres. *Ráth Earnáin*, Earnan's rath, on the analogy of Killernan, Cill Earnáin, in Clare and Mayo.⁵ A pattern was formerly held here on St. Peter's Day, June 27th. Petty's map gives the name as "Ratherning."

Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany.

This barony contains 25,754 acres and eight parishes. It derives its names from two clans, both of whom were much more ancient than the Ui Faoláin, Ui Muiredhaigh or Ui Fáilghe. The Ui Céataigh (I Keathy) sprang from Oilill Céatach, the fourth son of Cathaoir Mór, King of Ireland, A.D.

¹ "Onomasticon Goedelicum"; Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," ii, 30; Fiants, Elizabeth, Nos. 2345, 2674.

² Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 1216.

³ *Ib.*, Nos. 4114, 5,739.

⁴ "Onomasticon Goedelicum"; Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 48.

⁵ *Ib.*; Joyce, iii, 413; Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 1216; "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 200.

174-177.¹ The *Uachtar Fhine* (Oughterany), upper tribe, which occupied the northern part of the barony, were the *Ui Faobraind*,² but I do not know their genealogy. In later times both tribal districts were a part of *Ui Faoláin*.³

Parishes.

BALRAHEEN, 3,372 acres. *Baile an Raithín*, town of the little-rath.⁴ In February, 1589-90, the tithes of the rectory of "Ballrath, *alias* Balraine, County Kildare," amounted to "10½ coples of corn."⁵ The rectory had belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.⁶ Lewis gives "Balrahan" as an alternative form of the name.⁷

CLONCURRY, 8,397 acres. *Cluain Chonaire Tomain*, i.e., the Cluain Chonaire of Toman,⁸ to distinguish it from Cluain Chonaire Mhaolduibh, the Cluain Chonaire of Maeldubh, Cloncurry, in the Barony of Offaly East.⁹ *Cluain Chonaire* means Conaire's meadow, but who Conaire was it is impossible to tell. A Carmelite Friary, dedicated to the B. V. M., was founded here by John Roche in 1347. The Rectory of the Parish was partly improperiate, and belonged to St. Thomas' Abbey, Dublin, to which the advowson of the "ecclesiam Sancte Marie et Sancti Martini de Cluncuneri" was given by Adam de Hereford in A.D. 1215-1217.¹⁰

CLONSHANBO, 2,021 acres. *Cluain Seanbhó*, meadow of the old cow.¹¹ Joyce¹² says that this name is *Cluain Sean-bhoithe*, meadow of the old booth, or tent, or hut, and he refers to Drumshanbo, in County Leitrim, and to Templeshanbo, in

¹ See Genealogical Table, ii, KILDARE JOURNAL, 1914, p. 391.

² "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub voce* "*Ui Faobraind*." In 1322 the "Barony of *Cloncurry*" (i.e., Cloncurry, close to the northern boundary of county) accounted for 1½ services, and the "Barony of *Okethy*" for 2½ services, 47th Report D.K.P.R., p. 52. This shows the respective positions of the *Ui Céataigh* and *Uachtar Fhine*. So, too, "The rectory of Cloncurry, in *Ougherrany*," Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 1,821.

³ "Onomasticon Goedelicum."

⁴ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 71. The townland which forms the southern boundary of the parish is *Raithín* (Raheen), little-rath, *ibid*.

⁵ Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 5392. A cople seems to have contained five pecks, i.e., 1¼ bushel, see Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 290.

⁶ *Ib.*, Elizabeth, No. 5392.

⁷ "Topographical Dictionary."

⁸ "Onomasticon Goedelicum."

⁹ *Ib.*

¹⁰ Lewis, "Topographical Dictionary"; Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 1821; Gilbert, "Register St. Thomas' Abbey," pp. 78, 79.

¹¹ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 72.

¹² "Irish Names of Places," iii, 218.

County Wexford. He says¹ that Drumshanbo is popularly supposed, in his opinion erroneously, to signify "the ridge of the old cow," i.e., *Druim Sean-bhó*, from the resemblance of the outline of a hill there to a cow's back. But Mr. Lloyd, in *Post Sheanchas*, adopts the latter form. There is no doubt that Templeshanbo is *Teampall na Sean-bhoithe*, church of the old hut, anciently *Sean-both Sine* or *Sean-both Colmain*,² Sin or Colman's old-hut. In the taxation of 1302, Clonshanbo is called *Clonsenebo*, and in the Book of Lecan a *Cluain Senbo* is referred to,³ which is either this place or "Cloonshanbo" in County Mayo. Both these forms of the name point rather to *Cluain Sean-bhó*, meadow of the old cow, than *Cluain na Sean-bhoithe*, meadow of the old hut. In 1543 Richard Bermingham was clergyman of this parish.⁴ The rectory of the parish was inappropriate, and belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.⁵

DONADEA, 2,160 acres. It is clear that the first element of this name is *domhnach*, "which signifies a church, and also Sunday [and] is from the Latin *Dominica*, the Lord's Day. According to the Tripartite Life, Jocelin, Ussher, etc., all the churches that bear the name of *Domhnach*, or in the anglicised form, Donagh, were originally founded by St. Patrick, and they were so called because he marked out their foundations on Sunday."⁶ The Book of Armagh⁷ says:—"Omnis ubique locus qui dominicus appellatur iuxta uerbum angueli in speciali societate Patricii pontificis atque heredis Cathedrae eius Aird machæ esse debuerat." In the time of Henri de Loundres (Archbishop of Dublin, 1212-1228), an agreement was made between Hugo de Lega and the Abbot and Canons of St. Thomas' Abbey, Dublin, whereby the church of "Cluncuneri" (Cloncurry) was to receive yearly on the feast of St. Michael half a silver mark from the church of "Dunenada,"⁸ and Hugo de Lega was to have the advowson of Dunenada. The parish-name appears as "Donaday" in 1547,⁹ "Donada" in 1575,¹⁰ and as "Donadaie" in 1598-99.¹¹

Donaghedy, in Tyrone, is *Domhnach Chaoide*, the church of

¹ "Irish Names of Places," i, 304.

² "Onomasticon Goedelicum." ³ *Ib.*

⁴ KILDARE JOURNAL, iv, 169.

⁵ Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 3445.

⁶ Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 318.

⁷ "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub voce* "domnach."

⁸ Gilbert, "Register St. Thomas' Abbey," p. 329.

⁹ Calendar Christ Church Deeds, No. 442.

¹⁰ Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 2593.

¹¹ *Ib.*, No. 6267.

St. Caoide or Caidoc, a companion of St. Columbanus.¹ Donaghedy appears as *Domhnach Cati* in Stokes' edition of the Tripartite Life,² and as *Domhnach Catha* in Colgan's *Trias Thaumaturga*.³ In 1837 the name of Donadea, in County Kildare, was pronounced *Domhnach Cá-á* (one lengthened sound) in Irish, and as *Donydee* in English.⁴ Mr. Lloyd⁵ gives the name of this parish as *Domhnach Cathaigh*, which, I think, is correct. A pattern was formerly held here on St. Peter's Day, June 29th.

Donaghadee, in County Down, appears as *Dofnachtí* in A.D. 1306, and as *Donagdyth* in A.D. 1524.⁶ Mr. Lloyd gives the name as *Domhnach Di*.⁷

DUNMURRAGHILL, 451 acres. Father Hogan has shown⁸ that this place is the *Druim h Urchaille*, ridge of the cold wood, of the Book of Armagh. As early as A.D. 1537 the name was *Donmorchyll*.⁹ Petty's map gives *Dunmurchill*. In 1837 the Irish form of the name was *Dun Brochoill*, but its meaning was unknown.¹⁰

KILCOCK, 4,058 acres. *Cill Choca* or *Cill Choc*, church of Coca or Cuaca, a virgin saint, also called Erenait, foundress and patroness of Kilcock, who lived in the sixth century. She was St. Colmchille's embroiderer, and was employed to make and embroider church robes and vestments.¹¹ The rectory of the parish belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.¹²

MAINHAM, 2,823 acres. *Maghnán* or *Maighean*, little plain, a diminutive form of *mágh*, a plain. In the early part of the thirteenth century one "Godefridus" was "capellanus de Mayenan,"¹³ and about the same period Roger de Hereford gave to St. Thomas' Abbey, Dublin, "ecclesiam et ecclesiastica beneficia de terra mea juxta Clonconeri, scilicet, de *Mein* et de *Balimascoloc*." Roger de Hereford was a follower of Adam de

¹ "Mart. Donegall"; "Onomasticon Goedelicum"; Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 319.

² "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub voce* *Domnach Cati*. ³ *Ib.*

⁴ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 71.

⁵ "Post Sheanchas," ii, 70.

⁶ "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub voce* *Domnach Di*.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, ii, 70.

⁸ "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub voce* "*Druim urchaille*"; Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," iii, 342; KILDARE JOURNAL, vii. 125.

⁹ *Ib.* ¹⁰ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 72.

¹¹ Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," iii, 401; "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub* "*Cellchoca*" and "*Cell chuaca*"; in 1837 the name had been corrupted into *Cille Choc*, "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 78.

¹² Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 3445.

¹³ Gilbert, "Register St. Thomas' Abbey," p. 82.

Hereford, and had been given these lands by him.¹ In Queen Elizabeth's reign the name of the parish appears as "Maynan, *alias* Mayne,"² and "Maynam, *alias* Mayne."³ In February, 1589-90, the tithes of the Rectory of Mainham amounted to ten coples of corn.⁴ In 1837 the parish-name was pronounced *Meenham*, even by Irish speakers.⁵ The old church and graveyard were in the townland of Glebe.

SCULLOGESTOWN, 2,468 acres. *Baile Mac Scológ*, town of the MacScolóigs,⁶ or *Baile na Scológ*, town of the farmers;⁷ the former seems to be the correct form. This is the "Balimac-scoloc," whose church was, early in the thirteenth century, given by Roger de Hereford to St. Thomas' Abbey, Dublin.⁸ On July 25th, 1245, the Abbot and Convent of St. Thomas and Galfridus de Hereford arrived at a settlement of a lawsuit between them, concerning the right to the patronage of the church of "Balimac-scoloc." Galfridus abandoned all his claims, and the Convent *ex gratiá* agreed to give to him and his heirs the right of presenting the vicar thereto.⁹ The word *scológ* formerly meant "a small farmer" or "rustic"; it now signifies "an idle, officious old man." Joyce says the word is derived from *scoil*, a school, and that from being applied to the younger monks or scholars, who had to perform the greater part of the field-work of a monastery, it came to denote a small farmer who works his own land.¹⁰ The rectory of the parish was impropriate.

Barony of Kilcullen.

This is a very small Barony, only containing 8,478 acres. It comprises the Parish of Kilcullen, and part of the Parish of Tully. It was a part of *Ui Muireadhaigh*. It derives its name from the place now called "Old Kilcullen," where are the ruins of a round tower and of the monastery of *Cill Chuillinn*, church of the holly, founded by St. Patrick, "who left S.S. Isserninus (= Fith, *ob.* 469) and Macatalius (*Mac Táil*) here."¹¹

¹ Gilbert, *op. cit.*, pp. 78, 97.

² Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 816. ³ *Ib.*, 5392. ⁴ *Ib.*, No. 5392.

⁵ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 75.

⁶ de Bhulbh in *Sloinne Gaedheal is Gall* gives a surname "Mac Scollog," but I have never come across an instance of it.

⁷ This form of the parish-name (*Baile na Scológ*) was current in 1837. "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 88.

⁸ Gilbert, "Register St. Thomas' Abbey," p. 97; *v. supra*, sub Mainham. ⁹ *Ib.*, *op. cit.*, p. 340.

¹⁰ Joyce, "Social History," i, 329; "Irish Names of Places," ii, 114; Dinneen, "Dictionary."

¹¹ "Tripartite Life," p. 187; KILDARE JOURNAL, i, 13, 81; ii, 434.

St. Mac Táil (Festival-day, June 11th) died there in A.D. 548, of the plague, called *an Chrom Chonaill*. It was plundered in A.D. 936 by "Amhlaoibh mac Gothfradha, King of the Fionnlochlonnaigh and of the Dubhlochlonnaigh," who took thence 1,000 prisoners.¹ In the letter from Pope Alexander III to Malchus (? Maolchú), Bishop of Glendaloch, dated A.D. 1179, *Celleculind, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis*, is mentioned among the churches of the diocese of Glendaloch.² About A.D. 1190 Malchus, Bishop of Glendaloch, reciting a deed of Raymond Gros, patron of Kilculin, instituted the Canons of Holy Trinity, Dublin, into the said Church.³

About the year 1200, Ysabelle, Countess of Penbrock, for the salvation of the soul of Earl Richard, her father, and William Marescall, her lord, granted to the Church and Canons of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, the Church of Kilcolyn, granted to her by her lord; one half of the tithes to sustain a Canon, the other for providing linen cloths for the Canons. Walter, her Chaplain, to hold the perpetual vicarage, at 5 marks yearly, during his life, and maintain the Church.⁴

On 18th October, 1253, the Archbishop of Dublin, with the assent of the Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity, decreed that vicars instituted to Kilcolyn Church at the presentation of the Prior and Convent, should pay 40 marks yearly to the Prior and Convent, the residue of the fruits and obventions of the said church remaining with the vicars, except Galmorstown chapel,⁵

¹ Keating, "I.T.S." iii, 56, 236; "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub Cell chuilind* and *C. cuilind*.

² Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 7.

³ Christ Church Deed, No. 7.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Nos. 12-15.

⁵ The editor of the Calendar of Christ Church Deeds (see Index) regards *Galmorstown* as identical with *Calvestown*, or *Calvertstown*, which gives its name to the three Townlands of Calverstown, Calverstown Little, and Calverstown Demesne ("O.S.," 28, 32) in the Parish of Davidstown and Barony of Narragh and Reban East. I do not think that this identification is correct, as both Galmorstown and Calveston are mentioned as separate places in several contemporary documents. Galmorstown seems to have been in the Parish and Barony of Kilcullen. The earliest reference I have found is that, *circa* A.D. 1218, when Robert de Grendun granted to Thomas, Chaplain of Kildare, the Church of Galmor's town for his life (Christ Church Deed No. 26). *Circa* A.D. 1219, Robert de Grendun granted to Holy Trinity Church, Dublin, the advowson of his Chapel of Galmor's town after the decease of Thomas, the Chaplain (Christ Church Deed No. 27). Robert de Grendun having contested the right of presentation to the Chapel of Galmor's town, alleged by the Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity Church to belong to the Mother Church of *Kyllkoli* (i.e., Kilcullen), it was agreed that, during Robert's life they were to present a proper parson, whom the Archbishop should receive, and who should pay half a mark yearly to Kilcolyn Church by way of pension, and the right of both parties after Robert's death was

held by Symon of Kyldare, clerk, from the Prior and Convent, after whose death or removal the fruits and obventions thereof were to revert to the Prior and Convent, and reserving for the mother church the legacies of parishioners, and of those whose bodies were buried there. The said Symon, the clerk, and the

to be reserved (Christ Church Deed, No. 28). In the list of churches in the Deanery of Athy, *circa* A.D. 1270, the "Capella de Galmor" is valued at 9 marks, 9s. 6d. clear; while the "Ecclesia de Caluiston" and "Ecclesia de villa Thome Vituli," are named but not valued (Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 147). In Archbishop Alan's note concerning the procurations of the Official of the Archbishop of Dublin in the Deanery of Omurthy, "Ecclesia Thome Vituli maioris" and "Ecclesia Thome Vituli minoris" are each valued at 5s. (Gilbert, *op. cit.*, p. 149). In the papal taxation of *circa* A.D. 1294, "Davyston and Galveston," in the Deanery of Omurthy, are mentioned. These places are clearly "Davids-town and Calverstown" (Christ Church Deed, No. 159). In a document, dated August 2nd, 1314, "the perpetual vicar of Calvestown" is mentioned in connexion with Kilcullen (Christ Church Deed, No. 191). From the Fiants of Elizabeth it becomes clear that Galmorstown and Calvestown are different places, the only connexion between them being that they both belonged to James Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass. In 1578 "James Eustace, of Galmoreston, Co. Kildare, Esq., son and heir to the Viscount of Baltynglas," was pardoned (Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 3398). In 1588 "the castle and lands of Galmorestown, with liberty of a common moor to cut truffs, Co. Kildare, of the possessions of James Eustace, viscount of Baltinglas, attainted," was leased to Thomas Ree, Esq. (Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 5270). Galmorstown, Co. Kildare, is also mentioned incidentally at Fiants, Elizabeth, Nos. 884, 3442, &c.

I think that Galmorstown is now represented by the townland of Gormanstown (919 acres), in the Parish of Kilcullen. The unfamiliar name "Galmor" might easily be corrupted into the more familiar "Gorman." Gormanstown is not mentioned in the Fiants of Elizabeth, and on Petty's Map the name is spelled "Golberstown."

In 1569 "the Rectories of Tully (Tully Parish, in Baronies of Offaly East and Kilcullen), Downene (? Downings Parish, in Barony of Clane), Rathbride (Rathbride Townland, 1,052 acres, in Parish of Tully), *Calveston* and Founteston (Fontstown Parish, in Baronies of Offaly West and Narragh and Reban East), formerly inappropriate to the preceptory of Tully of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham, were leased to Sir William Sarsfield" (Fiants, Elizabeth, Nos. 1407, 3710). In 1577 Donald Dowlinge was Vicar of "Calfestone, Co. Kildare" (Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 3159). In 1583-84, Thomas Stokes, Esq., was given a lease of "the lands of Ballimadden, *alias* Maddenston, Co. Kildare, with liberty of the common moor to make turf there, and two castles prostrate and lands of Callowston, *alias* Calvieston, *alias* Ballenchalloe, Co. Kildare, possessions of James Eustace, viscount of Baltinglas, attainted" (Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 4330). It would seem that the original name of Calvertstown is lost; that it derives its present name from some person named Thomas Calfe (Latinized Vitulus), who lived in the early Anglo-Norman period, and that the Irish, mistaking *Calfe* for their common personal name, *an Calbhach*, translated Calviestown into *Baile an Chalbhaigh*, town of *an Calbhach*.

Prior and Convent were to maintain this chapel, unless otherwise arranged with the vicar, who was to maintain his church in all ordinary matters, and in a third part of the extraordinaries, to reside there continuously, to cause worthy chaplains to serve in all the chapels except Galmorstown, and, when they had been sufficiently adorned by the Prior and Convent, to maintain them at his own expense.¹

The present village of Kilcullen, called Kilcullen Bridge (*Cill Chuillin an Droichid*), from the bridge over the Liffey, built in 1319 by Maurice Jacke, precentor of the Church of Kildare,² is two miles from Old Kilcullen.

Barony of Kilkea and Moone.

This Barony contains 46,281 acres, and nine whole Parishes with parts of six others. It derived its name from the church of Kilkea, which is called "Kilka" in the deanery of "Tristeldermot" in the list of churches in the Diocese of Dublin in "Crede Mihi," written about A.D. 1270, when it was worth twenty-two marks clear of all deductions. The correct form of the name seems to be *Cill Cá* or *Cill Chathaigh*, St. Cathach's Church.³ St. Cathach's may be the same person as St. Caoide, whose *natale* was 12th December, identified by Father Shearman with Mochatoc or Catan, who was the greatgrandson of Caelbadh, who was King of Ulster for fifteen years, and of Ireland for one year, A.D. 357. Mochatoc was one of the seven disciples whom St. Patrick left with St. Fiacc at Sleaty.⁴ Probably the building of a castle at Kilkea in 1180 by Hugo de Laci for Walter de Ridelesford caused the name of "Kilkea" to be given to the Barony.⁵ In the Papal Taxation of *circa* 1294 "Kylka" is assessed at eight marks, "the vicarage of Kylka not sufficient for the charges."⁶

Moone is called *Maen Coluim Cille* (i.e. *Maon Choluimchille*), St. Colmchille's property, in the Martyrology of Donegal and Book of Lismore.⁷ St. Colmchille founded an abbey here

¹ Christ Church Deed, No. 82. See, too, Gilbert "Crede Mihi," p. 89, for a document dated February, A.D. 1266. There are many other references to Kilcullen in the Cal. Christ Church Deeds.

² KILDARE JOURNAL, i, 81; Christ Church Deeds, Nos. 198, 201, 205.

³ "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub voc. Cell cá*; *Post-Sheanchas*, *sub voc.*

⁴ "Loca Patriciana," Part x, Journal R.S.A.I., 1876, pp. 55, 57.

⁵ KILDARE JOURNAL, ii, 3.

⁶ Christ Church Deed, No. 150.

⁷ "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub voce*; according to O'Donovan "Maen Choluimchille means "St. C.'s property." See Field-name Books; KILDARE JOURNAL, i, 409.

in the sixth century. In medieval ecclesiastical documents it is very difficult to distinguish between references to Moone, Ballaghmoon, and Dunmanoge. Sometimes even "Capella de Mone," i.e. Kilbarrack, near Sutton, County Dublin, is mistaken for one of these three places. But this seems to be the "*Maen cum omnibus suis pertinenciis*" mentioned among the churches of the Diocese of Glendaloch in Pope Alexander III's letter dated A.D. 1179;¹ and it is certainly the "Moncolunkille" mentioned by Pope Innocent III in 1216.²

In the list of churches in the Diocese of Dublin of *circa* A.D. 1270, the church of "Mon" is valued at 24 marks, 10s. 4d. clear.³

Gilbert identifies with Moone the church of "Muna,"⁴ or "Mona,"⁵ or "Mounha,"⁶ which Milo de Stanton, in the time of William Piro,⁷ Bishop of Glendaloch (*circa* A.D. 1192-1214), gave to the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin, but the identification seems to be incorrect, and all these passages refer to Dunmanoge, *q.v. post.* The Barony is part of *Ui Muireadhaigh*.

¹ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 7.

² *Ib.*, p. 9.

³ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 145. Sir John Gilbert (*op. cit.*, p. viii), on the authority of Archbishop Alan (sl. A.D. 1554), assigns this list of churches in the Diocese of Dublin to the time of Archbishop Henri de Loundres (A.D. 1212-1228). It is clear from the following internal evidence that that period is too early, and that the list was compiled during the time of Archbishop Fulco de Sandford (A.D. 1256-1271). According to the list (p. 134) Magister M. Walsensis was Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and incumbent of the church of Ballymore-Eustace (p. 141), while at p. 82 is a Deed Poll whereby Magister Michael Walensis, Treasurer of St. Patrick's, admits that he has only a life tenancy in a certain message in the town of Ballymore, which "Lucas, bone memorie, quondam Dublinensis archiepiscopus" had granted to him. Archbishop Luke died 1255. According to the list (p. 140) the church of Lusk, with *capella militis*, and with the chapel of Rush, were two good prebends: one of them belonged to dominus Robertus, filius Rogeri. At p. 119 is a Deed Poll whereby Robertus, filius Rogeri, Canon of St. Patrick's, acknowledges that he has surrendered to Fulco, Archbishop of Dublin, all his land which he had in Werhewel in the manor of Swords. *Capella militis* is identical with *Ecclesia de Villa Militis*, i.e. Knightstown, now the townland of *Whitestown* in the parish of Lusk, see Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 33. The adjoining townland of *Rogerstown* probably takes its name from this Robert's father. According to the list (p. 147) Philippus de Cerneye, chaplain, was incumbent of the church of Kilcullen. At p. 89 is a Deed Poll whereby Archbishop Fulco announces that he has instituted dominus Philippus de Cerney, chaplain, into the vicarage of the church of Kilcullen, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of St. Thomas' Abbey.

⁴ Gilbert, "Register St. Thomas' Abbey," p. 161.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 163.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, p. 290.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, pp. 323, 324.

Parishes.

ARDREE, 323 acres. *Árd Rígh*, (?) King's height. This seems to be the "Arderia," mentioned in Pope Innocent III's letter of the year A.D. 1216.¹ It is clearly the church of "Ardria," which Milo de Stanton, about A.D. 1200, gave to St. Thomas' Abbey, Dublin,² and the advowson of which William Piro, Bishop of Glendaloch, gave to the Abbey about the same date.³ Very shortly afterwards Archbishop Henri de Loundres, with the consent of all parties concerned, assigned Ardrie to the Precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and gave to the Abbey the patronage of the church of Strabo in Fotharta Uí Nualláin in exchange.⁴ In the list of churches in the Diocese of Dublin, *circa* A.D. 1270, the Church of "Ardri," in the Deanery of Athy, is retained as worth "cum terra, redditu, et molendinis, et alteragiis," twenty-four marks, 9s. 4d., after all deductions, and it is stated to be the dignity of the Precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral.⁵ On the suppression of the Cathedral in A.D. 1546-7, Ardree is returned as worth £6 8s. 4d.⁶

BALLAGHMOON, 2,159 acres. *Bealach Múghna*, Múghan's way or pass. Here was fought on 17th September, 908, the battle in which Cormac mac Cuileannáin, the Bishop-King of Cashel, was killed.⁷ It seems clear that the identification of Bealach Múghna, where the battle was fought, with this place is correct, notwithstanding the doubt expressed by Father Hogan and Father Dinneen.⁸ *Máigh nAilbhe*, in which Bealach

¹ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 9.

² Gilbert, "Register St. Thomas' Abbey," p. 162.

³ *Ib.*, *op. cit.*, p. 288.

⁴ Monck Mason, "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," p. 33, quoting *Repert. Virid.*, App. vii; Gilbert, "Register St. Thomas'," p. 294; Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 52. Straboe is a small parish (containing one townland) in the Barony of Rathvilly and Co. of Carlow.

⁵ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 146.

⁶ Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, App. lxiv.

⁷ "Onomasticon Goedelicum"; "Annals of the Four Masters," ii, 564; Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 372; Keating, "I.T.S.," iii, 204, *et seq.*

⁸ "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub voce*, and Keating "I.T.S.," iv, 177. But Keating "I.T.S.," iii, 204, does not place Bealach Múghna "in Maghn Ailbhe in *Ui Dróna*"; on the contrary, he says ("I.T.S.," iii, 304) that the See of Leithghlinn extended "from Sliabh Bladhma to Sliabh Uidhe Laighean (*Mount Leinster*), from Sliabh Mairge to Bealach Carcrach (*unidentified*), and from Bealach Mughna to Teach Moling (*St. Mullin's*)," which shows that Bealach Mughna must have been near the mearings of the present counties of Kildare and Carlow—a requirement which Ballaghmoon fulfils.

Múghna was situate,¹ certainly extended as far north as this place, and reached from Sliabh Mairge to the Wicklow Mountains.

About the year A.D. 1200 Milo de Stanton confirmed the gift of the church of "Balachmuna," which Hugo de Breski had made to the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin.² About A.D. 1270 the church of "Belachmune" is returned as worth 26 marks clear.³ The rectory of the parish belonged to St. Thomas' Abbey, Dublin.⁴

BELAN, 1197 acres. *Biothlann*, "which name [the place] may have derived from a house of hospitality, *bioth*, life for existence; *Biothlann* refectory house."⁵ "*Lann*, in old Irish *land*, means a house or church. The word is Irish, but, in its ecclesiastical application, it was borrowed from the Welsh [*llan*], and was introduced into Ireland at a very early age; when it means simply "house," it is no doubt purely Irish, and not a loan word. It forms part of the terms *ioth-lann* and *lann-iotha*, both of which are used to signify a granary or barn, literally *house of corn* (*ith*, *corn*); the latter is often used by the English-speaking people of some of the Munster counties, who call a barn a *linney*."⁶ Compare also *amhare-lann*, a theatre (sight-house), *leabhar-lann*, a library (book-house), and *beach-lann*, an apiary (bee-house). Ughaire mac Tuathail, King of Leinster, was defeated and slain at Belan by the Lochlonnaigh of Dublin in A.D. 978.⁷ It has been suggested that this Belan is not the place where the battle was fought, and that the real site of the battle is Belin, in the Parish of Lea, Queen's County.⁸ But the battle was fought "at Bithlann, in *Mágh Laighean*,"⁹ and *Mágh Laighean* was the level part of the present County Kildare, and contained *Claonadh* (Clane), *Cill Chuilinn* (Kilcullen), and other places.¹⁰ About A.D. 1270 the church of "Bithelan" was worth six marks clear.¹¹ The church of "Bethlane" was assessed at one mark in the taxation of *circa* 1294.¹²

CASTLEDERMOT, 7488 acres. *Diseart Diarmada*, Diarmaid's hermitage. Here Diarmaid, son of Aodh Róin, King of Ulster,

¹ O'Donovan's "Three Fragments," quoted in KILDARE JOURNAL, iii, 123.

² Gilbert, "Register St. Thomas," p. 162.

³ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 145.

⁴ Fiant, Elizabeth, Nos. 3438, 4284; Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 65.

⁵ Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i. 323. ⁶ *Ib.*, i, 321.

⁷ "Annals of the Four Masters."

⁸ By Lord Walter FitzGerald, in KILDARE JOURNAL, v, 239.

⁹ "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *Cogadh Gaedheal re Gallaibh*, 6. ¹⁰ *Ib.*

¹¹ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 146.

¹² Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

founded a monastery about 823 A.D. His festival was June 21st.¹ Cormac mac Cuileannáin was buried here after the battle of Bealach Múghna. St. Lorcan Ó Tuathail was abbot of the monastery until he was made Archbishop of Dublin in A.D. 1162.² In the list of churches in the diocese of Glendaloch, given in Pope Alexander III's letter, dated A.D. 1179, the name of *Disserdiarmada, cum suis pertinenciis*, appears.³ About A.D. 1270 *ecclesia de Tristildermot, cum capella de Kenmoy*, in the Deanery of "Tristildermot," is returned as belonging to the Prioress and Nuns of "Grane."⁴

In the reign of King John a priory of Crouched Friars, or Trinitarians, was founded here under the invocation of St. John the Baptist by Walter de Ridelesford. It was situated without the town walls, and near the road which leads to Dublin. The Order of Trinitarians for the redemption of Christian captives out of the hands of the infidels was founded by St. John de Matha and St. Felix of Valois in A.D. 1197. They were called *Cruciferi* (*anglicé*—Crouched or Crutched Friars) from the cross of red and blue which they wore on the breast of their white habit. Besides the work of redeeming captives, they also devoted themselves to the relief of the poor and sick, and consequently the houses of this Order were also for the most part hospitals.⁵ In the taxation of *circa* 1294, the "Church of Trestyldermote, with the rents and mill there," were assessed at 9 marks, 3s. 4d.⁶ A monastery for conventual Franciscans was founded here in A.D. 1302 by Thomas, Lord Offaly.⁷ In mediaeval English documents the name of this place is always *Tristledermot*. The rectory and church of Tristledermot belonged to Graney Priory, according to an Inquisition taken on 5th August, 1538.⁸

DUNMANOGE, 2,991 acres. This name is very corrupt; in the Fiant of Elizabeth it appears as "Donmahannoce"⁹ or "Donmahenoke."¹⁰ The correct form, as appears from "The Annals of the Four Masters,"¹¹ is "*Moghna Moshenóc*," or, in modern spelling, "*Moghna Mo-sheannóg*." Mo-sheannóg is the same as Séannan, with the prefix of endearment *mo*, and the

¹ "Onomasticon Goedelicum"; Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 326; KILDARE JOURNAL, i, 77.

² Most Rev. Dr. Comerford in KILDARE JOURNAL, i, 361.

³ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 7.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 144.

⁵ Dr. Comerford, KILDARE JOURNAL, i, 361.

⁶ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

⁷ Archdall, "Mon. Hib."

⁸ KILDARE JOURNAL, vii, 377.

⁹ Fiant Elizabeth, No. 325.

¹⁰ *Ib.*, No. 1127.

¹¹ Vol. ii, 838; "Onomasticon Goedelicum," sub *Mogno mosenóc* and *Mugnai*.

diminutive suffix *óg*.¹ St. Seannan's festival was 11th December. As I have pointed out above, in medieval documents it is almost impossible to distinguish between references to this place and Moone. But it is clearly the "*Mugnam cum suis pertinenciis*" mentioned by Pope Alexander III in A.D. 1179.²

The name appears as "Muene" in Pope Innocent III's letter, dated A.D. 1216,³ and in the list of churches in the deanery of "Tristildermot," *circa* 1270, when the church was worth forty-two marks clear.⁴ It seems certain that all the references⁵ to "Muna," "Mona," and "Mounha" in the Register of St. Thomas' Abbey refer to Dunmanoge, and not, as Sir John Gilbert thought, to Moone. About A.D. 1200 Milo de Stanton gave the advowson of "ecclesia de Muna" (*i.e.* Dunmanoge) to St. Thomas' Abbey, saving the life interest therein of his brother, Henry de Stanton.⁶ This gift of the "ecclesia de Mona" was confirmed by Milo's son, Adam.⁷ William Piro, Bishop of Glendaloch, *circa* 1192–1214, granted to St. Thomas' Abbey one half of the "ecclesia de Mounha," and retained in his hand the other half.⁸ By an agreement, witnessed by Giraldus Cambrensis, amongst others, settling a dispute between William Piro, Bishop of Glendaloch, and Henry de Stanton, concerning "ecclesia de Mone," it was arranged, with the consent of all parties, including Milo de Stanton, who claimed to be patron of the church, that Henry de Stanton was to have the church during his life, paying one bezant yearly on foot of the half of the church to the Bishop of Glendaloch, and that after Henry's death all his interest in the church was to belong to the Bishop and his successors. It was admitted by parties that the other half of the church belonged to St. Thomas' Abbey.⁹ In the list, *circa* A.D. 1270, the Archbishop of Dublin is returned as patron of half the church; this must have been after the date when the bishopric of Glendaloch and the archbishopric of Dublin became united in the same person.¹⁰

In the "new taxation" of *circa* 1294 a "moiety of the church of Monthennock, for the Abbot of St. Thomas" was assessed at £2.¹¹

¹ Cf. Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 148; ii, 301.

² Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 7.

³ *Id.*, *op. cit.*, p. 9. ⁴ *Id.*, *op. cit.*, p. 145.

⁵ Except that on p. 167, where Thomas Flandrensis confirmed to Robert, chaplain of "Salopesbirie," the church of "Mune."

⁶ Gilbert, "Reg. St. Thomas' Abbey," p. 161.

⁷ *Id.*, *op. cit.*, pp. 163, 367.

⁸ *Id.*, *op. cit.*, p. 290.

⁹ *Id.*, *op. cit.*, p. 323. Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 65, quoting Alan's Register, copy by Lyon, p. 613.

¹⁰ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 145.

¹¹ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

GRANEY, 5235 acres. The older form of the name is *Gráine*.¹ According to the Ordnance Survey Letters² the name is *greannaidhe*, gravelly or sandy, and was probably originally applied to the river Graney on account of its gravelly channel. About 1200 Walter de Ridelisford founded a priory here under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary for canonesses of the Order of St. Augustine.³ In the "new taxation" of *circa* 1294 the "church of Grane" was assessed at £1.⁴ The parish of Graney is divided into two parts, separated by a part of Castledermot parish.

GRANGEROSNOLVAN, 1391 acres. ? *Gráinseach Ruis nAlbháin*, the grange of the wood of Albhán. If this explanation of the name is correct, *n* is prefixed to the initial vowel of *Albháin* by the influence of the formerly neuter noun *ros*.⁵ A "grange" was usually an outlying farm or storehouse belonging to a monastery; this particular grange belonged to the Abbey of Baltinglass (*de Valle Salutis*). In the "new taxation" of 1294 "the temporality of the Monks of Balkynglass at Rosnalvan" was assessed at £1.⁶ In 1377 Peter, Abbot of the Monastery of Baltinglass, was awarded £10 damages against certain persons who had diverted the water of the River Greese from the Abbot's mill at the Grange of Rosnolvan.⁷ In the Fiants of Elizabeth the name is always spelled Rosnalwan,⁸ or Rosnalvan.⁹ In 1837 there was no tradition of any church or graveyard ever having existed in the parish.¹⁰

KILKEA, 3,100 acres. *Vide supra*.

KILLELAN, 7,375 acres. *Cill Fhaolái*, St. Faolán's church. This place is called *Kill Fhaolain* in Mac Eochaidh's poem on the predatory excursions of Aodh Ó Broin.¹¹ In 1837 the name was pronounced "Killaylan" locally.¹² The rectory and church of "Kilhelan" belonged to Graney Priory, according to an inquisition taken on 5th August, 1538.¹³ This parish is divided into two parts, separated from each other by parts of Castledermot and Graney.

¹ "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub voce*; KILDARE JOURNAL, vii, p. 386, note 6.

² Vol. i, 237.

³ KILDARE JOURNAL, vii, 374.

⁴ Christ Church Deed, No. 150.

⁵ Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," iii, 8, 547.

⁶ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

⁷ KILDARE JOURNAL, v, 240.

⁸ No. 1367.

⁹ Nos. 4401, 6297.

¹⁰ Ordnance Survey Letters.

¹¹ So O'Donovan, in Ordnance Survey Letters, ii, 147.

¹² Ordnance Survey Letters, i, 245.

¹³ KILDARE JOURNAL, vii, 377.

KINEAGH, 6,298 acres, of which 3,289 acres are in County Carlow. *Cionn Eich*, the head or hill of the horse.¹ *Cionn* is the dative case of *ceann*, a head, and is often used in place-names instead of the nominative, e.g., *Cionn tSáile*, Kinsale, alternative form *Ceann Sáile*; ² this is probably due to the influence of the old locative case, *Cinn*. In Pope Alexander III's letter, dated A.D. 1179, to Malchus, Bishop of Glendaloch, the church of *Cenneich* is mentioned among the churches of the diocese.³ In Pope Innocent III's letter, dated A.D. 1216, the church of *Kenhech* is mentioned.⁴ In the list, *circa* A.D. 1270, the church of Kennehy, with the chapel of Corbaly, is valued at forty-eight marks, nine shillings, clear.⁵ In the papal taxation, *circa* 1294, the contribution of "Kynnogh chapel," in the deanery of Omurthy, was five marks.⁶ This parish is divided into two parts, separated by Graney parish. In 1837 the parish name was pronounced "King-ay."⁷

MOONE, 7,238 acres, of which 2,465 acres are in the Barony of Narragh and Reban East, and 166 acres in that of Offaly East. *Vide supra*.

NARRAGHMORE, *vide infra*, *sub* Barony of Narragh and Reban East.

PAINESTOWN, 2,153 acres, of which 1,855 are in the Barony and County of Carlow. The name is at any rate as old as Queen Elizabeth's reign,⁸ and is probably derived from one of the persons named *Paganus*, who were connected with this district early in the thirteenth century.⁹ The old churchyard of Painestown is in the townland of Painestown (*alias* Oak Park) in the Barony of Carlow, near the farm buildings of Oak Park House.¹⁰

ST. MICHAEL'S, *vide infra*, *sub* Barony of Narragh and Reban West.

TANKARDSTOWN, 8,365 acres, of which 478 acres are in the Barony of Narragh and Reban East, and 3,472 acres are in the

¹ Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 475; "Onomasticon Goedelicum."

² Lloyd, *op. cit.*, ii, 129.

³ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 7.

⁴ Gilbert, *op. cit.*, p. 9. Query—Is this church the "ecclesia de Kenhech" given by Alanus Ostricerius to St. Thomas' Abbey, Dublin? Gilbert, *Reg. St. Thomas*, p. 96.

⁵ *Id.*, *op. cit.*, p. 145. Corbaly is Corballis townland in this parish.

⁶ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

⁷ Ordnance Survey Letters, i, 245.

⁸ Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 1268, &c.

⁹ See Gilbert, "Reg. St. Thomas' Abbey," Index.

¹⁰ KILDARE JOURNAL, viii, 68.

Barony of Ballyadams and Queen's County. The church was in the townland of Tankardstown, which is in the Barony of Ballyadams. This is the "*ecclesiam sancti Thome que est in occidentali parte de Barwe*" which Osbert, the son of Tancard, granted to St. Thomas' Abbey, Dublin, which gift his son Tancard confirmed.¹ The Irish form of the parish-name was evidently *Baile an Tancaird*, town of Tancard.² In the list, *circa* 1270, the church of *villa Tankardi*, in the deanery of Athy, was valued at twenty marks clear.³ In the taxation of *circa* 1294 the "churches of Tankardstown, Slane," were assessed at £1.⁴ The rectory of the parish belonged to St. Thomas' Abbey.⁵

Barony of Naas North.

This barony contains 25,572 acres and eight entire parishes, with part of one other. It is part of "the middle cantred of Offelan" (*Uí Faoláin*), which was given by Strongbow to Maurice fitzGerald. In A.D. 1185 King John, when dominus Hiberniæ, confirmed this grant of "*unum canteredum terre quem MacKelan [Mac Fhaoláin] tenuit non propinquiorem Duveline sed alium scilicet in quo villa de Nas sita est*" (*Chartæ Priv. et Immun.* p. 5) to William, eldest son of Maurice fitzGerald, and his heirs (who were known as barons of Naas).⁶ In A.D. 1350 the present Baronies of Naas North and South were represented by the Baronies of *del Naas* and *del Rathmore*.⁷ They derive their name from the town of Naas, which was the ancient capital of the *Rí Laighean*, or King of north-east Leinster, until the death of Cearbhall mac Muireagain in A.D. 904.⁸ In the authorities the place is usually called *Nás Laighean*, Naas of Leinster, or *Nás na Ríogh*, Naas of the Kings.⁹ According to Cormac's Glossary the word *nás* means a fair or meeting-place. "This word is also found in a few other names, all in Leinster: such as Nash, in the parish of Owenduff, Wexford, which is still a fair-green; and Ballynaas, in the parish of Rathmacnee, in the same county."¹⁰ In Anglo-Irish

¹ Gilbert, *op. cit.*, pp. 151, 152. Osbertstown, a suburb of Naas, is probably named from the same family.

² "Tankardyston *alias* Ballentankarde" in 1570, Fiants Elizabeth, No. 1699.

³ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 148.

⁴ Christ Church Deed, No. 150.

⁵ Fiants Elizabeth, Nos. 325, 1136, &c.

⁶ Orpen, *op. cit.*, i, 379, 380.

⁷ Rot. Can. Hib. Cal., pp. 74, 161; KILDARE JOURNAL, iii, 336.

⁸ Onomasticon Goedelicum.

⁹ *Ib.*

¹⁰ Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 207.

documents the place is called "le Naas," or "The Naas," which shows that in Irish the article was used before the name, *i.e. an Nás*. From a document dated A.D. 1220-21¹ it appears that a dispute arose between the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham and the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin, as to the ownership of the church and tithes of Naas. The end of the document is mutilated, and the result of the dispute does not there appear; but it appears from the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth that the Rectory of Naas had belonged to the Hospitallers.² The Anglo-Normans dedicated the Church of Naas to St. David of Wales.

Parishes.

BODENSTOWN, 2,831 acres. On the analogy of Ballyboden, in County Dublin, and Ballyvodane, in County Cork, this name seems to be *Baile Bhuadháin* or *Baile Uí Bhuadháin*, Buadhán's or Ó Buadháin's town.³ It would be tempting to identify this place with the *Kilbodan*, in the deanery of Ballymore, mentioned in the list of *circa* A.D. 1270,⁴ and the "new taxation" of *circa* A.D. 1294,⁵ as worth "parum aut nichil proper guerram," and with the *Templebodan* of A.D. 1547, the advowson of which is mentioned along with those of Ballybought, Boystown, and Usk.⁶ Kilbodan and Templebodan may be the same place, but since Bodentown is in the extreme north of the Barony of Naas North, and Kilbodan and Templebodan are mentioned along with places in the Barony of Naas South, or adjoining the County Wicklow border on either side, I do not think that Bodentown can be identified with either of them.⁷ On Petty's map the name is spelled *Bowdington*. In 1536 Edmond O'Doyne was Vicar of Bodentown.⁸

JOHNSTOWN, 1,228 acres. As the tithes of this parish belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem of Naas,⁹ it probably derives its name from that fact.

KERDIFFSTOWN, 703 acres. This parish derives its name from the family of de Kardif, or de Kerdif, who were among

¹ Gilbert, "Register St. Thomas' Abbey," p. 322.

² Nos. 2566, 3705.

³ Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," iii, 71; Lloyd, *op. cit.*

⁴ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 142.

⁵ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

⁶ *Ib.*, No. 441.

⁷ Cf. also the hill of *Mullaghboden*, in the townland of Coghlanstown West, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. of Ballymore-Eustace.

⁸ KILDARE JOURNAL, iv, 169.

⁹ Fiants, Elizabeth, Nos. 4189, 5381.

the earliest of the invaders.¹ In 1837 the parish-name was locally pronounced *Cardiffstown*, and in the graveyard was to be seen a tombstone of the Kerdiff family, dated 1702.² The tithes of the parish belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.³ On Petty's map the name is *Cardiffstowne*.

KILASHEE. *Vide post, sub* Barony of Naas South.

NAAS, 5,526 acres. *Vide ante*, p. 262.

RATHMORE, 7,762 acres. *An Ráth Mhór*, the big rath.⁴ This place may be the *Ráth Mór Maighe Laighean*, the dwelling-place of BranmacEchach, mentioned in "*Leabhar Buidhe Leacain*," 958,⁵ so called to distinguish it from *Ráth mór Maighe Fea*, Rathmore in the Barony of Rathvilly and Co. Carlow.⁶ But this identification cannot be regarded as certain, as Mullaghmast, which is equally in *Magh Laighean*, is called *Ráth mór Mhullaigh Maisden* in "*The Annals of Loch Cé*," ii, 396.⁷ The parish derives its name from the rath on the southern boundary of the townland of Rathmore East.⁸

In the year 1894 a slab-lined grave was exposed about the centre of the rath, and twenty feet below the surface.⁹ Mr. Orpen

¹ R. de Kardif appears as a witness to a deed of *circa* 1219 (Christ Church Deed, No. 29), and Hosbert de Kerdif to one *circa* 1230 (Christ Church Deed, No. 39). Probably the same person as the Osbert de Cardif of "*Register of St. Thomas' Abbey*," p. 382. I do not think that Canon Sherlock (*KILDARE JOURNAL*, ii, 183) is correct in identifying Kerdiffstown with the Balikerdewal, Balikerdeval, Balikaedeual, which Thomas de Hereford, nephew of Adam de Hereford, Strongbow's companion-in-arms, gave, prior to A.D. 1224, to St. Thomas' Abbey (Gilbert, "*Register of St. Thomas' Abbey*," pp. 85, 88, 299). *Kerdeval* could hardly be corrupted into *Kerdiff*, and Kerdiffstown belonged to the Hospitallers and not to St. Thomas' Abbey. Balikerdewal seems to have been in or near the Parish of Kill, Co. Kildare (see *Register of St. Thomas' Abbey*, p. 299). It cannot be Swordlestown in the Parish of Kill and Barony of Naas South, the Balisurdeval of "*Register of St. Thomas*," p. 302, which is mentioned along with Balikaerdeual in the confirmation of Cornelius MacGealan, Bishop of Kildare, A.D. 1206-1223 (Gilbert, "*Register of St. Thomas' Abbey*," p. 298), under the name of *terra Hugonis de Surdeval*. The original names of the lands of Balisurdeval were *Baile mac Cléirigh* (Balimacclerig), and *Baile Uí Dhacaráin* (Baliodacaran) ("*Register of St. Thomas' Abbey*," pp. 92, 224).

² "*Ordnance Survey Letters*," i, 176.

³ Fiant, Elizabeth, Nos. 4189, 5381.

⁴ *Leabhar Branach*, 92b, quoted in "*Onomasticon Goedelicum*," *sub voce* *Baile tri gcaisleán*, which is evidently Three Castles in the parish of Blessington, and not Three Castles near Freshford, Co. Kilkenny, as Father Hogan tentatively suggests.

⁵ "*Onomasticon Goedelicum*."

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ "*Ordnance Survey Letters*," i, 165.

⁹ *KILDARE JOURNAL*, iii, 381.

says "there is also a mote at Rathmore, which seems to have been piled over a sepulchral mound."¹ In the list of *circa* A.D. 1270 the "Capella de Tacwarrech, *Ecclesia de Rathmor*, cum Capellis," in the deanery of Ballymore, are set down as worth 100 marks.²

In the papal taxation of *circa* A.D. 1294 the vicarage of Rathmore is assessed at four marks.³ By a deed dated at Kilmainham, the 17th December, 1318, the Prior and Brethren of the House of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland granted to the Chapter of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, 10 pounds of wax yearly for Rathmore church.⁴ By another deed, dated at Dublin, the 20th January, 1319, they acknowledged the receipt of a deed dated 16th January, 1319, whereby the Archbishop of Dublin, with the consent of the Chapters of Holy Trinity and St. Patrick's, granted to them the parish church of Rathmore, with its chapels, tithes, and obventions, for the sustentation of pilgrims and the necessities of the poor.⁵ The church of Rathmore was dedicated to St. Columba.⁶

SHERLOCKSTOWN, 917 acres. This parish derives its name from the family of Scurlag (in Irish *Scorlóg*), which in its turn derives its name from the castle of Scurlag, or Scurloke, in Wales.⁷ In A.D. 1299 the representative of the family at "Schyrlokes-town" was fined for not attending the inquisitions of the coroner held at Kildare.⁸ Scurlockstown in Meath is called "*villa Scurlag*" in the Register of St. Thomas' Abbey.

TIPPER, 3,288 acres. *Tobar*, or *Tiobar*, a well. In Pope Innocent III's letter of A.D. 1216, "Tobir" is mentioned among the churches of the archdiocese of Dublin.⁹ In the list of *circa* A.D. 1270 the "*ecclesia de Tobyr*," in the deanery of Ballymore, is set down as belonging to the Nuns of *de Gratia Dei*, Gracedieu in the parish of Lusk, County Dublin, "in proprios usus."¹⁰ In the papal taxation of *circa* A.D. 1294 "Tobrid" is assessed at £2 Os. 8d.¹¹ In 1837 no tradition about any holy well in the parish survived.¹²

¹ KILDARE JOURNAL, i, 380.

² Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 141. I cannot identify *Tacwarrech*.

³ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150. ⁴ *Ib.*, No. 207.

⁵ *Ib.*, No. 203; cf. Fiant's Elizabeth, Nos. 2091, 5381.

⁶ Fiant's Elizabeth, No. 3146.

⁷ KILDARE JOURNAL, ii, 33.

⁸ *Ibid.*; Calendar Documents, Ireland, vol. iii.

⁹ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 9.

¹⁰ *Id.*, *op. cit.*, p. 140; cf. Fiant's Elizabeth, No. 3705.

¹¹ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

¹² Ordnance Survey Letters, i, 116.

WHITECHURCH, 3,167 acres. The rectory of this parish seems to have belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Naas.¹ In 1837 there was, about 50 perches to the west of the old church, a holy well called "Lady Well," or "Sunday Well."²

(To be continued.)

¹ Fiants, Elizabeth, Nos. 1354, 6785.

² Ordnance Survey Letters, i, 142.

*THE PRECEPTORY, OR COMMANDERY, OF
KILTEEL, COUNTY KILDARE.*

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE Parish of Killeel lies in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of South Salt. The Irish spelling of the name was *Cell tSile*,¹ pronounced *KilTeela*; in mediæval documents it is variously written *Kyhele*, *Kileele*, *Kilheale*, or *Kilhill*, and as such continued until the seventeenth century, after which it appears as at present, *Killeel*. This name has not been translated by Joyce, or other authorities, but we are safe in assuming that it means *St. Teel's*, or *Teela's, Church*; this saint, however, has not been identified, and the present patron saint of the parish is *St. John the Baptist*² (the patron saint of the Order of the Knights Hospitallers of *Kilmainham*, of which, as described below, *Killeel* was a preceptory).

According to *Sir James Ware*, a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers was founded here by *Maurice FitzGerald* (2nd Baron of *Offaly*, who died in 1257) in the thirteenth century.³

The headquarters of the Knights Hospitallers, otherwise known as the Knights of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, were at *Kilmainham*, *Dublin*, the lands of which and those of *Kilmehauok*, on the opposite side of the *Liffey* (now incorporated in the *Phoenix Park*), were granted by *Strongbow* to the Order when first introduced into Ireland.

After 1308, when the Order of the Knights Templars was suppressed, most of their possessions were granted to the Knights Hospitallers, and in course of time, owing to royal grants, and gifts of land from private individuals, this latter Order became the wealthiest and most powerful in Ireland. They owned preceptories, or commanderies, in eight counties, including three in the County *Kildare*, viz., those of *Killybegs*, near *Clane*; *Tully*, near *Kildare*; and *Killeel*, all of which had *St. John the Baptist* for their patron saint.⁴

There is very little information left on record in connexion with this place; *Archdall* states that chapters were held by the Grand Prior in 1326, 1332, 1333, and 1334.⁵

¹ *Father Hogan's "Onomasticon Goedelicum,"* p. 212.

² *Co. Kildare Ordnance Survey Letters*, 1853.

³ *Antiquities*, vol. ii, p. 271 (edition of 1745).

⁴ *C. Litton Falkiner's* paper on the Hospitallers in "*The Proceedings of the R.I.A.,*" 1907. ⁵ *Archdall's "Monasticon Hibernicum."*



KILLEEL CASTLE, FROM THE INTERIOR.

[From a photograph by W. FitzG.]

The Earl of Kildare's "Rental Book," of *circa* 1518, states that in 1513 Gerald, the 9th Earl, presented a grey "cheff horse," or charger, to the "Maister of Kilhele."

Owing to the preceptory of Kilteel being situated close to the land of the Irish enemy, the O'Tooles and the O'Byrnes, in the present County Wicklow, it became, with other fortresses along the eastern mearing of the Pale, a place of great importance strategically, so much so that during the fourteenth century strict orders were issued by the Government that the garrisons of Kilteel, Rathmore, Ballymore (Eustace), and Graney, all in the County Kildare, should be kept up to their full strength, and under capable commanders.

In 1355 Geoffrey fitz Eustace, and Richard de Penkeston, Sheriff of Kildare, were appointed by the Crown to inspect the garrisons of Kilteel, Rathmore, Ballymore (Eustace), and Graney.¹

In 1356 the two above-named persons were further instructed to enforce those landed proprietors whose duty it was to furnish armed men for the garrisons, and who had failed to do so, to fulfil their obligations, or in default to pay 200s. for a fully armed horseman, 100s. for a "hobelar" or light-armed mounted man, and 40s. for a bowman, under pain of forfeiting their goods and imprisonment. They were also to insist on the landowners paying up their share in the expenses entailed in warding off the attacks of the O'Byrnes, and see that the poor tenants did not suffer; one of the chief defaulters in this respect being Sir Thomas Wogan, Kt.²

The last Prior of Kilmainham, before the suppression of the monasteries, was Sir John Rawson (later on created Viscount Clontarf); by his deed dated the 20th July, 1539, with the consent of his brethren, he leased the church tithes of Kilteel, which extended over the lands of "Killhelle, Kilwarming (Kilwarden), Cromwelstone, Blakehall (Blackhall), Eddistone (Eadestown), Puncheston, Athgarrett, the White Moor, Godament (.), Little Newton, Wolfeston, and Walsheston," to Thomas Alen of Kilester, Clerk of the Hanaper, and Mary Rawson (or Raunsone), his wife.³

On the 22nd November, 1540, Sir John Rawson, late Prior of Kilmainham, was obliged to make a surrender of that priory, or hospital, with all its possessions, into the King's hands. The

¹ "Rot. Hib. Canc. Cal.," p. 56.

² *Id.*, p. 62b.

³ Co. Kildare Ex. Inqn., No. 28 (26) of Henry VIII, taken in Naas.

preceptory of Kilteel contained at this time the following lands :—

In “Kilhele,” a ruinous castle commonly called “the Toure of Kilhele,” 541 acres, including a hamlet called “Tenaud.”

In “Kilwarmyng” (Kilwarden), 200 acres, including six acres called “Kildalka,” and a mill.

In “Crumwaleston *alias* Tyrowne,” 220 acres.

In Rathmore, six acres, commonly called “the Parson’s glebe in Rathmore,” and four acres adjacent.

In . . . ten acres called “the halfe ploweland.”

In “Edeston” (Eadestown), six acres.

In the Naas, twelve acres, called “the Parson’s glebe of the Naas.”

In Sherlockstown, six acres.

In Johnstown, six acres, called “the Parson’s glebe of Johneston.”

All belonging to the late preceptory of Kilhele aforesaid.¹

In June, 1542, the Crown granted a twenty-one years’ lease of the manor of Kilteel, including the above-named lands, to Thomas Alen, mentioned above, a brother of Sir John Alen of St. Wolstan’s, and father of Edward Alen of Bishop’s Court.

The date of Thomas Alen’s death is unknown; his eldest son, John, became heir to his uncle, Sir John, and succeeded to the St. Wolstan’s estates in 1561; six years later he received a grant from the Crown of the manor of Kilteel, to hold to him and his male heirs by knights’ service, with the proviso that they should find a competent chaplain to serve the cure of the parish of Kilheale.²

In 1574 Gerald the 11th Earl of Kildare’s enemies were bringing charges against him to the notice of the Government. John Alen accused him of having dealings with the rebels Hugh mac Shane O’Byrne, Chief of his Name, and his son Feagh; while Luke or Feagh O’Toole accused him of employing Rory oge O’More, Chief of Leix, to destroy “Kylheele,” and though Hugh mac Shane O’Byrne was receiving a “black-rent” for its protection, yet he was forced to permit this being done.³ For these and other offences alleged against him, the Earl was summoned to London; his examination lasted for

¹ Co. Kildare Ex. Inqn., No. 18 (20) of Henry VIII, taken in Leixlip.

² Morrin’s “Cal. of Patent and Close Rolls,” vol. i, p. 92.

³ *Ib.*, p. 497.

⁴ Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1574-5, p. 53.

months, and, though he cleared himself, he was not permitted to return to Ireland for two years.

On the 6th July, 1596, Thomas Alen, of Kilheele, reported to Sir Robert Dillon, Kt., of Riverstown near Tara, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, that Sir Robert's stud and that of Mr. Fleming his (Thomas's) father-in-law, had lately been carried off "from the mountain of Kilheele" by a son of Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne; and that in order to discover their whereabouts, he had sent a man named M^cKeogh on a message to Feagh mac Hugh, with instructions to locate the whereabouts of the horses while with him there.¹

At this period places on the "marches," like Kildeel, were always subject to forays and attacks; and though these were of frequent occurrence, no record of them was kept, unless, as in the above instance, the report reached the hands of Government officials.

For how long the Alen family retained Kildeel is not known, so that there is a gap in its history till towards the end of the seventeenth century, when we find it in the possession of Colonel Richard Talbot, of Carton, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Tyrconnell.

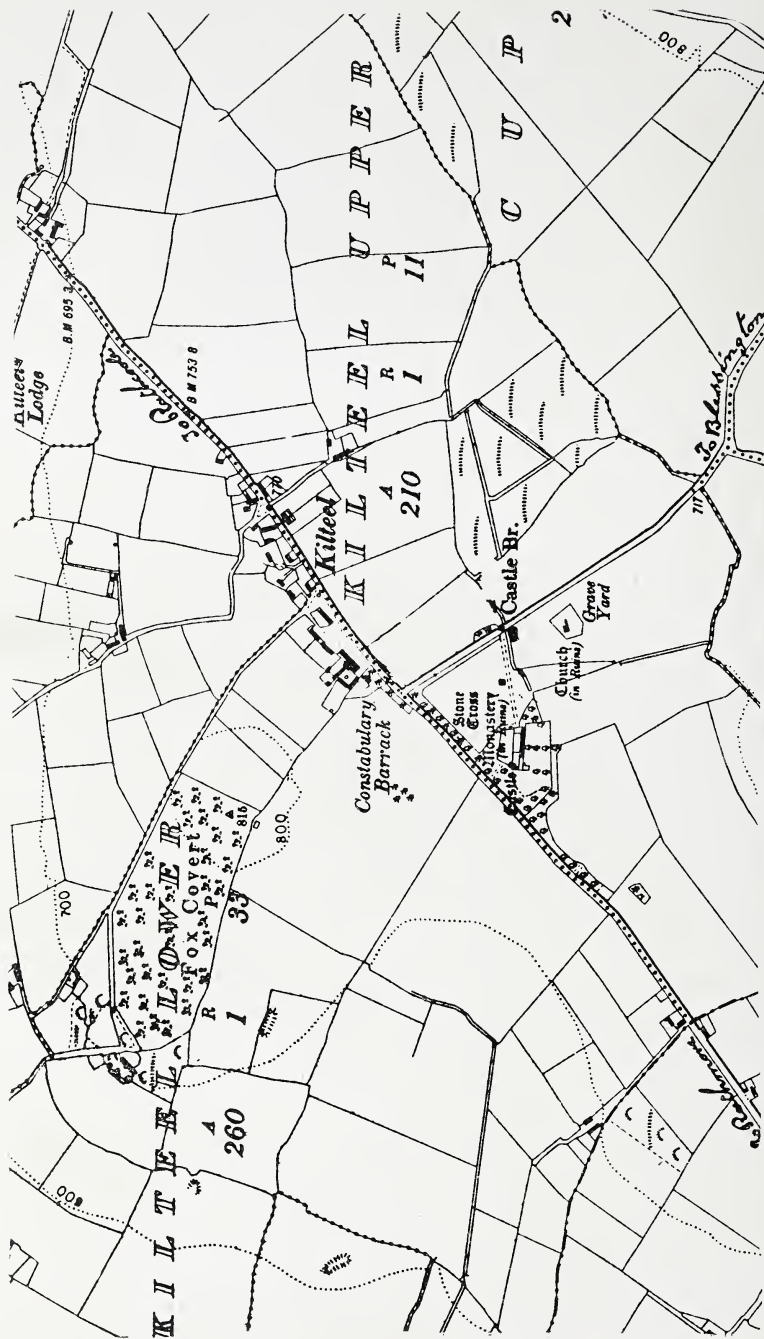
In the List of Claims² entered with the Trustees of Forfeited Estates at Chichester House, in College Green, Dublin, on or before the 10th August, 1700, there is mention made of leases of portions of the lands of Kildeel to various individuals, granted by Colonel Richard Talbot from the year 1669 on; in each case the leaseholder claimed the residue of his lease. By his adherence to the Jacobite cause, the Duke of Tyrconnell forfeited all his estates; his death took place at, and during the siege of, Limerick, on the 14th August, 1691.

From Lord Mayo's Paper on Kildeel Castle, one of the first printed in our JOURNAL,³ the successive owners of this place are carried down to the present time. He stated that after the Duke of Tyrconnell's forfeiture, the Trustees of Forfeited Estates granted or sold the Manor in 1703 to the Hollow Sword Blade Company; by them it was sold in 1706 to Sir William Fownes, Kt., of Woodstock, in the County Kilkenny. From him the property passed by marriage to Mr. William F. Fownes Tighe, of Woodstock, who, in 1838, sold it to Sir John Kennedy, Bart., of Johnstown-Kennedy, from whose descendants it passed to the Darley family.

The castle, in a very good state of preservation except for the battlements, consists of a vaulted ground-floor, with four stories

¹ Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1596-7, p. 32.

² Pages 52, 93, 113, 299. ³ Vol. i, pp. 34-37.



MAP OF KILTEEL AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

[From the Ordnance Survey Map, 1911.]

above it. The top story is vaulted, and this vaulting forms the roof—an unusual feature in a castle of this description. Owing to this style of roof, there are no gables. The gateway into the bawn, or fortified court-yard, is attached to the west side of the castle ; of the bawn itself nothing now remains. A row of stables, out-offices, and a dwelling-house occupy a part of the site of the bawn ; these buildings, probably erected in the eighteenth century, are now in a state of dilapidation. Much of the material they were built of was taken from the ruins of the Preceptory near by, as the fragments of sculptured stones built into the walls show. Some of these carved stones formed pillars to the cloisters ; on one is the figure of an ecclesiastic, on another an animal with a foliage design, and on a third can be identified Adam and Eve, one on either side of an apple-tree.

The gateway is vaulted, and contains two chambers, one over the other ; as in the case of the castle, the upper chamber is vaulted, and so forms the roof of the gateway.

A projecting circular tower, enfiling the exterior of the gateway, is attached to the castle at its N.W. angle ; it contains a staircase which winds up to the battlements, and terminates



PORTION OF THE RUINS OF THE PRECEPTORY NEAR THE CASTLE.

[From a photograph by W. FitzG.]

in a turret, the summit of which is reached by another short flight of steps. In addition to doorways from the staircase to the different stories, there are doorways leading from it to each of the chambers over the gateway, as well as on to the vaulted roof of the latter.

Of the ecclesiastical buildings only three isolated portions remain ; they are widely scattered, showing the extent of ground they covered. As stated above, a large amount of the ruins must have been pulled down to supply building material for the modern buildings near the castle. One group, on the Ordnance Survey Map, is marked " Monastery " ; the second group stands



PORTION OF THE PRECEPTORY RUINS NEAR THE CASTLE BRIDGE ON THE
BLESSINGTON ROAD.

[From a photograph by W. FitzG.]

at the " Castle " Bridge, near the churchyard ; and the third ruin is a little further to the east of the " Castle " group.

In the belt of trees by the roadside, between the castle and village of Killeel, lie three fragments of a mediæval cross. As far as one can judge, one portion is an arm, another a part of the shaft, and the third is the socketed base. The latter measures

3ft. 6in. in length and 2ft. 6in. in breadth ; the socket is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

At the lower end of the large field in which the Preceptory ruins stand, is a churchyard, containing the remains of a nave and chancel ; a portion of the south wall, gapped where there were windows, with a piscina, is all that remains of any height. The burial-ground contains no tombstones of any interest, nor of a date earlier than the eighteenth century ; the headstones are nearly all of granite, and consequently it is not easy to decipher their inscriptions.



THREE FRAGMENTS OF A MEDÆVAL CROSS NEAR THE CASTLE.

[From a photograph by W. FitzG.]

There is a small bridge near the churchyard having a little granite slab built into the wall facing the west ; an inscription on it, in three lines, the second of which is indecipherable, runs as follows :—

C A S T L E B R I D G E

(? built in the year ?)

1830

THE BARONY OF OKETHY.

BY THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J., *Vice-President.*

I.—THE LORDSHIP OF THE DE ROCHFORDS.

IN a paper on Rathcoffy, printed in vol. iii of this JOURNAL in 1900, I dealt with the origin of the de Rochford estate in Okethy, and, in a general way, with some of its historic associations. Meanwhile, under the supervision of the Deputy Keeper and the Master of the Rolls, a considerable number of State documents have been published, which throw some additional light over the misty spaces of our early county history, and suggest an attempt at a fuller and more accurate statement than was possible fifteen years ago.

The origin of Okethy, as a separate estate, was due to the death, without male issue, early in the thirteenth century, of Thomas de Hereford,¹ Lord of Kill and Kildrought, as well as of the Manors of Mainham and Rathcoffy, with their members and appurtenances. The estate was divided on his death between his two daughters, Eleanora and Eva. The former, whose purparty was Kill and Kildrought, was married to Milo de Rochford, while Eva was married to Milo's brother, Walter de Rochford, who thus acquired, for his issue by her, the remaining portion of the estate, a district including most of the present barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranney, outside the old Manor of Cloncurry. The date of Eva's marriage cannot be fixed with precision. A grant,² executed after the marriage, was witnessed by Simon de Rochford, Bishop of Meath from 1194 to 1224, and we must be content with these dates as outside limits.

The newly created estate was denominated a "barony" in the feudal meaning of the term; the Lord held the whole immediately from the King, or from a Lord Palatine, by military service. Under him were a group of freehold tenants, who held their lands from him, and rendered military service to him. This service was frequently commuted into a money payment of rent to the Lord, and of scutage, as it was termed, to the King, when the royal service was proclaimed. The unit of assessment was one knight, mounted and fully armed, or a scutage of 40s. Besides the freehold tenements, the barony

¹ For the origin of de Hereford's Estate see JOURNAL, vol. iii, p. 79, and Register of St. Thomas' Abbey, p. 103.

² Reg. St. Thos.' Ab., p. 83.

comprised the Lord's manors and demesne lands, cultivated for his personal profit by his villeins or betaghs, or set to tenants, whose tenure was less than freehold. It was not necessarily conterminous with what we now understand as the civil barony, though it is often designated by the same place-name; nor were its component tenements necessarily contiguous; the lands of some independent tenant-in-chief might separate them. Their tenure, rather than their topography, was the basis of their union.

Not before the closing years of the thirteenth century does the barony of Okethy emerge into any prominence in the records. Among the rolls calendared by the Record Commissioners as "very ancient," and certainly before 1291, is found a registered grant of Philip, son of John Gerard, by which he gives to Sir Henry de Rochford, lord of Maynan, the water-course in the grantor's land, from boundary to boundary, and a quarry in the same tenement, wherever Sir Henry or his representatives shall select, in return for his homage and fealty, and 1d. annual rent payable at Easter.¹ This grant mentions no further particulars, and so Philip Gerard flits by us, leaving no landmark. The lord of Maynan mentioned in the grant may be the Henry de Rochford who was Sheriff of Kildare in 1292.² In 1298 his successor, styled Henry, son of Henry, to distinguish him from his relative, Henry, son of Simon, appears in the King's Court at Kildare, to stand his trial by a jury of the cantred, or sergeancy, of Offelan, in which Okethy was situated, on the charge of harbouring a murderer. The record of the Court is thus calendared:—"Pleas of the Crown at Kildare (14 April, 1298), before John Wogan, Chief Justiciar of Ireland, Henry, son of Henry de Rochford, charged that he received John Moyneth, felon of the death of Ric, son of Alured, puts himself on the country. The jurors of Offelan say not guilty."³

In the course of the next following years, 1299 and 1300, the barony of Okethy occupied a good deal of the time of the King's Court in two interesting trials, which illustrate the land laws of those times, and the circumstances under which the barony passed from the Rochford family. The trouble arose from the ambition of Henry, son of Henry, to perpetuate the de Rochford name in the lordship of Okethy, by restricting the inheritance to heirs male, of the name and blood of de Rochford. No doubt, in this project he was supported by the sympathies

¹Tresham; Lit. Pat. Antiquissima.

²Sweetman, iii. p. 507.

³Justiciary Rolls, i 197.

of many great landowners in Ireland. The Anglo-Irish lords could not view without concern the remarkable failure of the male line in the families of the first invaders. They lived in an age of co-heiresses, and saw the names of Marshal, de Riddlesford, and de Hereford vanish from the baronial rolls, while their splendid seignories were broken up and divided among coparceners. There was, moreover, an obvious apprehension that by their inter-marriage with co-heiresses the Irish chieftains might eventually recover the territories wrested from them by the sword. The Irish barons eventually succeeded in their efforts to create estates in tail male, but their first attempts were not always fortunate. In a very interesting chapter on this subject, the author of "Feudal Dignities, &c., in Ireland" asserts that the settlement made by Lord Rochfort (de Rupeforti) in the year 1299 may be cited amongst the earliest and most satisfactory cases of the kind.¹ It is, however, quite clear that the writer had not all the documents concerning this settlement before him, and that it was far from satisfactory in the sense implied.

In the state of the then existing law it was extremely difficult to place such an entail on a legal basis. It was, of course, then impossible to make any settlement of land by a will; conveyance *inter vivos* alone could transfer it; and this, to be effective, should be completed by actual delivery of seisin by one who was himself duly seised. The rule of thirteenth-century law is thus summed up by a great authority²:—"Seisin of land cannot pass from man to man by inheritance, by written instrument, by confession in court, by judgment; it involves a *de facto* occupation of the land. On the other hand, without a transmutation of seisin, there is no conveyance of land." But if the freehold was thus duly delivered, the new possessor was to all intents and purposes absolute owner. The process of conveying in trust, so common in the following century, was then unknown or in its infancy; the statute legalizing "Conditional Gifts," though passed at Westminster in 1285, was not extended to Ireland until 1320.³ It appears that, in the opinion of some, the desired result might be obtained by "levying a fine" in the King's Court⁴; that is, by a formal lawsuit in which the parties arrived at a pre-arranged compromise duly approved and recorded by the Court. Be that as it may, this course was not adopted. Henry, son of

¹ Feudal Dignities, W. Lynch, p. 223.

² Pollock and Maitland: History of English Law, ii, 105, 106.

³ Berry's Ancient Statutes, 204, 281.

⁴ Justiciary Rolls, i, 325.

Henry, fell seriously ill in 1299, and, having no male issue, he conveyed the fee of the barony of Okethy to his relative Henry, son of Simon, with the required delivery of seisin; limiting, however, the grant by certain conditions which were later on incorporated in a deed executed by the new tenant, in the following terms:—

“Henry, son of Simon de Rupeforti, to all men. He is bound to Henry, son of Sir Henry de Rupeforti, in £100,000, unless he render to Henry, son of Henry, the lands he gave him in Okethy and in County Kildare, to hold to Henry, son of Henry, as long as he shall live, and to his heirs male if he shall lawfully beget any, then to remain to the heirs of Henry, son of Simon. If Henry, son of Henry, die without heir male and have a daughter, Henry, son of Simon, shall give her in dowry to the extent of the value of one year of Ochethy. If Henry, son of Simon, should refuse entry on the lands to Henry, son of Henry, after he shall recover health, the Chief Justiciar of Ireland and the Sheriff of Kildare may put him in seisin, to whom he gives 100 marks of his goods, that they may compel him to observe this covenant; and he waives all legal points which might be used to impede the arrangement. Witnesses, John le Britte, &c., Dated at Racothy on the morrow of the Invention of the Holy Cross, a.r. xxvii (4 May, 1299).”

But scarce had possession been given, when rumour spread abroad that Henry, son of Henry's, sickness had proved fatal. This report was believed by Walter de la Haye, the King's Escheator, whose duty sent him at once to Rathcoffey to take into the King's hand the property of the deceased tenant *in capite*, and hold an inquest to ascertain the lawful heir. Finding Henry, son of Simon, in possession, he treated him as an intruder, and ejected him. In this, no doubt, the Escheator was acting within the law, as the estate had been alienated without licence of the King. Among the ordinances that Edward I in 1293 commanded to be observed in his land of Ireland was one, “concerning lands held in chief of the King which are alienated without licence of the King, as to which those of Ireland say that they have full power to do so and have always done so, it is agreed that as soon as they are alienated, they be taken into the hand of the King by the Escheator, so as in England, and so remain until they have made satisfaction to the King.”¹ In these difficulties Henry, son of Simon, in order to recover possession, had recourse to an Assize of *novel disseisin*, before the King's Justiciar, Sir John Wogan, sitting in the King's

¹ Berry's Ancient Statutes, p. 193.

Court at Kildare on 13 July, 1299. In the issue put to the jury we get some information as to the amount of land the lord of a barony kept in his own hand, and the proportion of it devoted to tillage or pasture, &c., in the thirteenth century. The question was, "Whether Walter de la Haye, Escheator of Ireland [and others], disseised Henry, son of Simon de Rochford, of his freehold in Maynan, Rathcofthy, and Kilcock, viz., one messuage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land,¹ 40 acres of meadow, 40 librates of rent, 240 acres of wood, 120 acres of pasture, 50 acres of moor, and one mill in Maynan; one messuage, 190 a. (of land), 7 a. meadow, 6 a. moor, 10 a. pasture, 20 a. brushwood, in Rathcofthy; and 100 a. land, 800 a. wood, 40 a. pasture, and two parts of a mill, in Kilcock."²

As the King's Escheator admitted the ejectment, and the retention of the land in the King's hand, the jurors proceeded to consider the possessory rights of the ejected party: had he been duly put in possession? was that possession a freehold? On both points their reply was in the affirmative; and they give the grounds on which they relied in a statement which brings out the importance attached to detail and formality in the old process of conveyance. "The jurors say that Henry, son of Henry, gave to Henry, son of Simon, all the said tenements, that he put him in seisin, and gave to him all his goods without reserve, and gave to him his banner; and that free tenants and farmers attorned; and that Henry, son of Henry, was *compos mentis and sane memorie*, though infirm of body; and that as soon as he had made the gift he caused himself to be carried out of said tenement to the house of Geoffrey de Penkeston, and never after returned to it."³

Here it will be noted that to acquire seisin of a barony it was considered essential that the tenants should "attorn," that is, acknowledge by some formality the dominion of the new lord; while in the case of lands and tenements held in demesne, complete evacuation by the previous owner was exacted—a formality which must not be dispensed with even in the case of a dying man. It is recorded⁴ that a gentleman, styled Henry, in the County of Waterford, wishing on the day before his death to enfeoff his illegitimate son, David, "caused himself to be carried to the door of his house, saying to him: Son, I give to thee the

¹ "Land," unqualified, always stood for tillage land.

² Justiciary Rolls, i, 271.

³ *Ib.*, 272. The Penkestons are found later at Richardstown (A. Wogan's Dower), and at Ballinagappagh, par. of Clane, in 1465. (Statute Rolls Ed. IV (Berry), p. 397.)

⁴ *Ib.*, ii, p. 113.

whole of this tenement with all my chattels in it ; giving to him the door by the hasp, about the first hour of the day. And by his friends he caused himself to be carried out. And when he was being carried near the church which is situate in that land, and his friends wished to carry him thither, he forbade them to do so, lest he might impede the seisin of his son, but enjoined them to carry him to the house of a neighbour ; and this being done, he died on the morrow, at the third hour of the day."

As to the freehold, the jurors found that the ancestors of Henry, son of Henry, held the estate *in capite* of the Earl Marshal ; and on the partition of the Earl's estate, from the lord of Ballymadan, John de Bohun ; whose grandfather, Frank de Bohun, of Midhurst, had married Sibyl Ferrers, daughter of Sibyl Marshal, and thereby acquired for his heirs the lordship in question—"saving," say the jurors, "suit to the county court assigned to the other sister" (Agnes Ferrers, the eldest sister, wife of William de Vesci D), "to whom the lordship of the liberty of Kildare was assigned." "And they say that John de Bohun gave to John de Saunford the manor of Ballymadan, and that Henry, son of Henry, attorned to him for said homage and service. And John de Saunford died in seisin a bastard and without heir, the heir of John de Bohun then being under age, and in the custody of the King, as he now is ; by which the King seized the manor into his own hand. Wherefore they say that if the King claims to hold said manor of Ballymadan as his escheat, then Henry, son of Henry, held said tenements of the King *in capite*, by said escheat. And if the King claims to hold said manor in the name of wardship of the heir, because John de Bohun held the manor of the King, then Henry held the tenements of the King as mesne lord, by reason of the lands and heir of John de Bohun being in his custody."

It was thereupon adjudged by the Court that Henry, son of Simon, should recover possession. But as he had been guilty of "contempt to the King by entering the King's fief without his licence," he must make satisfaction by a payment of 40 marks, and obtain "licence to hold the tenements of the King, if they ought to be held of him," the Court not adjudicating on the King's title to chief lordship. Henry, son of Simon, having won his case on the main issue, was duly put into possession once more, and his title to possession was further completed by the judgment of the King's Court. But there was further trouble ahead. Henry, son of Henry, soon recovered his health, and was welcomed back to his old home at Rathcoffey as the guest of his relative, but he grew anxious about his own position and the final devolution of the barony so doubtfully secured by

covenant. To satisfy these apprehensions Henry, son of Simon, executed the deed of actual reconveyance alluded to by W. Lynch in his work on Feudal Institutions, above referred to. "On the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14 Sept.), A.D. 1299, a. r. xxvii, this covenant was made by Henry, son of Simon de Rupeforti, and Henry, son of Sir Henry de Rupeforti. Henry, son of Simon, renders to Henry, son of Henry, all lands of Moynan (Mainham) and of the Manor of Rathcoffey, with the whole barony of Okethy, with his English and Irish men; which he had of the gift of said Henry, son of Henry, together with the Manor of the Karryc, or Carric, and of Culgad, given him by Henry, son of Henry, in County Kildare, notwithstanding seisin had and inquisition taken by Sir John Wogan, Chief Justiciar, at Kildare, of the gift. To hold to him and his heirs male of his body as freely as Henry, son of Henry, or his father held the barony of Okethy, rendering to the chief lords the accustomed services. If Henry, son of Henry, die without heirs male of his body, then all revert to Henry, son of Simon, and the heirs male of his body. If Henry, son of Henry, leave a daughter or daughters unmarried, Henry, son of Simon, shall give them a marriage portion to the value of one year's issues of the Manors of Okethy, when they become marriageable, or before, as their nearest friends shall ordain. And if he [Henry, son of Simon], shall not beget an heir male, then the most noble, worthy, strong, and praiseworthy of the pure blood and name of Rochfordeyns, issued from the blood of Sir Walter de Rupeforti and Lady Eva de Herford, shall have the barony of Okethy with all other lands; unless the four nearest of our blood and name choose to elect one better and more worthy of the Rochfortdeyns, to whom so elected the whole barony of Okethy with all appurtenances indivisible shall remain: so that the inheritance shall never pass to daughters. If this letter be insufficient, the parties will join to correct it. Witnesses, Sir William de Narragh, Sir John Punchardoun, Sir John Calf, Sir Rob. Perceval, Waleran Wodelok, John de Alneto, John le Brit, Nich. Choytir, Walter de Rupe, Ric de Midia, John Giffard."¹

This curious document indicates a deep-rooted objection to female heirs, and suggests even the Irish custom of Tanistry as a preferable alternative. But after its execution Henry, son of Henry, to make his reversion secure, ejected his relative, and once more resumed the lordship. Hence the demand of the ejected party for an "Assize of Novel disseisin," before John

¹ Justiciary Rolls, i, 326.

Wogan, the Chief Justiciar, at Naas, on 7 May, 1300. The issue was: "If Henry, son of Henry de Rupeforti, disseised Henry, son of Simon de Rupeforti, of his freehold in Maynan, Rochofthy (Rathcoffey), Kilcoc and Belegra,¹ viz., One messuage, 3 carucates of land, 80 acres of meadow, 100 a. of wood, 40 a. of moor, 100 a. of pasture, £40 rent, and one mill, in Maynan; one messuage, 200 acres of land, 7 a. meadow, 20 a. moor, 20 a. pasture, 20 a. underwood in Rochofthy; and 100 a. of land, 40 a. wood, 20 a. pasture, and two parts of a mill in Kilcoc; and 10 a. of wood in Belegra."

In defence of his right, Henry, son of Henry, contended that he did not disseise his relative; the latter had no estate in freehold; his title and possession were conditional, and limited by the process by which he was put in possession. In proof he produced the document "dated at Racothy (Rathcoffey) on the morrow of the Invention of Holy Cross, a. r. [Ed. I] xxvii." But he relied especially on the remarkable deed of actual reconveyance and entail cited above. On the other hand, there was no denying that Henry, son of Simon, had been put in seisin by the judgment of the King's Court and by the Sheriff in the previous year; and this seisin he had never rendered back by an act of formal and corporeal delivery. This was the essential point in transfer of land, and with this alone the Court concerned itself. The family compacts and deed of reconveyance were, to the jurors of Kildare and the King's Chief Justiciar, mere scraps of paper, "void in each point."

"And because by the Assize it is found that Henry, son of Simon, from the time that he recovered by Assize his seisin, continued peacefully until Henry, son of Henry, by his own act, appropriated those tenements; and said writing of reddition and quit claim was void in each point, because Henry, son of Simon, rendered no tenement to Henry, son of Henry; and Henry, son of Simon, on the day of making said writing, was in seisin of said tenements; it is adjudged that Henry, son of Simon, recover his seisin."

Such was the beatitude of possession in the thirteenth century. Every attempt to disturb the new tenant seemed to root him deeper still in the soil; while the elaborate contrivance to create a tail male seemed to result in depriving the entailor and his posterity of all interest, present or future, in the estate. Nevertheless, the course of events implies that Henry, son of

¹ Belgard, in parish of Clonshambo, barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny. "Belegrad and its wood" are mentioned in Anastatia Wogan's dower (Journal iii, 92).

Simon's, title was not absolutely secure, and that he was open to a deal in the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed. Edward I dealt a good deal in Irish land, and now employed two gentlemen of the county, Walter Lenfant and David Mazener, formerly Sheriff of Kildare, to negotiate the purchase of Okethy. In the Exchequer roll of expenses and payments, for Hilary term, 1302, there is an entry entitled "Purchase to the King's use of land which belonged to Henry de Rochford,"¹ and here we find £108 17s. 8d. paid to Walter Lenfant "for his trouble" regarding this purchase, and £29 16s. 8d. to David le Mazener, for the same. The account of the Sheriff of Kildare for the same period discloses that he "delivered to Henry, son of Simon de Rupeforti, £66 13s. 4d. in payment of 100 marks granted to him by the King for the land of O Kethy"—apparently a moderate price when compared with the commission allowed to Lenfant "for his trouble."

The Exchequer roll also shows that the King purchased the interest of some of the tenants in Mainham, as follows:—"William and Pèter de Vile, granted to them by the King, for a farm of twenty librates of land and rent, which they had in the Manor of Mainan for a term of six years, by demise of Henry fitzHenry de Rochford, and which manor fell into the King's hands, paid to William and Peter £100."² The contrast between this price and that paid for the fee simple of the estate is significant.

The King soon found a new tenant for Mainham, in the person of one David Blund, whose payments of rent in 1302 are duly recorded.³ But the unfortunate Henry, son of Henry, could not be overlooked in these transactions, and on 6 April, 1302, Edward I made a grant "⁴ for life to Henry, son of Henry de Rupeforti, of the lands which the King has in Maygnan, Rathcochy, Kylcok, and Belegrove, by feoffment of Henry, son of Simon de Rupeforti, which the above Henry, son of Henry, quit claimed to the King, to hold with knights' fees, dowers, when they fall in, and all other things."

Henry did not long enjoy his partially restored estate. Some time between 1302 and 1304 he died, and "his widow, Isabella, accounts for £10 for licence to marry, by security, &c."⁵ As relict of a tenant-in-chief, with right of dower in his

¹ C.D.I., v, p. 5, and Record Commission, 1810-1815, p. 167.

² Report of Record Commissioners as above; 38th Rep. Dep. Keeper, 101; C.D.I., v. pp. 5, 36, 38, 40.

³ Sweetman, iii, pp. 36-40.

⁴ Cal. English Patent Rolls, 30 Ed. I, p. 52.

⁵ 36th Rep. of Dep. Keeper, 88.

lands, she was a "king's widow," and her marriage in the King's custody. With the exception of the Manor of Rathcoffey, which was assigned to her as dower, the entire barony of Okethy was now in the King's hands. Moreover, from this period he always exercises his rights as chief lord of the fee, and he evidently considered the rights of the Manor of Ballymadden, suggested by the jurors in 1299,¹ as now vested in the Crown. In the sixteenth century the Earl of Kildare seems to have claimed the Chief Lordship, as the "royal service" of 100s. in Okethy is credited to him in the "Rental" compiled for him in 1518, but there is no trace of this claim having been ever acknowledged, though the royal services are continuously demanded by writs of the King's Exchequer. It is said that the Earl claimed certain regalities in the county, as vested in the manors of William de Vescei, transferred by the Crown to his ancestor, John fitzThomas, first Earl of Kildare; but as William de Vescei never held the Manor of Ballymadden, it is difficult to see the force of this plea. Another explanation has been attempted by contending that the whole estate passed to Gerald, 5th Earl of Kildare, in 1381, by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Rochford,² whose property was delivered to the heiress and her husband by a writ of Chancery (5 Ric. II). This writ is given in Lodge's Peerage (i, 81), and contains nothing to connect Sir John Rochford with the barony of Okethy, which was at the time of his daughter's marriage the property of the Wogans.

The actual chief lordship of the King will be abundantly proved by the records which it will be necessary to cite in the course of this paper.

If we now turn our attention to that portion of the barony which was given in dower to Henry de Rochford's widow, we shall get some side-lights on country life in the fourteenth century. This lady, who had already taken out licence to marry, bound herself on 10 Jan., 1306, to wed a gentleman named Henry de Cruys, who now, in right of his wife, became responsible to the King for the Manor of Rathcoffey, *in capite*, held from the King, and reverting also to him on the widow's death.³ The marriage must have taken place by the following year, 1307, as will appear from a record to be cited presently.

Henry de Cruys seems to have got almost at once into trouble. From a plea roll of 1307⁴ we find him cited in Trinity

¹ See p. 281, *supra*.

² Kilkenny Arch. Jour. for 1864, pp. 506, 525, and for 1866, p. 538, &c.

³ Justiciary Rolls, i, 178.

⁴ Rot. placit. 1, Ed. II, m. 28, in Public Record Office.

term of that year on the charge "that the same Henry levelled certain houses, which were the property of Henry de Rochfort in O Kethy, and which came to the hands of the same Henry (de Cruys) through Elizabeth, his wife, who was the wife of the aforesaid Henry de Rochford, the reversion of which after the death of said Elizabeth should belong to the Lord the King, and that in the same place he committed waste in timber, and growing trees to the King's damage, &c."

"The aforesaid Henry comes and denies the charge aforesaid, and demands inquiry, and has a day assigned—the morrow of St. James." We have no further account of this trial; but there is clear proof that, some years later, a charge of waste was proved, and that the Manor was taken into the King's hand, and only restored upon fine, made in the Exchequer in 1310.¹

In addition to feudal military service, or scutage, the landholders of those days were burdened with the duty of defending their lands from invasion by the King's enemies. Pollock and Maitland observe, in their *History of English Law*,² "that the old duty of every man to bear arms, at least in defensive warfare, was never completely merged or obliterated by the feudal obligation." This duty became statutory in Ireland by 25 Ed. I, secs, 2, 3, and 9, passed in the Parliament held by Sir John Wogan at Kilkenny in 1297.³ By this Statute it was enacted that all tenants having lands in the Marches, "of whatever authority or condition they be, place and have wards in their lands in the March, according to the quantity of those lands"; that all tenants, "whether in the March or the land of peace," have horses and arms, according to their abilities, constantly ready in their dwellings"; "that as soon as the Irish by homicides, or burnings, or plunderings shall have set themselves to war, all on the confine of their Marches shall, with one accord and jointly, rise upon the Irish and maintain war upon them, at their own expense, until those Irishmen shall have rendered themselves to the peace, or obtained truces or armistices from the magnates of that land hereunto deputed." In 1308 the Statute of Winchester, enacted in England in 1285, was extended to Ireland.⁴ Its sixth section commands "that a view of arms be made thrice every year; and that in every hundred and franchise two constables be elected to make the view of arms, and to present before the justices assigned the

¹ Mem. Roll 10 Ed. II, to be cited *infra*.

² Vol. i, p. 265.

³ Berry's Ancient Statutes, pp. 201, 207. ⁴ *Id.*, *op. cit.*, pp. 254, 256.

defaults they shall have found in arms, &c." When Henry de Cruys first came to Rathcoffey, "in the March of Okethy, close to the frontiers of O'Connor's principality of Offaly, he seems to have shown a sense of his new responsibility, and to have made a good impression on the Central Executive. The new King, Edward II, was pressing for supplies for his campaign in Scotland. The Irish Exchequer was seizing the corn of all Crown tenants in arrear; and, as we know from the records that in those days practically all tenants were in arrear, this hardship must have been far-reaching. A mandate, however, was despatched to the Sheriff in 1308 "that, inasmuch as Henry de Cruys is residing in the March of Okethy, the Sheriff cause to be delivered to him his corn that had been seized at Rathcool for the war in Scotland."¹

From the Roll,² however, of the year 1310 we gather that he soon wearied of a borderer's life, and that he was not very popular with the landholders in the neighbourhood. This Roll contains a record of an action for trespass at Rathcoffey in which a gentleman named William Gyfford is defendant, and Henry Cruys plaintiff. Some extracts from the Record are instructive on the state of the country at the time.

Henry de Cruys having stated the nature of his tenancy in the Manor of Rathcoffey, declared "that he had set some unoccupied places containing old stone walls, within the aforesaid Manor, to certain tenants of his in the same place, for a fixed annual rent, whereby he had increased the annual return of the aforesaid Manor by six shillings per annum in excess of what it had hitherto produced, as he might well and lawfully do for the profit of the king, to whom the reversion of the dower belongs, as well as for his own; that the said William, without licence of the King or of Henry himself, did take and carry away a large quantity of the stones in the aforesaid walls, and of other stones which he found in the demesne lands belonging to the said Manor, and did, with the same, cause a stone house to be constructed for himself, whereby the rent of the said Manor has fallen by the amount of six shillings per annum; and he demands remedy for his lord the King and for himself." No doubt this coupling of the King's interest with his own was calculated to appeal to the sympathy of the Court. But William Gyffard would not allow his adversary to pose as the single-handed champion of the King. In reply he frankly admits

¹ Mem. Roll, 2 Ed. II, Transcripts, vol. iv, p. 232, in Public Record Office.

² Mem. Roll, 3 Ed. II, m. 45 in Public Record Office.

“that he took and drew away some stones lying in the neighbourhood of the Manor, and some others that he found, in the demesne lands of the Manor, whereby he submits that no prejudice was done to the king or to the aforesaid Henry; and of the same stones he constructed his stone house on his own tenement, which is within the King’s tenement of Okethy, with a view to the defence of the country, and to withstand the Irishmen of Offaly, the King’s felons, who frequently, in the absence of resistance in that part of the country, plundered and robbed the King’s tenants in the same, and committed divers murders and outrages; and, accordingly, what he did therein is rather to the profit of the king and his tenants than to their damage.”

The Court now wished “to be certified by the barony” as to whether damage was really done, and bade the Sheriff bring a jury of twelve on the following Friday.

On the appointed day the jurors, who were, of course, resident on the estate, come and “say that there was no damage,” but the contrary. “And as far as the King is concerned, it was shown to the Court that the aforesaid Henry does not keep residence in the place—neither personally, nor by other men at arms for the defence of the aforesaid manor against the Irishmen of Offaly; and that the same Henry gave the said manor to divers Irishmen to farm, who in no way resist the aforesaid felons, but frequently harbour them, and act as scouts for them when plundering the same place: and Henry did not come, at the command of the King’s Seneschal,¹ neither by himself, nor by substitute, though duly forewarned.

Then Henry, in rejoinder, “says that he did keep residence there, both by himself and by competent men at arms; and that he holds the said manor in his own hand, with the exception of some lands which he delivered to certain Betaghs there, at increased rent; and that whenever there was need the said Betaghs rose up against the aforesaid felons just as well as the other tenants in the same place; and at all times when he had been summoned to a display and view of arms, with reasonable notice from the Seneschal, or from his sergeant, he had promptly attended personally, or by competent men of his, with horses and arms: and he asks an inquiry by the jury on this matter.”

The jurors then “say, on their oath, that through the whole year just past the aforesaid Henry did not reside himself, nor

¹ Thomas de Kent was appointed Seneschal of all the King’s lands and manors on the accession of Ed. II. (Gilbert, Hist. and Mem. Documents, p. 534.)

have competent men with arms and horses, for the preservation of the peace in those parts—as the said Henry pledged himself to do, when the marriage of the aforesaid Elizabeth was granted to him. And they say that a certain John le Bret, a tenant of our lord the King, in the same place, through default of Henry, who left no guard in the aforesaid manor, was slain by the said felons; and many other evils and outrages done to our lord the King, amounting to over 20 marks. And they say that the betaghs placed by Henry in the manor aforesaid, to hold certain lands therein to farm, do manifold mischief; because, as often as the aforesaid felons harry and rob the King's men and lands in that place, the betaghs immediately flee therefrom with all their goods and cattle, abandoning the lands they hold; and so through the default of said betaghs, the other tenants in that quarter are unable to resist the aforesaid felons, to the great loss of the King, &c.” (This is supposed to meet Henry's ingenuous plea that his tenants stood their ground “just as well as” the other gentlemen's tenants.) “And they say that Henry did not come, by himself, or by others, to the display and view of arms with the other tenants of our lord the King.”

Henry de Cruys was then commanded to appear for judgment on the Monday after the feast of St. James. Unfortunately I have not succeeded in tracing the record of the judgment then delivered.

There is evidence, however, that again, in 1313, another charge of waste had been brought home to him, and that the Manor of Rathcoffey was taken once more into the King's hand, and so remained until Henry and his wife made satisfaction by fine to the King.¹ On the death of de Rochford's widow in 1317 Henry's interest in the manor terminated, and it was granted by the King to Sir John Wogan.

II.—THE LORDSHIP OF THE WOGANS—SIR JOHN WOGAN, I.

Sir John Wogan was of Wiston in Pembrokeshire, and is said to have married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John Picton, whose estate of Picton Castle in the same shire thus passed to the family of Wogan. His property in Somersetshire and South Wales was considerable; he had acted, moreover, as Justice in Eyre in the north of England, had been employed in administrative duties in Wales, and had served in Scotland.²

¹ Mem. Roll, 10 Ed. II, to be cited *infra*, p. 296.

² Bank's "Baronia Anglicana," 157; Dict. Nat. Biog; Mills' preface to printed Justiciary Rolls.

In 1295 he was selected by Edward I for the important office of Chief Justiciary of Ireland, by letters patent of 18th October, in which "The King commits during pleasure to John Wogan the office of Justiciary of Ireland. He is to have the fee of £500 a year, provided he maintains twenty men-at-arms, with as many armed horses; but the King wills and grants that if it happen that war be levied against the King by enemies and rebels, or the King's castles be hostilely invaded or besieged, John, as often as he happens to go with horses and arms and the King's army, to repress their malice and raise the siege, shall have of the King's treasure, besides the £500 a year, the expenses which he shall incur regarding the army."¹ The English Justiciar, as Blackstone informs us, not only presided over all the King's judges, but "was also the principal minister of State, the second man in the kingdom, and by virtue of his office guardian of the realm in the King's absence."² In Ireland, owing to the permanent absence of the King, the Justiciar, though still the King's minister, and not invested with viceregal powers, was second to none, and chief of the entire administration, civil and military. By 3rd December, 1295, Sir John had taken up his duties, and the records of the following twenty years attest his marvellous and many-sided activity, and the high esteem in which he was held by Edward I and Edward II. His first wife, Joan Picton, must have died before 29th September, 1301, as on that date he paid £60 into the King's treasury at York for licence to marry Margaret Staunton, daughter and co-heiress of Adam de Staunton,³ who died in 1300,⁴ leaving large estates in Munster, Connaught, Leinster, and Wales, to be broken up among five daughters, of whom Margaret alone was unmarried, being still under age and the King's ward when her father's estates were divided. To her lot fell lands in the barony of Clane, which in a previous generation had been divided by the marriages of two daughters and co-heiresses of Henry de Hereford, Lord of Othymy, with two brothers, John and Adam de Staunton.⁵ She had also an interest in lands at Burton, in the present barony of Kilkea and Moone, for which she paid rent to the King after her marriage with John Wogan;⁶ and the treasury receipt in which she is

¹ Sweetman, iv, n. 267.

² Blackstone, iii, 267.

³ Sweetman, iv, n. 828.

⁴ "Annals of Four Masters," A.D. 1300; 38th Rep. Dep. K., 81.

⁵ Justiciary Rolls, i, 306; 38th Rep. Dep. K., 81, 82; Reg. St. Thomas, 103.

⁶ Sweetman, iv, p. 378; v. 7, 35.

described as "Margaret Wogan" shows that her marriage must have been celebrated before 18th November, 1301. She died on 11th April, 1304;¹ not in April, 1302, as another record alleges, since she paid her rent on 25th June of the latter year, for "lands that belonged to John de Mohun."²

Three years later (in 1307) we find the Justiciar contracting his third marriage. The lady of his choice was Avicia,³ daughter and co-heiress of Walter Ivethorn, who had died without male issue in 1304. In a memorandum roll of Michaelmas Term in that year he is referred to as "lately deceased," and it is recorded that the lands and tenements of Kilkea and Tristledermot, which Walter Ivethorn lately held, are committed to John Wogan during the King's pleasure, excepting wardships, marriages, escheats, advowsons of churches, and knights' fees.⁴ Ivethorn had a custodiam of these tenements, which constituted a moiety of the de Riddlesford estate in that district, and which had been granted to the King by the Lady Christiana de Mariscis,⁵ co-heiress of her ancestor, Walter de Riddlesford. He had, moreover, rented a great part—if not the whole—of the other moiety, which was the purparty of Emmeline de Longespee,⁶ sister of Christiana, but in which Christiana had a life interest. He had custody of the King's castles of Roscommon, Randoun, and Athlone, and had acted as Seneschal of the Liberty of Kilkenny. In the County of Kildare he had, moreover, the lands and mill of Milltown (in parish of Feighcullen, south of the hill of Allen), which he held as tenant in chief of the King,⁷ who on his death had custody of that estate, and of the marriage of his daughters.

An Exchequer record of 1307 notifies "that the marriage of the daughter and heiress of Walter Ivethorn has been granted by the king's Council to John Wogan, Justiciar of Ireland, for 10 marks payable to the king."⁸ It is characteristic of those times to find by the Pipe Roll of 1313 that "John Wogan still owes 10 marks for licence to marry the daughter and heiress of Walter Ivethorn."⁹ Sir John did not, it seems, acquire an interest in the Milltown Estate by this marriage. It was

¹ Annals in Chart. St. Mary's Abbey, ii, pp. 330 and 302.

² Sweetman, iv, p. 35.

³ Cal. Pat. Rolls (English), 1313-17, p. 222.

⁴ Mem. Roll, 32 Ed. I, m. 12, in P.R.O.

⁵ Journal, vol. ii, 52.

⁶ Cal. Close Rolls, Ed. I, 1302-1307, p. 331.

⁷ 38th Rep. of Dep. Keeper, 69, 101; 39th, 57, 66.

⁸ Mem. Roll, 1 Ed. II, m. 37, in dorso, P.R.O.

⁹ 39th Rep. of D.K., p. 66.

delivered, with the marriage of Avicia's sister, Margaret, to Philip de Newton, but was reported by the King's Escheator as "wasted by the Irish, who burned the lands, robbed the tenants, and slew many of them, so that nothing could be received from the lands, as appears by inquisition."¹

It will be observed that by his two Irish marriages, Sir John Wogan had formed a connexion with the County of Kildare; though in truth he had as early as 1297, two years after his arrival in Ireland, established a claim to honourable mention in the annals of the county. When in that year he summoned a general Parliament at Dublin, its first act was to provide "that the County of Kildare, which was formerly a liberty intente to the Sheriff of Dublin, be henceforth a county by itself, together with the cross-lands and other lands of the parceners of the lordship of Leinster, contained within the precinct of the same, totally discharged from the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Dublin."²

The King, when opportunity offered, did not fail to strengthen his Justiciar's interest in Kildare. As we have seen, the de Bohun estate was in the King's hand in 1299, and by the following year we find that a custodiam of the lands had been granted to Wogan. An entry in the Exchequer Roll of 1305 records that "John Wogan, Justiciar, is bound to answer for the lands of Ballymadan and Combre, from the 28th year of King Edward: to wit, for 50 marks annual rent."³ This interest, however, terminated in 1306, when the King finally granted livery of seisin to James de Bohun.⁴ In 1305 the estate of John de Mohun, situated in the present barony of Kilkea and Moone, was also at the King's disposal. It was the portion of the great Marshal seignory which John de Mohun inherited from his father, who was heir to his mother Joan, daughter of Sibyl Marshal and William Ferrers. In 1290 John de Mohun surrendered all his lands in Kildare and elsewhere in Ireland to the King in exchange for the Manor of Long Compton, in Warwickshire.⁵ Besides the demesne and town of Moone, it comprised certain lands and appurtenances at Mullaghmast, Irishtown, Glassealy (parish and barony of Narraghmore), and Berton (Burtown, par. of Moone), as well as outlying parcels at the Combre (County Kilkenny), and in Carbury and Allen, County Kildare.⁶ Some of the Burtown lands had been already

¹ 39th Rep. of D.K., 58, 45, and 66.

² Berry's Ancient Statutes, 199.

³ Mem. R., 33 Ed. I, m. 20 in dorso, in P.R.O.

⁴ C.D.I., v, pp. 122, 156.

⁵ Sweetman, iv, p. 270.

⁶ For extent of these lands, see Justiciary Roll, ii, p. 28

rented to Margaret Wogan. With these lands, and with the estate granted to him by Christiana de Mariscis, the King now dealt, and by a grant of 1 April, 1305, "the King commits to John Wogan, Justiciary of Ireland, all the lands and tenements in Kilka and Tristledermot, which the king had of Christiana de Mariscis; and also all the King's lands and tenements in la Berton and Mon, which the King had of John de Mohun, to have and to hold to said John from the feast of St. Michael next ensuing to the end of ten years next ensuing, with the homages, rents, and services of the tenants; saving to the King knights' fees and advowsons of churches, and rendering £100 each year at the Exchequer of Dublin; to wit, £40 for the lands of Kilka, of Kilkea, and Tristledermot, and £60 for the lands in la Berton and Mon."¹

There remained outside this grant the moiety of the manors of Kilkea and Tristledermot, which was Emmeline de Longespee's share of the Riddlesford inheritance. A life interest in this had been granted by Emmeline to her sister Christiana, with reversion to the grantor, her husband, Sir Maurice fitzMaurice FitzGerald,² and their heirs. This was followed by a regrant on the part of Christiana of a rent, amounting to £40 per annum, to Emmeline, payable in 1305 by the heirs of Walter Ivethorn. Sir Maurice had been dead since 1286, and Emmeline was now in a position to dispose of the rent and reversion, as well as of her hereditary fee in the estate. The King on 20th April, 1305, ordered an "inquest" to be held by "a jury of twelve good and loyal men, with the Sheriff and Coroners of the County of Kildare," to ascertain if it would be to the King's damage to grant licence to Emmeline to convey her interest to John Wogan. The jury found that "it is not to the damage of the King, or any other person, but to the advantage and defence of the country, to grant the licence."³ But before this favourable report could reach the King Emmeline executed the conveyance by the two following grants, which are calendared as follows:—

1. "Grant by Emmelina de Longespee, late the wife of Maurice, son of Maurice, son of Gerald, to Sir John Wogan, Knt., of the £40 yearly rent that Christiana de Mariscis granted to her to be received from the heirs of Walter de Ivethorn during Christiana's life, in the tenements of Kilka and Tristledermot, which are of Emmelina's inheritance, and which revert to her after Christiana's death, quit of said rent. *Mem.* that Emmelina came into Chancery at Westminster on

¹ Cal. D.I. v, p. 127.

² Second son of the second Baron of Offaly.

³ C.D.I., v, p. 130.

25th April (1305), and acknowledged the deed aforesaid. John to pay £100.

2. "Enrolment of grant by said Emmelina to Sir John Wogan, Knt., of all her lands of Kylka and Tristledermot, with the homages, rents, suits and services, of all the free tenants and villeins, and all other tenants, with knights' fees and advowsons of churches, &c. *Mem.* that Emmelina came into Chancery at Westminster, and acknowledged the deed aforesaid, 27 April, 1305; that John acknowledged he was bound to her in £400, for said grant."¹

The jury above referred to found that the entire de Riddlesford estate was "held of Sir Roger de Mortimer, son and heir of Edmund de Mortimer, Lord of Dunamase, by the service of four knights' fees, to wit, a moiety of the wills aforesaid by two knights' fees, and the other moiety by two knights' fees." Roger Mortimer, here alluded to, was the first Earl March. He had inherited the chief lordship of these manors through the marriage of his grandfather, Sir Roger de Mortimer, of Wigmore, with Matilda, daughter of Eva Marshal, and great-granddaughter of Eva MacMurrough.

As Christiana de Mariscis survived until April, 1311,² Sir John Wogan could not obtain complete possession of Emmelina de Longespee's property before that date. But he was enfeoffed of the entire de Riddlesford estate in Kilkea and Castledermot when, in 1307, he married Ivethorn's daughter.

He had, moreover, at Kilpipe, in County Wicklow, at least from 1301, 10 knights' fees and 10 carucates of land, which he held from the Lady Joan of Wexford, daughter and heiress of Joan Marshal, by the service of half a knight's fee. The 10 carucates he seems to have granted in fee to the Prior and Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, as his petition for the necessary royal licence was approved by a jury of "good and loyal men" at Castledermot on 18th May, 1301.³ A further acquisition in Wicklow is indicated by a "Licence, dated 1 Jan. 1312,⁴ to the Prior and Convent of St. Mary's Conal to exchange a messuage and 7 carucates in Kilpole for the advowson of the Church of Carnalway granted to them by John Wogan."

Meanwhile in North Kildare, the barony of Okethy was still in the King's hand, with the exception, as we have seen, of the Manor of Rathcoffey, of which Elizabeth de Cruys held the life interest in dower. Nor did the King lose sight of this portion of his Irish property. On 20th May, 1304, shortly after the death of Henry, son of Henry de Rochford, he sent an "order to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, Dublin,

¹ Cal. Close Rolls, Ed. I, 1302-1307, p. 331.

² Cal. Pat. Rolls (English), 1307-1313, p. 508.

³ C.D.I., iv, p. 356. ⁴ Cal. Pat. Rolls (1307-13), p. 519.

to cause the houses and mills of the manors that belonged to Ralph Pipard¹ and Henry de Rochford, in Ireland, to be repaired.”² In 1307, on the accession of Edward II, the lands and manors of the new king were committed to the custody of Thomas de Kent, as seneschal of the royal estates. De Kent was a vigilant seneschal, and kept a keen eye on Henry de Cruys and men of his type; while in 1309 he prosecuted to conviction and imprisonment various persons charged with “cutting oaks in the King’s woods of Okethy and Salmon Leap.”³ He was later on succeeded by a clergyman named John de Hothum, who was responsible for the lands in 1313, when the King relieved him of his charge, and made a grant of Okethy to Sir John Wogan for life, which is calendared as follows:—“Grant to John Wogan, on account of his good services, both in England and in Ireland, as well to Edward I, as to the present King, of all the lands of Okethy in Ireland, late of Henry de Rochford, which fell into the hand of Edward I by grant of said Henry de Rochford, and which are still in the King’s hand, to hold for his life, by the service of rendering one sore sparrow-hawk every year at the Exchequer, Dublin, in the feast of Michaelmas, and also by other services if there be any due for the lands.”⁴ Upon the death of John, the lands revert to the King. And on 28th April, 1314, the King commands the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, Dublin, to discharge the King’s Clerk, John de Hothum, of the extent and responsibility connected with these lands “from 22nd May, in 6th year of reign, when the King granted all the lands of Henry de Rochford in Okethy to John Wogan for life, for his services to the late and present kings, &c., to be held by the service of rendering a black sparrow-hawk yearly to the Exchequer of Dublin.”⁵ The grant covered only the lands in the King’s hand in 1310, and would at first sight seem to exclude the Manor of Rathcoffey, then the dower of de Rochford’s widow. But from a later record it would seem that the manor had been taken into the King’s hand, in penalty for waste, and that Wogan obtained seisin of it with the other lands of Okethy. Upon a fine being made by Henry de Cruys and his wife, the manor was restored to them, but the fee of the manor was granted to John Wogan, though he had not yet acquired more than a life interest in the barony as a whole. After the death of Elizabeth de Cruys in 1317, the King issued

¹ Pipard had held Cloncurry, Leixlip, Castlewarden, &c. (C.D.I., v, p. 58). ² *Ibid.*, p. 209.

³ Gilbert’s Hist. and Municip. Doc., Ireland, pp. 534, 540.

⁴ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1307-13, p. 588.

⁵ Cal. Close Rolls, Ed. II, p. 53.

the following mandate, dated 16th May, 1317 :—"The King to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, Dublin, greeting. Whereas it has been found by inspection of the Memorandum Rolls of the aforesaid Exchequer that the lands and tenements of Okethy had been delivered in their entirety (*intégrè*) by Nicholas Balscote, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to John Wogan, including the dower in the same tenements, that had been taken into our hand for the waste done in the Manor of Rathcoffy by Henry Cruys and Isabella, who had held the said manor in dower of same Isabella, and afterwards the same Henry and Isabella recovered said manor by a fine made in the aforesaid Exchequer, doing fealty to the aforesaid John for the dower above mentioned, so that the said John was in the first instance seized both of the dower aforesaid and of the fealty, it has been agreed by Roger de Mortimer, our Lieutenant in Ireland, and our council in the same place, that the dower aforesaid be delivered to John Wogan to be freely held by him according to the form of our grant lately made to the same John."¹

Finally, in the following November, the King conveyed to Wogan an estate of inheritance in all the lands previously granted to him by the Crown for a term of years or for life. The letters patent containing this grant are dated 5th November, 1317, and run as follows:—"Edward by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitaine, to all whom these present letters shall reach, greeting. Know ye that, as, in return for the good and praiseworthy service which the beloved and faithful John Wogan hath rendered to the Lord Edward, formerly King of England, our predecessor, and to us, we recently granted to him by our letters patent all the lands and tenements in Kylka, Trestledermot, Berton, Meon [Moone], Carbry, Alwyn, and Combrey, with all their members, and appurtenances which, by demise of our predecessor he had previously held for a term of years, to have and to hold to the same John, of us and our heirs, for the term of his whole life, by the services by which those lands and tenements used to be held before they came into the hands of our said predecessor; and, subsequently, by others our letters patent we granted to the same John the lands and tenements of Okethy, which were formerly Henry de Rochford's, to be similarly held for life from us and our heirs. We, in view of the aforesaid service, and desiring in this matter to do him more bounteous favour, have

¹ Mem. Rolls, 10 Ed. II, m. 57, in MS. Cal., vol. ii, p. 305, in Public Rec. Office.

granted to the aforesaid John the said lands and tenements in Kylka, Trestledermot, Berton, Meon, Carbury, Alwyne, Combte, and Okethy, with all aforesaid members and appurtenances, to have and to hold to him and his heirs, together with knights' fees, and advowsons of churches, and all other things in whatsoever manner relating to those lands and tenements, of us and our heirs, for ever, by the aforesaid services. In testimony of which we have caused these letters patent to be issued. Witness Myself, at Westminster, the fifth day of November, in the eleventh year of Our reign. By the King himself and Council."¹

The denominations of Carbury, Allen, and Combte, specified in this grant, were detached and outlying parcels of John de Mohun's estate, and are described in the extent of that estate sent to Edward in 1305.² In the district now designated the barony of Carbury John de Mohun held one carucate of land, valued at £4 annual rent in time of peace; "now on account of war worth only 20s.; Baliger, or Parsonstown [in parish of Ardkill], worth 2 marks annual rent in peace; and now it lies untilled and renders nothing"; one-third of a knight's fee [13s. 4d.] in Bigard, to be rendered by heirs of William le Blound; one-fourth of knight's fee in Balemayn, by heirs of Peter Le Blound.

In Allen he held "at Athlingan 51 acres arable, rendering 51s. rent in time of peace, and now nothing on account of war;" the manor of Balitg [Ballyteigue, parish of Kilmeague] held by Walter Lenfant, at 26s. 8d. annual rent; half a knight's fee for the town of the mill near Allen." "The jurors (of the extent) say also that John (de Mohun) has the Combte in County Dublin, in the confines of County Dublin and Kildare, two *villatas* (townlands) of land which were accustomed to be worth, in time of peace, yearly, £7 16½d., and in time of war nothing, because the issues are not sufficient for half the cost of keeping them, and that is land of war, and among the Irish, who are more often at war than at peace." The Combte, the district in which Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, is now situated, was at that time under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Dublin, while the County of Kildare extended into Leix and Slievemargy in the present Queen's County. The two townlands mentioned therein were found by the jury to be made up of fragments of other existing townlands whose names are specified in the return, but which it would be difficult now to identify.

¹ Rot. Pat., 11 Ed. II, pars 1a, m. 31. in P.R.O.

² Justiciary Rolls. II, p. 28-9, C.D.I., v, p. 117.

This complication resulted from the division of the Marshal Seignory, in 1247, among the co-heiresses of the last Earl Marshal. At the time of the partition one of the five sisters of the Earl alone survived; two were represented by male heirs; one by three, and another by seven, co-heiresses.¹ To assign to each one the purparty legally due, it was necessary to divide the estate into thirteen parts, and this arrangement was further complicated by the subsequent death of two co-parceners, leaving three and four co-heirs respectively to claim a new sub-division of their mother's inheritance.

Baronies, manors, and townlands were divided and sub-divided, and when this process left a purparty still incomplete, it was supplemented by clippings and trimmings from other shares. The abiding result of all is a topographical puzzle for the historian. For the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland clung to the old Gaelic place-names long after they had ceased to designate a well-defined and delimited area constituting a separate tenement. The men on the spot could trace the dividing lines; the sheriff or his sergeant put the new grantee in possession of the lands included in his grant, which designated them only in a general way; if necessary, a jury was summoned, and declared what were the bounds and the value. In Moone, Burton, and Combre, lay side by side the holdings of John de Mohun, of the heirs of his relative, William de Mohun, and of the de Bohuns, all claiming in the inherited rights of the Marshal coparceners,² and it is only where extents made by juries come to our aid that we can even partially succeed in segregating a separate holding.

It will be noticed that the King's grant in fee declares all the lands as held of the King and his heirs, and completely ignores the rights of the De Bohuns, as chief lords of Okethy, and of the De Mortimers, chief lords of Kilkea and Castledermot. The former seem to have, at least passively, waived their ancient franchise. Forty years later, Roger Mortimer, second Earl of March, obtained from Edward III a grant declaring "that the said John Wogan or his heirs, or other tenants of the lands in Kilka and Tristledermot, shall henceforth hold them of the King *and other chief lords of these fees* by the same services whereby they were held before they came into the hands of Edward I."³ This grant is dated 5 November,

¹ See Journal R.S.A.I., vol. xliii, 1-30, "The Marshal Pedigree," by Hamilton Hall.

² Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward III, vol. x, p. 78; 38th Rep. of D.K., pp. 38, 39, and pp. 81 and 82, for division of Carbury.

³ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ed. III, vol. x, p. 634.

1357, the fortieth anniversary of Edward II's grant. It may seem strange that this claim lay dormant for so long a period. But it is, I believe, quite intelligible when we recall the family history of the Mortimers. Roger, first Earl of March, was little affected by the grant of Edward II, as he was at that time, from November, 1316, to 1321, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, and had a grant of all the revenues of the Kingdom. His subsequent tempestuous career is well known; it ended on the gallows in 1330; his blood was attainted, and the attainder was operative until 1354, when it was revoked in favour of his grandson, the successful petitioner to Edward III.

Sir John continued to hold the office of Chief Justiciar until the appointment of Theobald de Verdon in 1314.¹ His position as a large proprietor in Wales, as well as the King's need of his service in England and Scotland, necessitated from time to time the appointment of a *locum tenens*, or of a "Keeper of Ireland" (*Custos Hiberniae*) in his temporary absence. But on his return he always resumed his functions as a matter of course. In 1305 Edmond le Botiller was Keeper of Ireland while Wogan was attending the Parliament at Westminster as Justiciar of Ireland.² When, in June, 1308, Piers Gaveston arrived in Ireland as Lieutenant of the King, the exercise of Wogan's powers as chief governor was naturally suspended, as they would have been had the King in person landed on the Irish shore; but there is no reason to consider that he was divested of his office of Chief Justiciar, or head of the judicial bench, or that his full powers did not automatically revive when Gaveston was recalled in July, 1309. From 1295 to de Verdon's appointment there is no record of the appointment of any Justiciar.³ In February, 1310, Wogan presided as Justiciar at the Parliament of Kilkenny, assembled at his summons.⁴ As Justiciar in July, 1312, he led a military force into Louth to suppress the disorder there prevailing among the Anglo-Irish gentry, when his soldiery were completely routed by the De Verdons and their adherents,⁵ and in December of the same year the King directed a mandate to Wogan to deliver the Irish estates of the Earl of Norfolk to Thomas Brotherton, brother of the King.⁶ On 11th May, 1314, letters of protection for two years are granted to "John Wogan, staying in Wales in the King's

¹ 28th Rep. of D.K., p. 40; Chart. St. Mary's Abbey, ii, 343, 344.

² Memoranda de Parliament (Rolls Series), 242, 243.

³ See 26th Rep. D.K., pp. 57 and 58, *note*.

⁴ Berry's Ancient Statutes, p. 258.

⁵ Chart. St. Mary's Abbey, cxxv, 341 and 417, &c.

⁶ Charter Rolls, vol. iii, p. 205.

service.”¹ On 20th February, 1315, letters were granted nominating attorneys in Ireland for two years for “John Wogan and Avice, his wife,”² staying by the King’s commands in Wales.” On 11th May, 1317, protection until Christmas is granted “to John Wogan, going in the company of Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore to Ireland.”³

This turbulent baron was evidently friendly to Wogan, and his influence in establishing the title to Rathcoffy is indicated in the King’s mandate of 16th May of this year, already cited. On 26th Oct., 1318, “John Wogan and Amice [*sic*], his wife, staying in Ireland, have letters nominating attorneys for two years in England and Wales.”⁴ On 30th May, 1319, a commission was issued to Thomas fitzJohn, Earl of Kildare, John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth, Arnold le Poer, and John Wogan, to inquire in Ireland concerning adherents of Edward Bruce in that country.”⁵

This record is the last I can find relating to Sir John Wogan’s connexion with Ireland, and is certainly a testimony to his persistent activity in the service of his Sovereign and to the unwavering trust reposed in him. To have retained through a quarter of a century the favour of Princes in the stormy period through which he served them, is, no doubt, a proof of considerable ability, but scarcely justifies indiscriminate eulogy, and must not blind us to evidence of some limitations in the character of Sir John Wogan. Unfortunately, it is impossible to acquit him of complicity in one of the most infamous transactions that dishonoured the English name in Ireland—the assassination of the O’Connors of Offaly by Sir Peter de Bermingham, at a banquet in his castle of Carrick in 1305. De Bermingham undoubtedly executed this murder under contract with the Justiciar and Council of Ireland, who, delivered to him the sum of £100, on receipt of the heads of the victims.⁶ In the same year, 1305, when attending the Parliament of Westminster, Wogan was charged with denial of justice to Agnes de Valence, the King’s cousin, and widow of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, 3rd Baron of Offaly, who had been dead since 1268. She had been ejected by force of arms from her dower lands by John fitzThomas, then 5th Baron of Offaly, but had been restored by the Justiciar’s Court. She then brought an action for damages to her goods and chattels to the amount of £3,000, but failed to get even a hearing from Wogan. The King issued

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1313-17, p. 186. ² *Ibid.*, p. 223. ³ *Ibid.*, p. 646.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, 1317-21, p. 222. ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 371.

⁶ C.D.I., v, n. 434, p. 105.

three writs directing the Justiciary to call the parties together ; and, if he found it impossible to adjudicate, to return the writs and records to the Parliament when it next met. Agnes de Valence pressed her charge, face to face with Wogan, before a Committee at the Parliament then assembled, and he was forced to admit the truth of her allegations ; he had not taken any steps in the matter, neither had he returned the writs. "This he does not deny and cannot deny," says the report of the Committee, "therefore, to judgment on the Justiciar." He was sent back "to do speedy and full justice" to the widow, under penalty of forfeiture of all his property.¹ In this case Wogan was influenced by the favour or fear of the powerful and popular Baron of Offaly. But at the same time it is impossible to suppress the reflection that there were in those days, when the strong hand was uppermost, many widows in Ireland who were not cousins of the King, and perhaps some suitors whose stories of the law's delay never reached the august precincts of the King's Parliament at Westminster.

Laud's MS. Annals record Sir John Wogan's death as occurring in 1321.²

[To be continued.]

¹ Memoranda de Parlamento, Rolls Series, 242, 243. For further particulars see Judiciary Rolls, ii.

² Chart. St. Mary's Abbey, ii, 362.

KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

1559-1800.

(*Continued from p. 204.*)

Returned for the Borough of Kildare.

Bye-election, 7th September, 1695.

John Davis, *vice* Palmer, who elected to sit for Castlebar.

(See *ante*, vol. vii, p. 154.)

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 18th September, 1703.

Thomas Jones.

Richard Locke.

(See *ante*, vol. vii, p. 156.)

Thomas Jones, of Osberstown, County Kildare, was the eldest son of Sir Arthur Jones, Knight, of Osberstown, Sovereign of Naas, 1674 and 1684, one of those attainted by James II's Parliament in 1688, by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Harman, and grandson of Right Hon. Sir Theophilus Jones, of Osberstown (M.P. for Westmeath, Longford, and King's County, 1654-55, and for Meath, 1661-66), who was fifth and youngest son of the Right Rev. Lewis Jones, Bishop of Killaloe.

Mr. Jones also sat for this Borough in the next Parliament, 1713-15. Besides the Osberstown estates, he was owner of the lands of Turnings, forfeited by William Sarsfield in 1641, which had been granted to his grandfather, Sir Theophilus Jones. In 1704, and again in 1714, he was Sovereign of Naas, filling, also, in the former year, the more important office of High Sheriff of County Kildare. He married, on 23rd June, 1716, Catherine, second daughter of Sir John Meade, 1st Bart., of Ballintubber, County Cork, but dying some three weeks later, on 9th July, he was succeeded by his only brother, Lewis; shortly afterwards his widow married Nehemiah Donnellan, of Artane, County Dublin, and of Nenagh, County Tipperary (M.P. for County Tipperary, 1737-60).

Lewis Jones, of Osberstown, married in May, 1717, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Richard Burgh, of Dromkeen, County Limerick, and widow of John Gabbett, of Rathjordan, County

Limerick, by whom he had an only daughter, Mary; she became the sole heiress of this family, and married, 26th September, 1734, Rev. Benjamin Digby, Rector of Geashill, by whom she had issue.

[Authorities :—KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. iii, p. 483; Prerogative Will of Thomas Jones, 1724; Lodge's Peerage; Commons Journals.]

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 9th November, 1713.

Thomas Jones.

Richard Locke.

(See above.)

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 9th November, 1715.

James Barry.

Maurice Keating, jun.

(See *ante*, vol. vi, p. 484.)

James Barry, of Dublin, was the eldest son of Richard Barry, of Dublin, who was buried at Christ Church Cathedral, 8th August, 1675 [F. E.], by Mary, daughter of John Houghton, of Wexford. His father, who belonged to a civic family in Dublin, was first cousin of Sir James Barry, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, created Baron Santry, 18th February, 1661, and had obtained, under the Act of Settlement, a grant of the "castle, town, and lands of Kellistown," in the Barony of Salt, County Kildare. This estate devolved on his son, who, as "James Barry, of Kellystown, Gent.," was attainted by James II's Parliament in 1688.

On 2nd December, 1701, Mr. Barry was appointed to the lucrative office of Prothonotary of the Common Pleas; in the following year he invested £686 10s. 0½d in purchasing, from the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, the castle, town, and lands of Great and Little Possextowne, 330 acres, estate of William Keating, attainted, in the Barony of Moyfenrath, County Meath.

His parliamentary career began on 12th August, 1695, when he was returned for the Borough of Naas; he was re-elected in 1703; then unseated on petition; but at the bye-election, consequent on the death of Francis Spring, was successful in

regaining the seat. He served as High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1694; and in 1708 was Sovereign of Naas.

It was probably towards the end of his life that he built, or at any rate laid out, the little town of Bunclody, County Wexford, to which he gave the name of Newtown Barry. That the old name long lingered appears from the following entry in the Journal of John Wesley, who visited the place in April, 1787, more than sixty years after the death of the founder:—"We went over high and steep mountains, interspersed with lovely valleys, to Bunklody—now called Newtown Barry—one of the pleasantest towns which I have seen in the kingdom."

Mr. Barry married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Boothby, and widow of Hugh Wood, of London; and secondly, 9th October, 1698, Anne, daughter of Charles Meredith, of Newtown, County Meath, by whom he had issue. He died 16th April, 1725, leaving an only daughter and heiress:—

Judith, m. June, 1719, John, 1st Lord Farnham, and
d. 5th April, 1771.

[Authorities:—Hore's "History of Wexford," vol. vi, p. 664; "Journal of John Wesley," standard edition, vol. vii, p. 269; Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland"; information of G. D. Burtchaell, Deputy Ulster King of Arms.]

Richard Warren, *vice* Keating, unseated.

Richard Warren, of Grangebeg, County Kildare, was son of Henry Warren, of Grangebeg, who fled from Ireland in 1688, on being attainted by James II's Parliament, by Susanna, eldest daughter of Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch, Queen's County, M.P., and great-grandson of Henry Warren, of Grangebeg, M.P. for County Kildare, 1642 (see vol. vi, p. 405). At this election Mr. Warren was the unsuccessful candidate, but Keating being unseated on his petition, he accordingly took his place as member for this borough, for which he was again returned in 1727, and continued to represent till his death.

Mr. Warren, who was High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1715, married Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Percy, of Seskin, County Carlow, and grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Percy, Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1699. He died in Dublin, 6th February, 1734-35, leaving issue:—

I. Henry, b. 14th Aug., 1716, d. unm.

II. William Paul, of Grangebeg, County Kildare, and
Kilconnor, County Carlow, who unsuccessfully

contested Carlow County in 1776; b. 1719, m. on Saturday, 8th April, 1738, Frances, dau. of the Hon. Robert Allen. Mr. Warren's will was dated 1769, and proved 1782; his widow died at Castleconnell in January, 1794, aged 76.

I. Mary, m. 3rd April, 1738, Rev. George Thomas.

II. Susanna, m. 1738 John Bonham, Barrister-at-law.

III. Anne m. 1st, Nov., 1744, Thomas Cooper, Registrar of the Court of Chancery, who d. 20th Dec., 1758; 2nd, Richard Ashe, of Bramble Hall, Meath, Barrister-at-law, M.P. for Trim, who d.v.p. 1768, and 3rd . . . Ormsby.

[Authorities:—"History of the Warren Family," by Rev. Thomas Warren; Malcomson's "Carlow Parliamentary Roll"; "Dublin Weekly Journal," Feb., 1734; "Dublin News Letter," April, 1738.]

Bye-election, 1st Oct., 1725.

Maurice Keating, jun., *vice* Barry, deceased.

(See vol. vi, p. 484.)

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 25th Sept., 1727.

Robert Dixon.

Richard Warren.

(See above.)

Robert Dixon, of Colverstown, County Kildare, was the elder son of Robert Dixon, of Dublin, M.P. for the Borough of Randalstown, who died 1694, by his wife Joyce . . . (who married secondly in 1700 Rev. Maurice Kennelly). Born in 1685, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish Bar in Trinity, 1711. As a lawyer he met with success, becoming a K.C. in Michaelmas, 1716, and shortly afterwards being appointed second Serjeant-at-law. His connexion with this county did not begin till March, 1725 $\frac{5}{8}$, when, on the death of his cousin, Colonel Robert Dixon, of Colverstown, he obtained under his will a life interest in that estate.

"Robert Dickson, Counsellor-at-law," appears in a list of "Absentees" for 1729 as owner of property worth £800 per annum; the inclusion of his name in that category being probably due to the fact that he preferred to reside in Dublin instead of at Colverstown, for it seems unlikely that he had, in fact, left the country. He was member for this borough for rather less than three years.

In 1730 he was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas, in consequence of which he accepted the Escheatorship of Munster, that being analogous to the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds in the present Imperial Parliament.

Judge Dixon died without issue on 9th February, 1730. Some four years previously he had married, on 29th July, 1726, at St. Mary's, Dublin, Mary, daughter of John Ormsby, of Cloghan, County Mayo. She m. secondly, 1735, William Vesey, LL.D., of Dublin, Master in Chancery, M.P. for Tuam, 1715-27, and 1727-50.

In 1747 a private Act was passed to sell Colverstown for payment of debts.

[Lodge's M.S. in P.R.O.; Commons' Journals; M.S. Admission Papers at the King's Inn; Liber Munerum Publicorum; Prerogative Will of Robert Dixon.]

Bye-election, 17th January, 1731.

John Digby, *vice* Dixon, a judge.

John Digby, of Landenstown, County Kildare, was the eldest son of the Right Rev. Simon Digby, Bishop of Elphin, who died 17th April, 1720, by Elizabeth, daughter of Warner Westenra, of Dublin. He was born in 1691, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he matriculated Fellow Commoner 24th May, 1706, and was admitted to the Middle Temple 27th January, 1709, though he was never called to the Bar. Mr. Digby was the owner of extensive estates in Galway, King's County, and Limerick, as well as being the proprietor of the Arran Isles. Prior to his father's death, he lived at Athenry, County Galway, and the date of his settling at Landenstown, which, according to family tradition, he obtained in exchange for lands in Connaught, does not appear; he was certainly residing there as early as 1732, in which year he was High Sheriff of County Kildare.

He was an active member of Parliament, constant in attendance, and continued to represent this borough till the

dissolution in 1760 ; as a supporter of Tory views, he was given a silver impression of the medal which the Aldermen of Dublin caused to be struck in 1749 to commemorate the majority of 64 to 37 obtained in favour of prohibiting the reading of the famous fifth letter of the politician, Dr. Lucas, to the Commons and City of Dublin. This medal, which bears on the edge the inscription :—" John Digby, Esq., of Landenstown, Borough Kildare," is now in the possession of Rev. Hugo Huband, of Ipsley Lodge, Farnham, Surrey.

At the Summer Assizes at Athy in 1744 he acted as foreman of the jury which tried Francis Annesley, of Ballysax ; Richard, Earl of Anglesea ; and John Jans, for assaulting the Hon. James Annesley ; this being the first step in the celebrated Annesley Peerage Case.

The long, straight road running westward from Clane, through Prosperous, would appear to owe its origin to Mr. Digby, for on 17th January, 1752, he presented a Bill, which was passed in the following April, for making a road from Ballynagar in the King's County to Clane, County Kildare. Besides being a man of practical ideas, he took pleasure in his collection of pictures, many of which, as he states in his will, had been painted by his father, the Bishop, whose merit as an artist has been mentioned by Lecky. On 20th March, 1717, he married Mary, daughter of Very Rev. Jeremy Marsh, Dean of Kilmore ; she died 17th July, 1731, and was buried at St. Peter's, Dublin [M. I.]. He married, secondly, 27th May, 1755, Miss Mary Gilland, who survived him.

Mr. Digby died in August, 1786, having attained the age of ninety-five. By his first wife he had issue :—

- I. Simon, M.P. for Kildare Borough, 1769-96 (see *post*).
- II. Jeremiah, of Dublin, b. 1726, m., 13th September, 1758, Margaret, dau. of William Cooper, of Loughboy, County Dublin, and d.v.p.
- III. John, of Cork, merchant, inherited his father's Limerick estate ; m., 1757, Mary, dau. and heiress of Richard Thompson, of Cork.
- IV. William (Very Rev.), Dean of Clonfert, b. 1730, m., first, 4th June, 1760, Mary Anne, dau. and heiress of Edward Bertles, of Ardnegrath, County Westmeath ; secondly, Mary, who d. 1790, dau. of Rev. Benjamin Digby, Rector of Geashill ; and thirdly, 1792, Elizabeth, widow of . . . Cooper, and dau. of . . . Wood. He d. in Dublin in June, 1812.

- I. Mary, m. 14th December, 1752, Andrew Ram, of Clonattin, County Wexford.
- II. Elizabeth, d. unm. 1797.
- III. Letitia, m. 10th February, 1755, Rev. Thomas Daunt, of Fahalea, County Cork.
- IV. Frances, m. 18th January, 1770, John King, of Ballylin, King's County.
- V. Henrietta Catherina, d.v.p., 26th February, 1747.

[Commons' Journals; Howard's "State Trials"; Lodge's "Peerage"; Burke's "Commoners"; MS. pedigree in possession of the writer; and information of the late Colonel William Benjamin Digby.]

Miscellanea.

Freeholders in the Queen's County, from 1 Jan., 1758, to 1 Dec. 1775, with date of Registration.

[From a manuscript kindly supplied by Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall,
Queen's County.]

Allen, John, of and at Knocknakerin, farmer	...	12 Jan., 1758.
Armstrong, John, of and at Deer Park, cooper	...	13 July, „
Adair, John, of Tenekill, gent., at Moyhar	...	15 Mar., 1759.
Abbot, Thomas, of and at Rathdowney, cordwainer	...	„ „
Allen, Henry, of and at Cloonecarty, farmer	...	„ „
Aston, Robert, of Derryclony, weaver	...	7 June, „
Adair, John, of Tenekill, gent., at Moher	...	12 July, „
Allen, Henry, of and at Ballynamodagh	...	„ „
Abbot, Thomas, of and at Rathdowney	...	„ „
Ally, John, of Bellehegudon, at Raheenphelan	...	„ „
Ally, William, of and at same	...	„ „
Anderson, William, of Carlow, Co. Carlow, gent., at Cruttyard	... ..	4 Oct., „
Atkinson, William, of Cavangarden, Co. Donegall, at Shrahanboy	... ..	17 July, 1760.
Atkinson, John, of and at Ballanruddery, farmer	...	6 April, 1763.
Armstrong, John, of Deerpark	...	11 April, 1771.
Allen, Arthur, of Burross	...	7 Oct., 1773.
Arthur, Thomas, of Cullaghy	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Allen, Roger, of Ballymoany	...	27 April, 1775.
Abraham, Nicholas, of Boherard	...	„ „
Ally, Peter, of Ballinekill	...	„ „
Allen, William, of Ballymooney	...	„ „
Brown, Hugh, of and at Rahin, gardiner	...	6 April, 1758.
Blang, Peter, of and at Portarlinton, victualler	...	13 July, „
Benton, Thomas, of and at Mt. Rath, shoemaker	...	„ „
Bell, William, of Ballygillaheen, at Clonduff	...	„ „
Barrett, George, of Rumir, a woolcomber at Redcastle	... ..	„ „
Burrows, Edward, of Portarlinton, gent., at Lea	...	„ „
Bell, Edward, of and at Clonduff	...	„ „
Bambrick, John, of and at Sconce	...	„ „
Bates, John, of Mountrath, woolcomber, at Redcastle	... ..	„ „
Brown, William, of Emo, mason, at Killarney	...	„ „
Birch, Richard, of and at Carrick, weaver	...	„ „
Bradford, George, of and at Peafield	...	„ „

Bowen, Charles, of and at Balloughmore, farmer	11 Jan., 1759.
Bell, Seden, of and at Ballygilloheen	" "
Bond, William, of and at Derrybusky, farmer ...	" "
Broom, Arthur, Jun., of and at Redcastle ...	" "
Brumfield, John, of and at Rathcoffy, farmer ...	" "
Bates, Robert, of and at Mt. Rath, woolcomber ...	" "
Byrne, Stephen, of Maryborough, linen weaver at Srahanboy	" "
Brewer, Thomas, of and at Mountmellick, cord- wainer	15 Mar., 1759.
Brereton, George, of Cloniny, Co. Tipp., farmer at Kilmartin	" "
Bambrick, William, of Colt, gent., at Rossmore ...	" "
Brereton, Thomas, of Clonline, King's Co., farmer at Kilmartin	" "
Barrett, John, of and at Ahenacart, farmer ...	" "
Bollard, Jos., of and at Rathdowny, woolcomber	" "
Burke, Walter, of Maryborough, schoolmaster at Moher and Lackabrack	" "
Byrne, Edward, of and at Maryborough ...	" "
Byrne, John, of and at Aghnacart ...	" "
Brennon, John, of Maryborough, innholder at Nockmery	" "
Byrne, John, of and at Maryborough, cordwainer	" "
Bloomer, Daniel, of and at Redcastle, farmer ...	7 June, 1759.
Brownlow, John, of and at Ballyfinn, farmer ...	" "
Brownlow, William, of and at " " ...	" "
Benn, Thomas, of and at " " ...	" "
Brereton, George, of Cloniney, Co. Tipp., at Kilmartin	12 July, 1759.
Brereton, John, of Clonline, King's Co. at Kilmartin	" "
Barrett, John, of and at Aughamacart ...	" "
Bollard, Joseph, of and at Rathdowny ...	" "
Bollard, J ^{no} ., of and at Borard ...	" "
Brewer, Thomas, of and at Mt. Mellick ...	" "
Byrne, Jn ^o ., of and at Aghamacart ...	" "
Burke, Thomas, of and at Roribeg ...	" "
Burke, Walter, of Maryborough, at Maugher and Lackabrack	" "
Bambrick, William, of Colt, gent., at Rossmore	" "
Byrne, Edward, of and at Maryborough ...	" "
Bond, Nicholas, of and at Boherard, farmer ...	4 Oct., 1759.
Brumfield, Humphrey, of and at Campelone, farmer	17 April, 1760.
Budds, Ben, of Garragh, gent., at Curroghbuoy	15 June, 1761.
Butler, Thomas, of City of Dublin, gent., at Springhill	8 Oct. "

Bowen, Stephen, of and at Ballaghmore, farmer	10 April, 1766.
Barker, John, Derrylusky	14 April, 1768.
Bloomer, John, Mt. Rath	" "
Bryan, Terrance, Ballydavis	16 Jan., 1768.
Boe, William, of Mt. Rath	15 April, 1768.
Banks, James, Portarlington	7 Oct., 1773.
Bartlet, Peter, Mt. Mellick	" "
Budds, William, Whiteboy	14 July, 1774.
Barton, Jos., Kilmuney	6 Oct., 1774.
Butler, William, Rathnemana	" "
Bloomer, John, of Redcastle	" "
Butler, Edmund, Drumond	" "
Burrowes, the Rev. Robert, Kilkenny	12 Jan., 1775.
Brown, Patrick, Portarlington	" "
Barnett, Thomas, Coolderry	12 Jan., 1775.
Barnett, Peter, Portarlington	" "
Banks, Thomas, senr., Portarlington	" "
Banks, Thomas, junr., Portarlington	" "
Boucher, William, Whitefields	" "
Boucher, John, Whitefields	" "
Brady, John, Lea	" "
Benn, Christian, Clonagh	" "
Brady, Joseph, Lea... ..	" "
Brenan, Mathew, Derrynaseera	" "
Bridges, Roger, Vicarstown	14 April, 1774.
Barrington, James, Stradbally	" "
Budds, Richard, jun., Carlow	27 April, 1775.
Blang, Thomas, Portarlington	" "
Bannon, George, Rathdowny... ..	" "
Burrowes, George, Dysartbeagh	" "
Bollard, John, Borrard	" "
Bollard, Richard, Killpurcell	" "
Brownlow, Hugh, Ballyfinn	" "
Burgess, John, Boaly	" "
Bannon, John, Kealeigh	" "
Bannon, William, Kealeigh . .	" "
Bannon, Timothy, Kealeigh	" "
Bond, George, Ballymeelish	" "
Bond, Nicholas, Borris	" "
Bannon, Edward, Kealeigh	" "
Bagnell, Robert, Denylough	5 Oct., 1775.
Brown, John, Redcastle	" "
Bell, Edward, Clonduff	" "
Claxton, Christopher, of Togher, farmer, at Raheenabrogue	12 Jan., 1758.
Cunningham, William, of and at Ballylusk, gardiner	" "
Clarke, John, of and at Fisherstown, taylor	" "

Cobb, Thomas, of and at Deer Park, mason	...	12 Jan., 1758.
Cobb, Richard, of and at Deerpark, farmer	...	" "
Crow, Jonathan, of and at Portarlinton, school- master, and at Ballyhide	... ..	" "
Coleman, Henry, of Ballintogher, farmer, at Ballyhide, and Rossmore	... ..	13 July, 1758.
Count, James, of and at Deerpark, farmer	...	" "
Chump, John, of and at " "	...	" "
Connor, Thomas, of Kilmollog, paver, at Bally- hide and Rossmore	... ..	" "
Cooper, Thomas, of Emoe, farmer, at Killarney	...	" "
Cotton, John, of and at Ballytarsna, farmer	...	" "
Carrol, Thomas, of and at Mountrath	...	" "
Carrol, Richard, of Mountrath, at Derryhisk	...	" "
Chaunders, Joshua, of Ballyrone, farmer, at Raheenrohan	... ..	11 Jan., 1759.
Cooper, James, of and at Stoughmore, farmer	...	" "
Chester, James, of and at Mountrath, nailer	...	" "
Cobbe, John, of and at Deerpark, farmer	...	15 Mar., 1759.
Church, Arthur, of and at Hollymount, gardiner	...	" "
Carrol, John, of and at Clonad	...	" "
Case, John, of and at Raheenbeg, farmer	...	" "
Claxton, Christopher, of Togher, farmer, at Raheenabrogue	... ..	" "
Claxton, Thomas, of and at Clonad, farmer	...	" "
Colebank, William, of and at Rathdowney, clothier	... ..	" "
Chanders, Joshua, jun., of Ballyroan, farmer at Raheencarr	... ..	" "
Connor, Bryan, of city of Dublin, gent., at Taugh- teig	... ..	7 June, 1759.
Cathcart, Alexander, of Maryborough, at Shaen	...	" "
Cunningham, Thomas, of and at Ballyfinn, farmer	...	" "
Cullin, John, of and at Jay, farmer	...	" "
Chambers, Robert, of Tacka, cooper at Mount- rath	... ..	" "
Carpenter, William, of and at Ballynakill	..	12 July, 1759.
Church, Arthur, of Shrule, at Hollymount and Garrybricken	... ..	" "
Case, John, of and at Raheenbeg	...	" "
Colebank, William, of and at Rathdowny	...	" "
Cullen, Thomas, of Munstereven, Co. Kildare, at Rossmore	... ..	" "
Claxton, Christopher, of Togher, at Raheenabrogue	...	" "
Carrol, John, of and at Clonad	...	" "
Claxton, Thomas, of and at Clonad	...	" "
Carpenter, Smithwick, of City of Dublin, gent., at Cruttyard	... ..	17 Jan., 1760

Carpenter, Thomas, of City of Dublin, apothecary, at Cruttyard	17 Jan., 1760.
Carter, Henry, of Ross, Co. Wexford, gent., at Monewee	" "
Carter, Samuel, of and at Rathtillig, gent. ...	" "
Coleback, John, Killenure	14 April, 1768.
Coleback, James, Deer Park	" "
Coleback, James, Strahanboy	" "
Clark, John, Maryborough	" "
Crumlis, Hugh, Ballygorman	11 Jan., 1770.
Champ, Isaac, Deer Park	11 April, 1771.
Carter, Robert, Rathdowny	30 April, 1772.
Cudby, Denis, Killeny	14 Jan., 1773.
Clark, Edward, Portarlinton	13 Jan., 1774.
Conran, John, Stradbally	14 July, 1774.
Carter, Richard, Ballygague	6 Oct., 1774.
Chaunders, Caleb, Cloncourse	" "
Clark, William, Fisherstown	12 Jan., 1775.
Cullen, Daniel, Newtown	" "
Cowen, William, Fisherstown	" "
Cowen, George, Fisherstown	" "
Cassell, Isaac, Portarlinton	" "
Curtis, Stephen, Portarlinton	" "
Coleman, Charles, Killmunny	" "
Cassell, Abel, Portarlinton	" "
Carroll, John, Maryborough	" "
Carter, George, Ballypickus	27 April, 1775.
Cotton, Henry, Meuin	" "
Clement, George, Ballynakill	27 April, 1775.
Carter, William, Boghlone	" "
Connor, William, Aghroe	" "
Carter, William, Cloncourse	" "
Connor, William, jun., Aghroe	" "
Clark, Richard, Portarlinton	13 July, 1775.
Carroll, Patt., Knocknagroe	" "
Conraghy, James, Abbeyleix	" "
Colebank, James, Shahanboy	5 Oct., 1775.
Carter, John, Fenterry	" "
Cooper, James, Ince	" "
Davis, Mathew, of and at Ballylusk, farmer ...	12 Jan., 1758.
Davis, Thomas, of and at Rahin, farmer ...	6 April, 1758.
Dutchfield, John, of and at Portarlinton, woolcomber	13 July, 1758.
Deverill, Richard, of and at Mt. Mellick, clothier	" "
Dimond, John, of and at Redcastle	" "
Dunn, James, of and at Portarlinton, gent. ...	" "
Despard, John, of and at Mountrath, carpenter ...	11 Jan., 1759.
Dugan, John, of and at Mountrath, woolcomber,	" "
Dixon, Joseph, of and at Rathdowney, mason ...	15 Mar., 1759.

Dixon, Henry, of and at Rathdowney, mason	...	15 Mar., 1759.
Dixon, James, of and at	... " "	" "
Dean, Richard, of and at Ballynakill, farmer	...	" "
Dunn, Tim, of and at Lough, farmer	... 7 June, 1759.	" "
Deverill, Thomas, of and at Derryclony, farmer	...	" "
Dempsey, Luke, of City of Dublin, upholder, at Mountrath	... " "	" "
Drury, Cornelius, of and at Mt. Mellick, glazier	...	" "
Dean, Richard, of and at Ballynakill	... 12 July, 1759.	" "
Dixon, Joseph, of and at Rathdowney	...	" "
Dunn, John, of and at Rathleague	...	" "
Drout, William, of and at Tentore	...	" "
Dunn, Cope, of and at Rossmore	...	" "
Dixon, Henry, of and at Rathdowney	...	" "
Delany, Martin, of Clonin, at Cooksfield and Crossfield	... 4 Oct., 1759.	" "
Dunn, Jonathan, of and at Rathleag, gent.	... 17 Jan., 1760.	" "
Deery, George, Mountrath	... 14 April, 1768.	" "
Devine, Thomas, Newtown	... 14 July, 1774.	" "
Dowling, Seville, Ballyfin	... 6 Oct., 1774.	" "
Deevy, James, Mountrath	...	" "
Dimond, John, jun., Redcastle	...	" "
Dimond, John, Redcastle	...	" "
Despard, William, Mountrath	...	" "
Dawson, John, Killeeny	... 12 Jan., 1775.	" "
Dawson, James, "	...	" "
Deveral, William, Agregarr	...	" "
Dawson, George, Killeeny	...	" "
Delany, George, Annetrim	...	" "
Dann, George, Mountmelick	...	" "
Dignum, James, Deer Park	...	" "
Develyn, William, "	...	" "
Dempsey, Thomas, Portarlington	...	" "
Dempsey, George, "	...	" "
Dobbin, Richard, sen., Rathdowney	... 27 April, 1775.	" "
Deer, Henry, Ballymaddock	...	" "
Dennitt, William, Mountmellick	...	" "
Eides, Christopher, of and at Ballybrittas, shoemaker	... 12 Jan., 1758.	" "
Evans, John, of and at Copagrawnice, farmer	... 11 Jan., 1759.	" "
England, William, of Kilcremin, farmer, at Balloughmore	... 10 April, 1766.	" "
Everit, Bartholomew	... 8 July, 1774.	" "
Ely, Thomas, Belloughmore	... 6 Oct., 1774.	" "
Ely, George, "	...	" "
Ellis, Richard, Strabane	... 12 Jan., 1775.	" "
Ellis, Samuel, Coolkerrey	...	" "
Elliot, Robert, Newtown	... 5 Oct., 1775.	" "

Flood, Francis, of Midlemount, farmer, at Garryduff	13 July, 1758.
Foster, John, of and at Emoe, farmer ...	" "
Fishburn, Jacob, of and at Portarlinton, glazier	" "
Finn, William, of and at Mountmellick, "	11 Jan., 1759.
Finn, John, of and at Mount Melick, woolcomber	" "
Farrel, Charles, of and at Capagrawnia, farmer	" "
FitzGerald, Francis, of and at Trumira ...	" "
Fisher, Arthur, of Corbally, farmer, at Raheenabrogue ...	15 Mar., 1759.
Floyd, William, of and at Maryborough, mason	" "
Flood, Francis, of Midlemount, farmer, and Garryduff ...	" "
Frith, James, of Ross-gray, County Tipperary, at Rathdowney ...	12 July, 1759.
Fields, James, of Portarlinton, at Ballyhide and Rossmore ...	" "
Fisher, Arthur, of Corbally, at Raheenabrogue	" "
Fry, Joseph, of and at Mount Melick, comber ...	17 Jan. 1760.
Fisher, Christopher, of and at Spring Hill, gent.	8 Oct., 1761.
Flood, Oliver, Midlemount ...	6 April, 1769.
Flood, William, " ...	" "
Feltus, James, Ballykillen ...	6 Oct., 1771.
Foxcraft, Thomas, Portarlinton ...	7 Oct., 1773.
Fry, Joseph, Mount Melick ...	12 Jan., 1775.
Fletcher, Stephen, Fisherstown ...	" "
Fleming, John, Portarlinton ...	" "
Foster, Thomas, Durrow ...	" "
Foster, Henry, Mountrath ...	" "
FitzPatrick, Bryan, Borohen ...	27 April, 1775.
Foster, Robert, Knocknamoe ...	" "
Finn, William, Rossaclough ...	" "
Farmer, John, Clonekill ...	" "
Farmer, William, Clonekill ...	" "
Freeman, Francis, Grawne ...	" "
FitzPatrick, Thomas, " ...	" "
Farquehar, John, Mount Melick ...	13 July, "
Furlong, William, Tinnehinch ...	5 Oct., 1775.
Friend, John, Boorebeg ...	" "
Furlong, William, Tinnehinch ...	" "
Geoghegan, Thos., City Dublin, mercht. at Portarlinton ...	12 Jan., 1758.
Gilbourn, Wm., of and at Ballylusk, woolcomber	" "
Graham, Thos., of and at Ballyfinn, carpenter ...	" "
Goullin, John, of Kilmollog, cordwainer, at Whitefields ..	13 July, "
Gowen, John, of Trumery ...	" "
Gray, Wm., of Oldforge, at Mountrath ...	11 Jan., 1759.
Grinlinton, Robert, of and at Maryborough, glazier	" "

Greene, Wm., of and at Laragh, farmer	...	15 Mar., 1759.
Griffin, John, of Clonah, farmer, at Shrue	...	" "
Glascok, John, of Acregun, farmer	...	" "
Gurny, Tobias, of and at Ballyroan	...	" "
Galbraith, Robert, of and at Ballyroan, mercht.	...	" "
Galbraith, Andrew, of Corbally, farmer, at Rossmore	...	" "
Gale, John, of Glashare, Co. Kilkenny, at Rathdowny	...	" "
Graves, James, of and at Maryborough, innholder	16 July,	1767.
Goin, Thomas, Mountrath	...	14 April, 1768.
Green, Thomas, Loydough	...	4 Oct., 1770.
Gilbourne, Wm. Percival, Dublin	...	7 Oct., 1773.
Gilbourne, Edward	...	13 Jan., 1774.
Gibson, Moses, Ballynasprat	...	14 July, 1774.
Green, John, Rosssnamullen	...	" "
Green, Thomas, "	...	" "
Green, Caleb, Ballynasprat	...	" "
Goin, Giles, Mountrath	...	6 Oct., "
Goin, John, Trumera	...	" "
Garrett, John, Ballyloughmore	...	" "
Gahan, Ralph, Derrycush	...	" "
Goin, Samuel, Trumera	...	" "
Gray, William, Ringstown	...	" "
Gatchell, John, Acregare	...	" "
Gatchell, Samuel, "	...	" "
Giboe, John, Deerpark	...	" "
Giboe, Samuel, "	...	" "
Gorely, Thomas, Strabane	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Goff, Benjamin, Dublin	...	" "
Gray, William, Maryborough	...	" "
Gray, Humphry, "	...	" "
Garry, Michael, "	...	" "
Gard, Edward, Mountrath	...	" "
Glascok, John, Acregare	...	" "
Gale, John, senr., Rathdowney	...	27 April, 1775.
Gray, William, Ballynakill	...	" "
Grange, John, Portarlinton	...	13 July, "
Gatchell, John, Mountmellick	...	5 Oct., "
Gatchell, William, "	...	" "
Gatchell, Samuel, "	...	" "
Gowen, Charles, Trumira	...	" "
Gee, Joseph, Derrydavy	...	" "
Gee, John, senr., "	...	" "
Gee, John, junr., "	...	" "
Hipwell, Thomas, of and at Ballyfinn, farmer	...	12 Jan., 1758.
Hutchinson, Wm., of and at Ballylusk, farmer	...	" "
Hays, John, of and at Emoe, gent.	...	13 July, "
Hopkins, George, of Borris-in-Ossory, at Rushall	...	" "
Hardin, John, of and at Redcastle	...	" "

Hetherington, Richard, of and at Jamestown, carpenter	13 July, 1758.
How, Joshua, of and at Kilbrackan, farmer ...	, ,
How, Jacob, , , , ,	, ,
Hardgraves, Henry, of Maryborough, at Ballyteagan	11 Jan., 1759.
Harding, Henry, of and at Mountrath, woolcomber	, ,
Holt, John, of Mountrath, woolcomber, at Shaen	, ,
Honor, Joseph, of Cronroge, farmer, at Trumira	, ,
Heaton, David, of and at Mountrath, staymaker	, ,
Hetherington, Richard, of Ballindrudery, gent., at Ballymanus	15 Mar., ,
Hanah, Nathaniel, of and at Ahenacart, farmer	, ,
Hougherin, Maurice, of Levally, gent., at Barnekill	, ,
Hewson, John, of and at Rathdowny, merchant	, ,
How, Thomas, of and at Kilbracken, farmer ...	, ,
Hobbs, William, of and at Ballyroan, farmer ...	, ,
Harrison, Abraham, of and at Clonkeen, farmer	, ,
Hawkins, Richard, of Mountmellick, farmer, at Ballyfinn	7 June, ,
Hipwell, John, of and at Bally-cuphan, farmer ...	, ,
Hipwell, Abraham, , , , ,	, ,
Hodgins, Thomas, of and at Ballfin, smith ...	, ,
Hetherington, Richard, of Balinrudery, at Ballymena	12 July, ,
Hopper, Arthur, of Donamore, at Castletown ...	, ,
How, Thomas, of and at Kilbrackan, farmer ...	, ,
Hays, James, of and at Ballynakill	, ,
Henderson, Alexander, of and at Rathdowney ...	, ,
Hewson, John, , , , ,	, ,
Hayes, James, of and at Strahard	, ,
Hobbs, William, of and at Ballyroan	, ,
Hannah, Nathaniel, of and at Aghamacarty ...	, ,
Harrison, Abraham, of and at Clonkeen	, ,
Hutton, George, of City of Dublin, at Aghamacart	26 July, ,
Hutton, Robert, Millstreet, Co. Dublin, at , , ...	, ,
Heath, John, of and at Mountmellick	4 Oct., 1759.
Houghton, Richard, of and at Cappakeel, carpenter	16 July, 1767.
Hugoe, Richard, of Mountrath	14 April, 1768.
Hawksworth, John, Shaen	12 Jan., 1768.
Halpin, Nicholas	9 Feb., 1769.
Hobbs, Thomas	17 April, 1771.
Hanlon, Roger	30 April, 1772.
Haslum, John, Drumnevehy	14 Jan., 1773.
Handcock, Joshua, Maryborough	, ,
Hutchinson, Benjamin, Killeeny	14 July, 1774.
Harrison, John, Derryhill	12 Jan., 1775.
Harris, Richard, Portarlington	, ,
Henderson, Humphrey, Mountmellick	, ,
Hill, William, Coolbanagher	, ,

Hughe, . . . Mountmellick	...	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Hall, Abraham, Mountmellick	...	...	" "
Holmes, Joseph, Acregare	...	...	" "
Headon, Michael, Ballyfinn	...	...	" "
Hubert, Moses, Portarlington	...	...	" "
Harris, Richard, "	...	...	" "
Haugherin, Maurice, Tevally...	...	...	12 Jan, 1775.
Hill, Bryan, Cappagh	...	...	14 April, 1775.
Holebrook, Henry, Newtown...	...	...	" "
Hammond, Patrick, Stradbally	...	...	" "
Hollyday, Joseph, Stradbally...	...	...	" "
Howard, William, Ballynakill	...	...	27 April, 1775.
Higgins, John, Thursulla	...	...	" "
Honor, Joseph, Cromogue	...	...	" "
Henshaw, John, Ahamacart	...	...	" "
Hodgens, John, Bushall	...	...	14 April, 1775.
Hanah, Robert, Ahamacart	...	...	27 April, 1775.
Haycock, Wm., Abbeyleix	...	...	" "
Hoey, John, Ballymoney	...	...	" "
Haslam, John, Ballymoney	...	...	" "
Hopper, John, Boally	...	...	" "
Harrison, John, Dairyhill	...	...	" "
Hunter, Thomas, Maryborough	...	...	13 July, 1775.
Haslam, Townshend, Cloheen	...	...	5 Oct., 1775.
Holmes, Thomas, Portarlington	...	...	" "
Hugoe, Richard, Redcastle	...	...	" "
Holmes, Samuel, Rosanallis	...	...	" "
Jordan, Stephen, of and at Ballickmoyler, miller	...	...	12 Jan., 1758.
Ince, Thos., of Portarlington, taylor, at Ballyhide, Rossmore	...	...	13 July, 1758.
Jervis, Wm., of Maryborough, gent., at Ballycullane	...	...	" "
Ireland, Hawkins, of and at Emoe	...	...	" "
Jolly, John, of Kilmullog, cordwainer, at Bally- hide and Rossmore	...	...	12 July, 1759.
Ince, Richard, of and at Capah, farmer	...	...	15 Jan., 1761.
Ince, John, of and at Capah, farmer	...	...	" "
Jenkins, Jonathan, of and at Moyne, farmer	...	...	" "
Jackson, William, Mountrath	...	...	14 April, 1768.
Johnson, John, Stradbally	...	...	14 July, 1774.
Julian, Charles, Mountrath	...	...	6 Oct., 1774.
Jackson, William, Mountrath	...	...	" "
Johnson, George, Portarlington	...	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Inch, John, Maryborough	...	...	4 April, 1774.
Jackson, Samuel, Ballymaddock	...	...	27 April, 1775.
Knight, John, of Maryborough, gent., at Ballyroan	...	...	13 July, 1758.
Knight, Robert, of and at Ballylingrahan, farmer	...	...	11 Jan., 1759.
Knowles, John, of Maryborough, at Ballybrittas	...	...	" "
Knags, Humphry, of Doon, woolcomber, at Rushall	...	...	" "

Knags, Richard, of Monin, at Rushall ...	...	11 Jan., 1759.
Knight, John, of and at Rathcoffey, farmer ...	...	" "
Knight, James, of and at Rathcoffey, farmer ...	...	" "
Knight, Robert, of and at Ballylingrahane, farmer ...	...	" "
Kennedy, Terence, of and at Logh, farmer ...	...	15 Jan., 1761.
Knowles, Joseph, Maryborough ...	...	14 April, 1768.
Knight, Edward, Mountrath ...	...	" "
Knight, Robert, Kyle ...	...	14 Jan., 1773.
Kelly, William, Ballyrider ...	...	14 July, 1774.
Kelly, Mitchell, Rathmore ...	...	" "
Kelly, Thomas, Rathmore ...	...	" "
Knaggs, George, Knocknenina ...	...	6 Oct., 1774.
Knaggs, George, Knocknenina ...	...	" "
Kennedy, Terrance, Maryborough ...	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Kinsellagh, Edward, Portarlington ...	...	" "
Kennedy, John, Ballygough ...	...	5 Oct., 1775.
Knight, Richard, Tinnahinch ...	...	" "
Lahe, Thomas, of Emoe, farmer, at Ballyhide and Rossmore ...	...	13 July, 1758.
Langford, George, of and at Roribeg ...	...	" "
Lutterell, Edward, of and at Emoe, farmer ...	...	" "
Lambe, Patrick, of and at Mountrath, mason ...	...	" "
Lake, Robert, of and at Clonah, woolcomber ...	...	15 Mar., 1759.
Langley, Wm., of and at Ballyroan ...	...	" "
Lawler, John, of and at Maryborough ...	...	" "
Lewis, John, of Ballyroan, at Ballyhide and Rossmore ...	...	" "
Langford, Joseph, of and at Ballycapahane ...	...	" "
Large, William, of and at Derrydavid, farmer ...	...	" "
Large, Thomas, of and at Clongoliagh, farmer ...	...	" "
Large, Richard, of and at Derrydavey, farmer ...	...	" "
Langley, William, of and at Ballyroan ...	...	12 July, 1759.
Lake, Robert, of and at Clonah ...	...	" "
Lewis, John, of Ballyroan, at Ballyhide and Rossmore ...	...	" "
Long, William, of and at Tinnehinch, miller ...	...	20 April, 1761.
Lutterel, John, of and at Cappakeel, farmer ...	...	16 July, 1767.
Lutterel, Edward, of and at Cappakeel, farmer ...	...	" "
Luke, Robert, of Cloney, whitesmith, at Emo and Killerny ...	...	" "
Lockington, William, Ballyclish ...	...	14 April, 1768.
Langford, Isaac, Clonaghmore ...	...	" "
Lawler, William, Maryborough ...	...	14 Jan., 1760.
Large, Samuel, Drumneene ...	...	10 Oct., 1771.
Latterall, Alexander, Portarlington ...	...	7 Oct., 1773.
Lappier, William, Ballyroan ...	...	6 Oct., 1774.
Lappier, Lewis, Ballyroan ...	...	" "
Lynch, William, Raheen ...	...	" "

Long, John, Mountrath	...	...	...	6 Oct., 1774.
Lawles, James, Mountrath	...	...	...	" "
Lewis, Daniel, Aghenacart	...	...	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Lodge, George, Cullinagh	...	...	...	" "
Lodge, Barrington, Cullinagh	...	...	...	" "
Large, Richard, Derrydavey	...	...	...	" "
Lyster, John, Cloneannon	..	...	...	" "
Lalor, Martin, Maryborough	...	...	...	22 April, 1773.
Lyons, William, Stradbally	...	...	...	14 April, 1774.
Lodge, Joseph, Rathmakelly	...	...	...	27 April, 1775.
Leech, William, Boaly	...	..	...	" "
Lupton, John, Ballytagart	...	...	...	" "
Lippy, John, Derrycloney	...	...	...	5 Oct., 1775.
Moreton, Francis, of Mountrath, at Dysartbeogh				13 July, 1758.
Miller, Thomas, of and at Kilbrackan, farmer	...			" "
Moreton, George Thomas, of and at Mountrath	..			" "
Mathews, Luke, of and at Mountrath	...	...		" "
Meredith, Rice, of Clonenagark	...	...		" "
May, Isaac, of and at Clonbarrow	...	...		" "
Miller, John, of and at Kilbrackan, farmer	...			" "
Mosse, James, of and at Maryborough, cordwainer				" "
McCoy, William, of and at Emoe,			"	" "
McClellan, Robert, of and at Maryborough, weaver				" "
Michean, Abel, of and at Deerpark, farmer	...			" "
Mant, Anthony, of and at Portarlinton, farmer	...			" "
Murry, Charles, of and at Portarlinton, shopkeeper				" "
Melton, Benn, of and at Whitefields, victualler	...			" "
Mollyneux, William, of and at Balloughmore, woolcomber	...	...	...	11 Jan., 1759.
Mason, William, of and at Balloughmore, farmer				" "
Milbourn, Henry, of and at Mountrath, schoolmaster				" "
Milton, John, of and at Moghar, farmer	...			15 Mar., 1759.
Murray, Walter, of and at Rathronchine, farmer				" "
Murray, Thomas, of and at			"	" "
Meares, Benjamin, of Maryborough, shiner, at Crooben	...	...	...	" "
McCormack, John, of and at Aghmacarty, farmer				" "
McGuire, Thomas, of and at Maryborough, innholder				" "
Mathews, Daniel, of Mount Mellick, shagweaver, Clongoligh	...	...	...	7 June, 1759.
Mullahy, John, of and at Mount Mellick, butcher				" "
McDonald, Walter, of and at Ballycrossel, farmer				" "
Magrath, John, of Maryborough, at Shaen	...			" "
Meares, Benjamin, of			"	12 July, 1759.
Mason, Lawrence, of Donoghmore, maltster	...			" "
Mitten, John, of and at Mogher	...	...		" "
McCormick, John, of and at Aghamacart	...			" "
Murry, Thomas, of and at Raronsheen, farmer	...			" "

Murry, Walter, of and at Raronsheen, farmer ...	12 July, 1759.
Mosse, James, of and at Maryborough ...	" "
Morris, James, of and at Geraceswood ...	4 Oct., 1759.
Meredith, John, of and at Capagh, farmer ...	15 Jan., 1761.
Mitchell, James, of Carlow, County Carlow, at Graig	8 Oct., 1761.
Moils, Thomas, of Caran, farmer, at Ballinderrin	16 July, 1767.
Meares, Jeremiah, of and at Capakell, farmer ...	" "
Moils, Henry, of Jigginstown, County Kildare, at Ballinderrin	" "
Manders, John	14 July, 1768.
McClean, Robert, Maryborough	11 Jan., 1770.
Magrath, Henry, ,,	30 April, 1772.
McDaniel, Thomas	14 Jan., 1773.
Murray, William, Portarlington	7 Oct., 1774.
Manifold, Dean, Killneparson	" "
Manifold, Elkanah, ,,	" "
Mulhollan, Thomas, Springfield	12 Jan., 1775.
Mearses, Jacob, Maryborough	" "
Medcalf, George, Killenny	" "
Medley, John, trooper	" "
Mosse, George, Ballymaddock	" "
Mosse, Thomas, ,,	" "
Murphy, John, Mount Mellick	" "
Magee, Patrick, Newtown	" "
Meares, John, Cappakeal	" "
Moran, James, Newtown	" "
Moran, John, ,,	" "
Moreton, John, Mount Mellick	" "
Mearse, Benjamin, Maryborough	" "
Miller, John, Killbracken	" "
Miller, Edward, ,,	" "
Miller, John, ,,	" "
Miles, James, Jigginstown	" "
Miller, Thomas, Kilbrackan	" "
Melton, Samuel, Whitefield	" "
McDonnald, Thomas, Mount Mellick	" "
Mulloch, Robert, Portarlington	" "
McCann, Edward, Grange	14 April, 1774.
Miller, Simon, Donamore	27 April, 1775.
Murray, William, Killmolog	" "
McDaniel, Randall, Abbeyleix	" "
Moore, Richard, jun., Rathdowney	" "
McTavran, John, Tipperary	13 July, 1775.
Mosse, Robert, Ballymaddock	" "
Mosse, Humphrey, Dublin	" "
Moiles, James, Carhan	5 Oct., 1775.
Mickle, Joseph, Newparke	" "

Marshall, John, Burross	...	...	...	5 Oct., 1775.
Moony, James, Ballykillen	...	...	...	" "
Mathews, Henry, Summer	...	...	...	" "
Moran, . . . , Newtown	...	...	...	" "
Norman, Robert, of and at Knocknakerin, farmer				12 Jan., 1758.
Nevill, Thomas, of and at Ballynakill, gardiner	...			15 Mar., 1759.
" "	"	"	...	12 July, "
Norman, James, Ringstown	...	...	...	14 April, 1768.
Newell, Thomas	...	...	...	" "
Newman, Thomas, Cuffsborough	...	...	...	14 July, 1774.
Neal, William, Aughvall	...	...	...	14 April "
Nugent, John, Eglis	...	...	...	27 April, 1775.
Osborne, James, of and at Portarlington, gent.				13 July, 1758.
Orange, James, of Emoe, farmer, at Ballyhide and Rossmore	...	...	...	" "
Onion, Alexander, of Maryborough, at Shaen	...			11 Jan., 1759.
O'Hern, John,	"	"	...	12 July, "
Owen, Michael, of and at Ballaghmore, farmer	...			10 April, 1766.
Osborne, James, Rathdowny	...	...	...	13 Jan., 1774.
Orange, James, Coolbanagher	...			12 Jan., 1775.
Phelan, Edward, of and at Mount Rath	...			13 July, 1758.
Phelan, Samuel,	"	"	...	" "
Pringle, John, of and at Mount Melick	...			" "
Poor, Thomas, of Debbycott, woolcomber, at Derry-gyle	...	...	...	11 Jan., 1759.
Poor, James, of Debbycott, farmer, at Derry-gyle				" "
Pavey, John, of Mount Rath, skinner	...			" "
Porter, George, of and at Ballyroan, painter	...			" "
Parkinson, Richard, of and at Ballyroan, weaver	...			" "
Pullen, Robert, of Ballyroan, farmer, at Newtown	...			" "
Porter, Thomas, of Ballycarrol, farmer, at Ballyhide and Rossmore	...	...	...	" "
Parkison, Robert, of and at Derrydavid, weaver				7 June, 1759.
Pattison, Thomas, of and at Maryborough, shoemaker	...	...	...	" "
Porter, Daniel, of Garryhinch, gent., at Barcklan	...			" "
Pullen, Robert, of Ballyroan, at Newtown	...			12 July, "
Parkison, Richard, of and at Ballyroan	...			" "
Palmer, Joseph, of Glancurragh, gent., at Aghmacart	...	...	...	25 July "
Pidgeon, John, of Ballyfinn, cooper, at Stradbally	...			9 Oct., 1760.
Perry, James, of and at Ballymulrony, farmer	...			16 July, 1767.
Perry, James, junr., of and at "	"	"	...	" "
Power, John, Marymount	...	...	...	13 Jan., 1768.
Parkinson, Robert, Ballyduff	...	...	...	10 Oct., 1771.
Parkinson, Samuel,	"	...	...	" "
Pillsworth, William, Milltown	...	...	...	16 July, 1772.
Pattison, William, Maryborough	...	...	...	8 Oct., "

Palmer, John, Knockfinn ...	...	...	13 Jan., 1774.
Parkinson, Thomas, Cloncourse ...	...	...	6 Oct., „
Phelan, Samuel, Mountrath ...	...	...	„ „
Peet, Edward, „ ...	...	...	„ „
Pim, Thos., „ ...	...	...	„ „
Pim, Josh., „ ...	...	...	„ „
Pleadwell, Tobias, „ ...	...	...	„ „
Phelan, George, Dublin ...	...	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Pickering, James, Mount Melick ...	...	...	„ „
Poor, Thomas, Debby Cott ...	...	...	„ „
Pavey, Joseph, Maryborough ...	...	...	„ „
Pringle, George, Mount Melick ...	...	...	„ „
Porter, Richard, Mounefenouge ...	...	...	„ „
Power, Thomas, Garrinteggart ...	...	...	„ „
Power, Peter, „ ...	...	...	„ „
Parkinson, John, Ballyroan ...	...	...	„ „
Pim, Charles, Mount Rath ...	...	...	„ „
Pritchard, Price, Portarlinton ...	...	...	„ „
Peasley, James, Stradbally ...	...	...	14 April, 1774.
Pollard, John, Serjeant's Hill ...	...	...	„ „
Pick, the Rev. John, Riverstown ...	...	...	27 Dec., 1775.
Palmer, Vallentine, Knockfinn ...	...	...	„ „
Palmer, Thomas, Rathdowney ...	...	...	„ „
Palmer, James, Durrow ...	...	...	27 April, 1775.
Palmer, Jeremiah, „ ...	...	...	„ „
Palmer, John, Knockfinn ...	...	...	„ „
Palmer, Richard, Newtown ...	...	...	„ „
Palmer, Robert „ ...	...	...	„ „
Perry, William, Ballymadock ...	...	...	5 April, 1775.
Quin, John, of and at Maryborough, gent. ...	...	...	10 April, 1766.
Robinson, John, of Maryborough, sadler, at Ballyteighlin ...	...	...	12 Jan., 1758.
Rafter, Thomas, of and at Ballylusk, woolcomber ...	...	...	„ „
Rorke, James, of and at Portarlinton, innholder ...	...	...	13 July, „
Roper, John, of and at Derrylusky, farmer ...	...	...	„ „
Ruth, James, of and at „ „ ...	...	...	„ „
Robinson, John, of and at Mountrath ...	...	...	„ „
Read, James, of and at Balloughmore, farmer ...	...	...	11 Jan., 1759.
Rorke, Robert, of and at Portarlinton, innholder ...	...	...	15 Mar., „
Richardson, Robert, of and at Mohar ...	...	...	12 July, „
Rourke, Robert, of and at Portarlinton, ale draper ...	...	...	„ „
Rosengrave, Ralph, of Rathleigh, at Marrymount ...	...	...	„ „
Revell, John, of and at Tenehinch, farmer ...	...	...	15 Jan., 1761.
Roper, John, Derrylusky ...	...	...	14 April, 1768.
Read, Jeremiah, Mount Rath ...	...	...	„ „
Ringwood, James, Rathdowny ...	...	...	12 July, 1770.
Richardson, Robert, Mowher ...	...	...	30 April, 1772.
Ringwood, William, Dublin ...	...	...	14 Jan., 1773.

Robinson, William, Mount Rath	...	...	14 July, 1774.
Robinson, Willcocks, Dublin	...	...	6 Oct., 1774.
Roberts, John, Stradbally	...	...	" "
Ruth, James, Ringstown	...	...	" "
Roberts, John, Mount Rath	...	...	" "
Robinson, John, Mount Melick	...	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Roberts, John, Dublin	...	...	" "
Reilly, George, Ballyroan	...	...	22 April, 1773.
Raymond, John, Stradbally	...	...	14 April, 1774.
Roberts, William, "	...	...	" "
Rankins, Joseph, Oldmill	...	...	" "
Rankins, David, "	...	...	" "
Roberts, Henry, Stradbally	...	...	" "
Revell, William, Tinnehinch	...	...	" "
Ringwood, Henry, Kyle	...	..	27 April, 1774.
Russell, John, Dunnamore	...	...	" "
Ringwood, Arthur, Dublin	...	...	13 July, 1775.
Ringwood, Joseph, Ballysoral	...	...	" "
Robinson, Robert, Maryborough	...	...	" "
Rudel, Goran, Tantar	...	...	5 Oct., 1775.
Robinson, William, Mount Melick	...	...	" "
Richardson, Robert, Derrylusky	...	...	" "
Russell, John, Mount Melick	...	...	" "
Stoker, Peter, of and at Maryborough, gent.	...	...	13 July, 1758.
Stewart, Richard, of Munstereven, County Kildare, at Camplane	...	...	11 Jan., 1759.
Shelly, Thomas, of Longford, at Capagrawnia	..	...	" "
Stones, Daniel, of and at Maryborough, farmer	...	...	" "
Senior, Richard, sen., of Aughafin, at Mount Rath	...	...	" "
Stone, William, of Maryborow, at Shaen,	...	...	" "
Selby, John, of Abbeyleix, farmer, at Rossmore	...	...	15 Mar., 1759.
Stewart, Ephraim, of and at Deerpark, gardiner	...	...	" "
Seal, Thomas, of and at Clonad, farmer	...	...	" "
Steel, William, of Mount Stopford, County Kil- kenny, at Balloghmore	...	...	7 June, 1759.
Stones, Thomas, of and at Iry, shoemaker	...	...	7 June, 1759.
Selby, John, of Abbeyleix, at Rossmore	...	...	12 July, 1759.
Sherwood, Robert, of and at Whitefields	...	...	" "
Sherwood, Thomas, of and at Portarlinton, sleator	...	...	17 Jan., 1760.
Steel, Fielding, of Mount Stopford, County Kil- kenny, gent., at Balloghmore	...	...	" "
Scott, Andrew, of Rareagh, Co. Killkenny, farmer, at Fisherstown	...	...	2 April, 1761.
Suteliff, Thomas, of and at Tawlersmill, farmer	...	...	16 July, 1767.
Scott, Walter, Derrylusky	...	...	14 April, 1768.
Steuart, Edward, Dublin	...	...	9 Feb., 1769.
Sixsmith, Michael, Maryborough	...	...	11 Jan., 1770.
Story, William, Ballylahane	...	...	30 April, 1772.

Scottowe, Coulson, Bawn	...	...	30 April, 1772.
Strange, John, Dublin	...	...	8 Oct., 1772.
Smallman, Richard, Portarlinton	...	...	15 July, 1773.
Stewart, William, Portarlinton	...	...	6 Oct., 1774.
Stones, Daniel, Clonadacasey	...	...	" "
Smith, William, Mount Rath	...	...	" "
Steele, Thomas, Borragh	...	...	" "
Stones, John, Redcastle	...	...	" "
Sweetman, James, Clonan	...	...	" "
Stock, John, Armgrove	...	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Shaw, Thomas, Drynagh	...	...	" "
Sutcliff, Richard, Ballymaddock	...	...	" "
Shannon, William, Mount Melick	...	...	" "
Stokes, William, Maryborough	...	...	" "
Stanton, Thomas, Stradbally	...	...	14 April, 1774.
Shaw, Richard, Mount Melick	...	...	27 Dec., 1775.
Skenton, Francis, Loughhill	...	...	" "
Skully, Alexander, Athy	...	...	13 July, 1775.
Shaw, Moses, Drynagh	...	...	" "
Shaw, Joseph, "	...	...	5 Oct., 1775.
Thompson, Edward, of Mount Rath, clothier, at Caparara	...	...	11 Jan., 1759.
Tunsted, Thomas, of and at Shruel, farmer	...	...	15 Mar., 1759.
Twist, John, of and at Rathdowney, farmer	...	...	" "
Turnsted, George, of and at Shruel, gardiner	...	...	" "
Thompson, John, of and at Ballynakill, carpenter	...	...	" "
Travers, Isaiah, of and at Portarlinton, cordwainer	...	...	" "
Thompson, Henry, of and at Ballyfin, farmer	...	...	7 June, 1759.
Thompson, William, of and at " "	...	...	" "
Thompson, Paul, of and at Ballycuphane, farmer	...	...	" "
Thompson, John, of and at " "	...	...	" "
Thompson, George, of and at " "	...	...	" "
Terrot, James, of and at Lough " "	...	...	" "
Terrot, Thomas, of and at " "	...	...	" "
Thompson, William, of any Ballycupahane	...	...	4 Oct., 1759.
Thompson, Hugh, Cloneragh	...	...	14 April, 1768.
Taylor, William, Deerpark	...	...	" "
Turpin, Robert, Maryborough	...	...	11 Jan., 1770.
Twist, Ralph, Rathdowney,	...	...	12 July, 1770.
Tyrrel, William, Portarlinton	...	...	14 July, 1774.
Tunsted, William, Turcraan	...	...	6 Oct., 1774.
Tunsted, Henry, "	...	...	" "
Thacker, William, Mount Rath	...	...	" "
Thompson, Edward, "	...	...	" "
Thompson, Robert, "	...	...	" "
Thompson, John, Derragh	...	...	" "
Travieres, Isaac, Portarlinton	...	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Thompson, John, Mount Mellick	...	...	" "

Thompson, William, Dunnamore	...	...	13 July, 1775.
Taylor, William, Ahamacart	...	...	5 Oct., 1775.
Tuck, Despart, Redcastle	...	...	5 " Oct., "
Taylor, Thomas, Clonan	...	...	5 " Oct., 1775.
Vance, David, of and at Ballyroan, farmer	...	...	15 Mar., 1759.
Vallance, William, of and at Ballinderrin, farmer	...	...	16 July, 1767.
Wallis, Thomas, of Cassal, farmer, at Ballybute and Rossmore	...	...	12 Jan., 1758.
Wallis, James, of and at Derrylusk	...	...	13 July, 1758.
Warren, Daniel, of and at Grague, sleator	...	...	" "
Warren, John, of and at Grague,	...	...	" "
Wallis, Paul, of and at Derrylusky, farmer	...	...	" "
Westenra, Peter, of and at Mount Melick, clerk	...	...	" "
Wallis, Richard, of and at Ringstown, farmer	...	...	" "
William, Samuel, of Mount Melick, gardiner, at Derrygyle	...	...	11 Jan., 1759.
Wildridge, John, of Mount Rath, mason, at Mount-mellick	...	...	" "
White, James, of Sconce, at Shaen	...	...	" "
Walpole, Robert, of and at Mondrehid, woolcomber	...	...	" "
Warren, Edward, of Ballycarrol, at Ballyhide and Rossmore	...	...	15 Mar., 1759.
Walsh, Enoch, of and at Bally-crossel	...	...	7 June, 1759.
Watson, George, of and at Roribeg, blacksmith	...	...	" "
Whitley, Peter, of Mount Melick, gent., at Clone-goliah	...	...	" "
Whealan, Richard, of Carlow, Co. Carlow, at Garrindinny	...	...	12 July, 1759.
Wallis, Thomas, of Cashell, at Ballyhide and Rossmore	...	...	12 July, 1759.
Wall, William, of Castledermot, Co. Kildare, gent., at Springhill	...	...	8 Oct., 1761.
Wilson, William, of Moninroe, Co. Kilkenny, at Slatt	...	...	16 Jan., 1766.
Wilson, Mark, of and at Slatt, farmer	...	...	16 July., 1767.
Webb, George, Maryborough...	...	...	14 April, 1768.
Worrell, James, Ringtown	...	...	" "
Walpole, Thomas, Mount Rath	...	...	" "
Walpole, William, Clonconrse	...	...	" "
Worrell, John, Ringstown	...	...	" "
Wyley, John, Mount Rath	...	...	" "
Wallis, John, Derrylusky	...	...	" "
White, George	...	...	12 July, 1770.
Walsh, Walter	...	...	17 Jan., 1771.
White, Edward, Killini	...	...	13 April, 1772.
Ward, Bernard George, Ballynister	...	...	16 July, 1772.
Walpole, William, of Carrowreagh	...	...	6 Oct., 1774.
Walpole, Joseph,	...	...	" "

Wilkinson, John, Mount Melick	...	...	12 Jan., 1775.
Wilkinson, Thomas, Mount Rath	...	...	" "
Warren, Joseph, Mount Melick	...	...	" "
Wilkinson, Edward, Cappakeel	...	...	" "
Wright, Patrick, Portarlinton	..	...	" "
Wright, Charles, ,	...	...	" "
White, Theophilus, Cappakille	...	...	" "
Whiteford, Thomas, Clonan	...	..	" "
White, William, Ballamore	...	...	14 April, 1774.
Woodward, Wynne, Ballynakill	...	...	27 April, 1775.
Wilkinson, Sands, Maryborough	...	...	" "
Wall, Richard, Ballidy	...	...	" "
Wall, James, Borrard	...	...	" "
Walpole, Samuel, Gaher	...	...	" "
Woodward, John, Ballynakill	...	...	5 Oct., 1775.
Willwood, William, Bally-gogue	...	...	" "
Young, Matthew, of Derragh, farmer	...	...	13 July, 1758.
Young, William, of and at Ballyfinn, farmer	..	...	7 June, 1759.
Young, Samuel, Dirragh	..	...	6 Oct., 1774.
Young, William, Grantstown...	...	...	27 April, 1775.
Young, John, Bally-dy	...	...	" "
Young, Thomas, Dirragh	...	...	5 Oct., 1770.

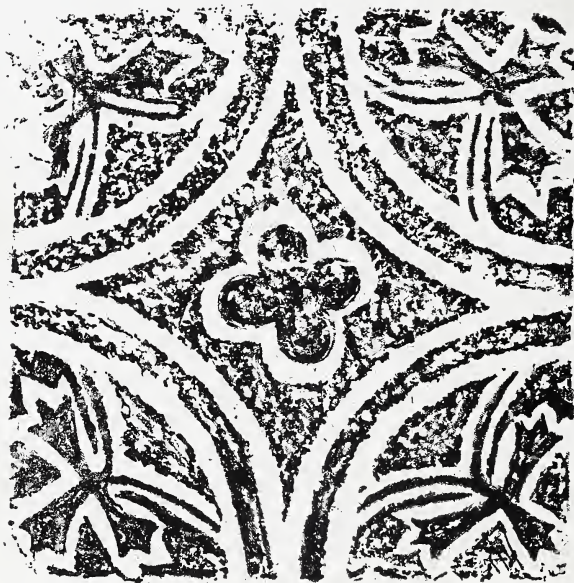
Notes.

An Ancient Church Pavement Tile from Timolin.

This tile is in the possession of the Rev. L. M. R. Hewson, of the Glebe, Kilkea; it was lately dug up in Timolin Churchyard, while a grave was being made.

It measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, and in thickness is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

The design is impressed on the tile; there are three varieties of church pavement tiles—(1) that with the pattern impressed; (2) the encaustic tile (i.e., one in which the design is picked out in colours); and (3) that with the pattern in relief.



This Timolin tile is of a red clay; the glazing has been worn off the upper surface, but where it has trickled over the sides, it is of a yellowy-greenish colour.

The probable date of the tile is the fourteenth century.

Articles have been written on "Ancient Irish Pavement Tiles," by Thomas Oldham; and on "Early Pavement Tiles in Ireland," by Dr. W. Frazer, in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (volumes for 1893-4-5), with many illustrations, but the pattern on the Timolin tile does not appear amongst them.

W. FITZG.



G. H. Wakeman 1893.

Inches 12 6 0 *Scale* 2 *Feet*

THE EFFIGY OF AN UNKNOWN BISHOP OF KILDARE IN ST. BRIGID'S CATHEDRAL

[From a drawing by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, 1893.]

Narraghmore, and Walter Calfe (or le Veele), Bishop of Kildare.

Walter Calfe was Bishop of Kildare from 1299 till his death in November, 1332, at which time he held "The Vill of the Narragh," as appears from the following extract from a Pipe Roll of *a. r. xv* Edward III¹:—

The Narragh, Co. Kildare.

Account of Sir William de Wellesley, Kt., Custos of the lands and tenements, which belonged to Walter Calfe, late Bishop of Kildare, deceased, in the Vill of Narragh, which he held *in capite* of Thomas son of John (FitzGerald), late Earl of Kildare, in the King's hands from the 19th November *a. r. vii* (1333), when the custody of the premises was committed to the said Sir William to hold until the majority of the heir of the said Walter, rendering yearly £3 11s. to the King at the Exchequer, during the said custody, to the 24th September *a. r. xvi* (1342), when the King issued his writ to Sir William not to intermeddle further with the premises, because John son of William Calfe, cousin and heir of the said Bishop, had full seisin of the premises from the Escheator of Ireland, John Morice.

The parentage of the Bishop is unknown; the notices of the Calfe family at this early period are very scanty (see the *JOURNAL*, vol. vii, pp. 246–255).

The seal of the Bishop is shown on p. 355 of the same volume of our *JOURNAL*; it is of exceptional interest, as the arms of the Calfe Family (three calves, two and one) appear on it. The Bishop was interred in St. Brigid's Cathedral.

The illustration accompanying these Notes is that of an effigy of an unknown Bishop of Kildare, of this period, which lies in St. Brigid's Cathedral; for which see the preceding page.

W. FITZG.

Coghlan of Kilcolgan.

In my note on Charles Armstrong, *JOURNAL*, *ante*, p. 157, I asked if any member of the Society could give me information as to the parents of Antony Coghlan, of Kilcolgan. Our editor suggested that a search for deeds dealing with this property should be made. This was done, and documents were discovered in the Registry of Deeds that make it apparent that Antony was the son of Francis Coghlan, of Kilcolgan, whose marriage licence to Barbara Cusacke is dated 1662.² Francis was the son of Terence Coghlan, of Kilcolgan, whose will, dated 1st April, 1653, mentions his sons, Francis and John, and his daughter, Margaret, who was the wife of Charles Dunne, of Brittas.

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG.

¹ 47th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records of Ireland, p. 65.

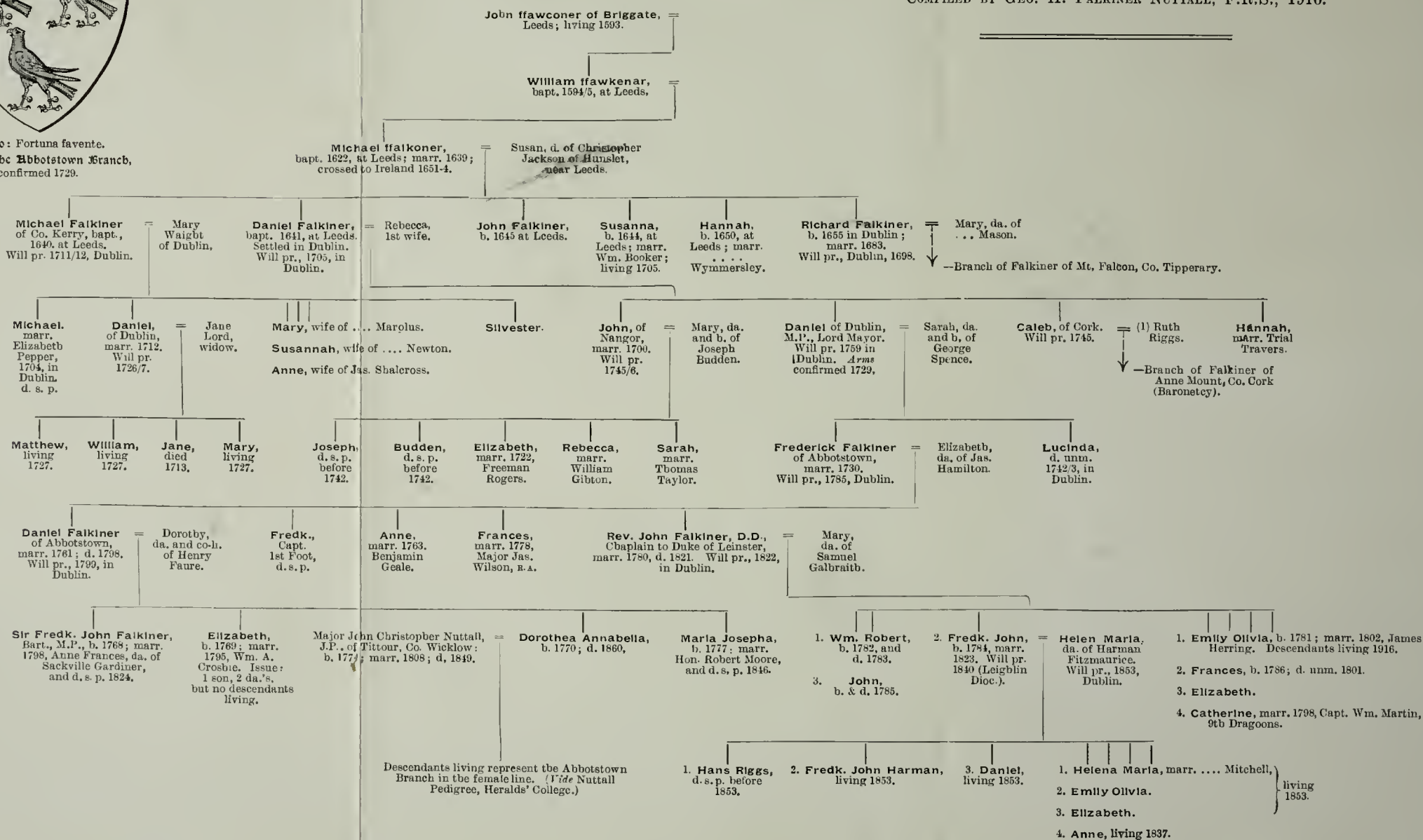
² Index to the Act or Grant Books and to Original Wills, 26th Report D. K. Records, Ireland, p. 12.



Motto: Fortuna favente.
Arms of the Abbotstown Branch,
confirmed 1729.

KEY PEDIGREE OF FALKINER OF ABBOTSTOWN (CONDENSED).

COMPILED BY GEO. H. FALKINER NUTTALL, F.R.S., 1916.



JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



THE FALKINERS OF ABBOTSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.

By GEORGE H. FALKINER NUTTALL, F.R.S.

IN 1894, the late Mr. Frederick Baldwin Falkiner printed "A Pedigree, with personal sketches, of the Falkiners of Mount Falcon" [?] (Dollard, Printing House, Dublin, 8vo, 32 pp.), to which he subsequently added some pages (pp. 33-47). This pedigree was privately printed for distribution amongst members and connexions of the family. The author brought together much information regarding the Falkiners; and future genealogists who may wish to trace their history will do well to refer to his account of the family.

The Falkiners of Abbotstown represent the senior branch, now extinct, of the Falkiner family, which settled in Ireland in the middle of the seventeenth century. Owing to a Baronetcy having been conferred in 1812 upon a member of this branch, Frederick John Falkiner, the pedigree duly appeared in works of reference. It will be found in J. Burke's "Extinct Baronetcies in England" (1838), and in Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" (1845), but these works contain numerous errors. In an Appendix (A, pp. 28-31) to Mr. Falkiner's pedigree, above referred to, the author did me the honour of printing a pedigree I had compiled of the Falkiners of Abbotstown. Since then much additional information has gradually been gathered, and it has been suggested that it would be well to give a revised account of the family.

In connexion with this publication, I have to express my deep sense of obligation to our Editor, for the very great amount of help which he has so kindly given me. The frequent repetition of the small reference number [6] in the text indicates to some extent what he has contributed.¹ He has also helped me to secure the permission of the owners of three of the portraits to have them photographed for publication; they are those of Richard Falkiner (p. 335), John Falkiner (p. 337), and Rev. John Falkiner (p. 342), respectively, at present in the possession of Mrs. Falkiner, of Mount Falcon; Mrs. Caesar L. Falkiner, of Dublin; and the Duke of Leinster, to each of whom I have to express my warm appreciation. The remaining portraits are in my own possession.

The pedigree of Falkiner starts with **John ffawconer**, of Briggate, in Leeds, Yorkshire, whose son **William** was baptized at Leeds, on 9th March, 1594/5. This William had a son **Michael**, who was baptized at Leeds, on 26th June, 1622. The latter was styled of Briggart (Briggate), and was married by licence, 6th August, 1639, at Leeds Parish Church, to Susan ("Anne"), daughter of Christopher Jackson, of Hunslet, near Leeds [8, 8].

From Michael Falkiner are descended three main branches of the Falkiner family in Ireland. Ordered according to seniority, these branches are represented by the Falkiners of (1) Abbotstown, County Dublin; (2) Anne Mount, County Cork; and (3) Mount Falcon, County Tipperary.

In the accompanying key pedigree the ancestors of the branches (2) and (3), above referred to, are duly indicated. The further genealogy of these branches will be found in works of reference on the Baronetage, and in Mr. F. B. Falkiner's pedigree already mentioned.

The surname is spelled in many different ways in the Leeds Parish Registers (1571-1643). Mr. Falkiner (*loc. cit.*, p. 41) gives a list comprising Falconer, Faulkner, Falkner, Falkiner, Fawkenner, Fawconer, Fawkenner, Fawkyner, Fawkoner, ffawkner, ffawconer, ffawcener, ffawkenner, ffawkenar, Fawkaner, and Falkoner. The four ways of spelling the name which head the list persist to the present day. The spelling Falkiner was adopted in 1650-1660 by the family to which this memoir relates. The earliest record of the name in Leeds relates to one John Falconer, who resided in Hunslet in 1379.

¹The small bracketed numbers [] throughout the text refer to the sources of information cited at the end of this paper (p. 361).

The records bearing on the first four generations of the family, given in the pedigree, clearly indicate that they were engaged in the woollen trade. John (1594), his son, William (1622), and grandson, Michael (1639-41), are described respectively as "Briggarite," "Brig.," and of Brigart, or Market-place, Leeds. Briggate (= Bridge-gate) is the name of a broad street where, according to Thoresby, the famous cloth market was held twice weekly. Michael's wife came from Hunslet, a place chiefly inhabited by woollen manufacturers, then styled "clothiers." Michael was a man of enterprise; he crossed over to Ireland, and established himself there. Of his six children, five were born at Leeds, between 1640 and 1650, whereas Richard, the youngest, was born in Dublin in 1655.

Michael Falkiner (the first) had four sons and two daughters by his marriage with Susan Jackson:—

- I. **Michael**, the eldest son, was baptized, 11th March, 1640, at St. John's, Leeds. He settled in County Kerry, and married Mary, sister of Benjamin Waight, of Dublin, his cousin. In his will, dated 12th March, 1711/12, proved 25th March following, in Dublin, he is styled of County Louth [^{8,4}].

This Michael had three sons and three daughters:—

1. **Michael**, married 1704, by licence, in Dublin, to Elizabeth Pepper. He died without issue before 1711 [^{4,8}].
2. **Daniel**, a merchant, of St. Andrew's Parish, Dublin, married Jane Lord, widow, of the same parish, the Prerogative Grant Marriage Licence bearing the date 21st August, 1712. His will, dated 23rd March, 1726/7, was proved 1st April following in Dublin by his widow. He died and was buried 28th March, 1727 (Monkstown Register, County Dublin) [^{4,8,9,6}].

This Daniel had two sons and two daughters:—

Matthew, William, and Mary, mentioned in their father's will (1727), and **Jane**, who died 6th October, 1713, and was buried the day following (Monkstown Register).

3. **Mary**, wife of . . . Marplus [⁸].
4. **Susannah**, wife of . . . Newton [⁸].

5. **Anne**, wife of James Shalcross, who is mentioned in her uncle John Falkiner's codicil to his will (May, 1745) as a widow [^{4,8,9}].

6. **Sylvester**, supposed to have been "a slave in Barbary" [⁴].

II. **Daniel**, of whom presently.

III. **John**, born 16th July, 1645, at Leeds, where he probably resided (Hearth-money Returns, 1663). He is mentioned in the wills of his brothers, Daniel, 1705, and Richard, 1698 (*v. infra*); and he appears to have married, as the latter will mentions his daughter [^{8,9}].

IV. **Susannah** ("Anne"), born about 23rd December, 1644, at Leeds; married William Booker, and was living 1705 [^{8,9}].

V. **Hannah**, born 1650 at Leeds; married . . . Wymmersley [^{8,9}].

VI. **Richard**, born 1655, in Dublin. He married, in 1683, Mary, daughter of . . . Mason. His will, dated 3rd November, 1698, was proved 20th November following in Dublin. He only attained the age of forty-two years, and his widow married Joseph Kane (Sheriff of Dublin, 1709; Lord Mayor, 1726), to whom she bore a daughter, Mary. Mrs. Kane's will, dated 15th October, 1736, was proved in Dublin [^{1,3,8,9}].

N.B.—Richard is the ancestor of the Falkiners of Mount Falcon, County Tipperary. See PORTRAIT (p. 335).

Before proceeding with the genealogy, we may pause to consider certain matters relating to the sons of Michael Falkiner (the first), above mentioned. We have seen that Michael (the second) settled in Kerry; John apparently returned to Leeds; whilst Daniel and Richard were associated in business in Dublin, where they flourished for a period.

In his will (1698) Richard is described as of the City of Dublin, clothier and weaver. He therein mentions his brother, Michael Falkiner, and the latter's children: Michael, Daniel, and Anne; his (Michael's) wife Mary, otherwise Mason; his children Richard and Ruth, and "the child my wife is now going with"; his sisters Hannah Wymmersley, Rebecca Falkiner; his brother and sister Taylor; brothers-in-law Wm. Booth and Wm. Booker; his brother John's daughter; his brother Daniel's son John; his nephews Sylvester, Daniel, and Caleb Falkiner; his niece Mary Roper, and cousin Mrs. Hannah Travers; finally he refers to his farm in Clondalkin and house property in Dublin. His brother Daniel was his executor [⁹].



RICHARD FALKINER OF DUBLIN.

[Fourth son of Michael Falkiner of Leeds and Dublin. Born in Dublin, 1655, and died there, 1698. Ancestor of the Falkiners of Mt. Falcon, and uncle to John Falkiner (portrait 2).]

In the will (1705) of Daniel, the latter is described as of the City of Dublin, Merchant. He therein leaves legacies to his sons—to John, an estate at Mount Jerome and Harold's Cross, County Dublin; to Daniel, premises in Thomas's Court; to Caleb, "The Ash Park" and house in St. Patrick's Close, Dublin. He mentions his daughter Hannah Travers; his brothers John, Michael, and Richard Falkiner (deceased); his sister Anne Booker; brother-in-law Joseph Keane (? Kane); sons-in-law James and John Hamilton; daughter-in-law Elizabeth Hamilton; cousins Richard Marplas [*sic*] and Joseph Jackson; grandchildren Rachel and Daniel Travers, Budden and Rebecca Falkiner. He leaves half of his books of Divinity and History to Divinity students of his Church in Francis Street, Dublin. His executors were his three sons, and son-in-law Tryall Travers [9].

It is clear from the foregoing abstracts of the wills of the brothers Richard and Daniel that the family ties were of the strongest. They were apparently ardent Quakers.

History records of the period in which they lived that shortly after 1688 many English manufacturers established themselves at Coombe, Pimlico, Spitalfields, and Weavers' Square, and we find that the brothers Richard and Daniel, who had been pioneers, owned property in all these places; jointly they owned the site of Weavers' Hall in the Coombe [8].

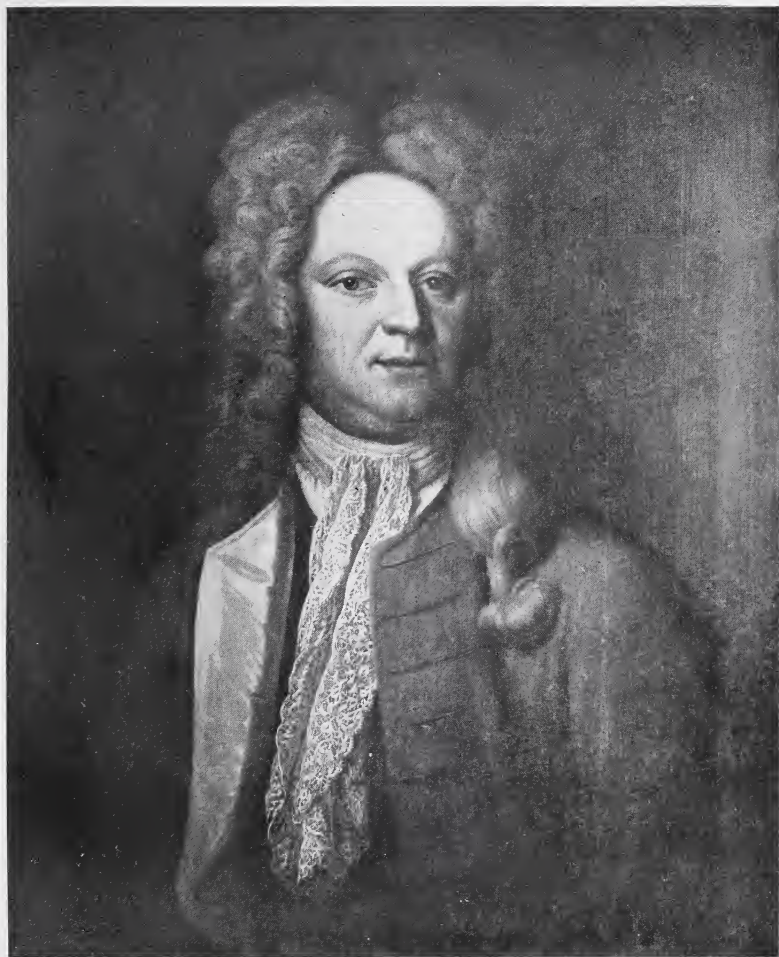
The Falkiners were the chief sufferers from the iniquitous English policy of suppressing the woollen manufactures in Ireland in 1698-99. As the late Sir Frederick R. Falkiner, Recorder of Dublin, stated to me in a letter in 1893, Dean Swift drew attention to this matter long ago, and Lecky more recently. It is easy to surmise that the death of Richard, at the early age of forty-two, was hastened by disappointment. His elder brother Daniel survived him for seven years.

Daniel Falkiner,¹ before mentioned, second son of Michael (the first), was baptized 16th December, 1641, at St. John's, Leeds. He married twice, but had issue only by his first wife Rebecca, whose father's name is not recorded. His second wife was the widow of Henry Hamilton, of Bailieborough, County Cavan. His will, dated 8th March, 1705, was proved 8th April following in Dublin [1, 8, 9].

This Daniel had three sons and one daughter.

- I. **John Falkiner**, of Nangor, County Dublin, and Kevin Street, Dublin. His marriage settlement is dated 7th October, 1700. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Joseph Budden, Commissioner for Forfeited Estates (1695-7),

¹ He purchased Crowdenstown, 86 acres, in Co. Kildare, as well as leasehold interests in Dublin City and County, from the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates in 1703. [EDITOR.]



JOHN FALKINER OF NANGOR, CO. DUBLIN.

[High Sheriff of Co. Dublin, 1721; elder brother of Daniel Falkiner, M.P., who was Lord Mayor. He died 1745.]

and in 1721 was High Sheriff for the County Dublin. In his will, dated 1742, proved 20th January, 1745/6, in Dublin, he mentions his father (deceased), mother, three daughters, nephews Frederick and Riggs (son of Caleb), and Anne Shalcross. His executors were his daughter Rebecca Gibton, and sons-in-law Freeman Rogers and Thomas Taylor. The will of his widow Mary, dated 17th March, 1745, proved 20th January, 1748, in Dublin, leaves legacies to her brother-in-law Daniel Falkiner, grandchildren Mary Taylor and Wm. Gibton, her daughters Elizabeth Rogers and Rebecca Gibton being residuary legatees and executors [^{1, 8, 9}].

N.B.—See PORTRAIT (p. 337).¹

This John had two sons and three daughters :—

- 1, 2. **Joseph** and **Budden**, the sons, both d.s.p., before 1742 [^{8, 9}].
3. **Elizabeth**, married, 1722, Freeman Rogers, of Ballynaven, County Tipperary, and had issue, including a son John, living, 1745 [^{1, 3, 8, 9}].
4. **Rebecca**, married William Gibton, of Dublin, and had issue. She was a widow in 1742, and living in 1745¹ [^{1, 3, 8, 9}].
5. **Sarah**, married 1733, Thomas Taylor, Alderman and Sheriff of Dublin, 1745; Lord Mayor, 1750, and had issue [^{1, 3, 8, 9}].

II. Daniel Falkiner, M.P., &c., of whom presently.

III. Caleb Falkiner, a merchant and banker, established himself in Cork. He partitioned the Coombe property, by deed dated 27th March, 1712, with his first cousin Richard Falkiner (of the Mount Falcon Branch). He married first Ruth, daughter of Edward Riggs; secondly, Mary Newport, and died January, 1745. His will, dated 1742, was proved 1745 in Dublin. His widow left a will which was proved 1766. Caleb, in his will, directed

¹ The late Recorder of Dublin, Sir Frederick Falkiner, of the Mount Falcon Branch, was descended, on the female side, from Mrs. Gibton, daughter of John Falkiner, of Nangor. The portraits of these two ancestors of the Recorder are now in the possession of the widow of his second son, Mrs. Caesar Litton Falkiner, of Dublin.



FREDERICK FALKINER OF ABBOTSTOWN.

[Only son and heir of Daniel Falkiner, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1739.
Painted ca. 1760. Died 1785.]

that his body be committed to the earth in "a plain oak Quaker coffin." It is clear, therefore, that he remained faithful to the church of his father [^{8, 4, 3, 9}].

N.B.—Caleb and Ruth were ancestors of the branch of Falkiner of Anne Mount, County Cork. (See Burke's "Peerage," Falkiner, Bart.)

IV. Hannah, married Trial Travers, living 1705 [^{3, 9}].

We may now concern ourselves more immediately with the Abbotstown branch of the Falkiners, giving fuller biographical notes relating to some of its members. Reverting to:—

Daniel Falkiner, M.P. (Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1739).

Daniel, as we have seen, was a second son. He inherited some fortune from his father, who died in 1705, and married Sarah, the only child and heir of George Spence, of the Upper Coombe, County Dublin, brewer, by his wife Sarah. George Spence, in his will (Record Office, Dublin, 1708), names Daniel and the latter's wife Sarah, as legatees and executors. I possess a number of deeds, dating from 1709 to 1730, relating to property belonging to Daniel and his brother John (of Nangor), and Caleb (of Cork). Daniel was Alderman (1708), and Sheriff of Dublin (1719). He was M.P. for Baltinglass, County Wicklow, 1727–1759, having been returned through the influence of the Stratford family, relatives of his partner, Mr. Burton.¹ In 1729 he received a grant of arms from Ulster's Office (*vide* p. 359). In a list of subscribers to the Government Loan of a million pounds, 12th February, 1731 (given in the Appendix to the Commons' Journals), there occur the names of Daniel, his son Frederick, and his brother John, as contributing £500 to £700 each [⁶]. In 1739 he was Lord Mayor of Dublin, and it is recorded of him that "no magistrate was ever more vigilant in keeping the markets in good order," and "in discovering and impounding light bread and blown meat."¹ In the Dublin Directory for 1737, he is given as residing in Britain Street, but his name does not appear as belonging to any of the civic guilds [⁶]. He appears as chief and residuary legatee and executor in the will of John Bernard Hoffshleger, merchant, of Dublin (will dated 21st January, 1747, proved 4th January, 1753, in Dublin) [⁹].

It is clear that towards the close of his life he drifted into financial difficulties, for in the files of the Irish House of

¹ C. M. Tenison, "The Old Dublin Bankers," in *Cork Journal of Archæol.*, 1894, p. 38, contains a notice of Daniel Falkiner, in which he is partly confused with his grandson Daniel [⁷].



DANIEL FALKINER, B.A. (T.C.D.), OF ABBOTSTOWN.

[Eldest son of Frederick Falkiner (portrait 3). Painted ca. 1760. Died 1798.]



REV. JOHN FALKINER, D.D.,
Chaplain to the Duke of Leinster.

[Third son of Frederick Falkiner (portrait 3). Pastel by
H. D. Hamilton, ca. 1780. Died 1821.]

Commons' Journals there is a record of private bills passed 3rd March, 1752, for the relief of the creditors of Daniel Falkiner, Samuel Burton, and Francis Harrison, Bankers [6]. In the same year he wrote his will; it is dated 25th November, 1752, and was proved 29th January, 1759 [9]. He died in Great Britain Street ("Exshaw's Magazine" [6]), and his tombstone at Castleknock Churchyard bears the inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Daniel Falkiner of the City of Dublin Alderman and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Baltinglass who died the 20th of January 1759 in the 60th year of his age" [6, 10]. By his wife, who survived him, he left an only son as his heir [1, 2, 9, &c].

The Alderman had a daughter, Lucinda, who died unmarried, and was buried 22nd February, 1742/3; she is described as from Strand Street, Dublin (St. Patrick's Cathedral Register) [6].

Frederick Falkiner, of Abbotstown.

PORTRAIT (p. 339).

Frederick, the only son and heir of Daniel aforesaid, at first resided at the Cottage, County Dublin, but ultimately purchased Abbotstown. According to the "Dublin Gazette" of 4th August, 1730, which announced his marriage, he was "a noted banker" in Dublin [6]. His marriage settlement was dated 31st July, 1730, and he married, on 3rd August following, Elizabeth, daughter of James Hamilton, of Carlow, County Carlow, Esq., M.P. (Finglas Register, County Dublin, &c.)¹ The deeds in our possession relating to Abbotstown date from March, 1742, onwards; the property, about 230 acres, having at first been held on a lease. Frederick proved his father's will in 1759 as sole executor, and by deed, dated 1st March of that year, secured an annuity to his mother. His wife Elizabeth died and was buried

¹ Elizabeth's sister, Rebecca Hamilton, married Christopher Dominick, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Usher, Lord St. George, and had issue, an only daughter and heir, Emilia-Olivia, who married, 4th November, 1775, William Robert, 2nd Duke of Leinster, from whom the present Duke is descended. Elizabeth, Lady St. George, was, therefore, first cousin to Frederick Falkiner's son Daniel, and the second Duchess of Leinster was his first cousin once removed. Daniel's younger brother, Rev. John Falkiner (*v. infra*), had a daughter and granddaughter named Emilia-Olivia, after the Duchess.

As heirlooms in our family we have (1) a beautifully made bead-work pocket-book, presented by the Duchess in 1770 to Daniel's wife, and (2) two gold-clasped bracelets, made from the hair of Lady Emily Henry (the Duke's sister) and the Viscountess de Chabot, and given to Daniel's daughter, Dorothea, on her marriage to Major John C. Nuttall in 1808.



SWORD PRESENTED TO FREDERICK JOHN FALKINER, M.P., HON. COLONEL OF THE
100TH REGIMENT, 4 JUNE, 1805.



ELIZABETH FALKINER.

[Eldest daughter of Daniel Falkiner of Abbotstown (portrait 4). She married William Arthur Grosbie, 1795, and died 1841. Miniature by Mrs. Mee, ca. 1795.]



DOROTHEA ANNABELLA FALKINER.

[Second daughter of Daniel Falkiner of Abbotstown (portrait 4). She married Major John Christopher Nuttall, 1808, and died 1860. Miniature by Mrs. Mee, ca. 1795.]



SILVER GILT BOX PRESENTED TO SIR FREDERICK JOHN FALKINER, BART., M.P.,
 WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, 22 JAN., 1813.

[(A) The lid, and (B) the underside of the box.]

7th April, 1768 (St. John's Register, Dublin) [6]. His will, dated 3rd March, 1774, was proved 3rd January, 1785, in Dublin. In it he directs that he be buried at Castleknock Churchyard "in the place where my father and my late dear wife are deposited." He refers to his eldest son Daniel; he bequeaths houses in Jervis Quay and North Strand, Dublin, to his son John; to his son Frederick he leaves the lands of Spriggletown, County Dublin, and his "estate of Crotenstown, County Kildare, which my grandfather, Daniel Falkiner, bought from the trustees for selling forfeited estates in Ireland," and extensive premises in the city of Dublin. His daughter Frances received debentures. He left all his furniture, books, plate, &c., to Miss Sophia Hamilton, co-executor with Robert Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law. Frederick Falkiner died and was buried 7th February, 1782, in Castleknock Churchyard [6].

The Abbotstown property ultimately returned to the descendants of James Hamilton, his wife's brother, who married thrice, and had thirty-six children (see Burke's "Landed Gentry," 8th ed., 1894, and Lord HolmPatrick, in Burke's "Peerage").

In Frederick Falkiner's portrait in our possession, he wears a brown wig, dark red suit, with brown fur edging to the coat and sleeves. The costume closely resembles that worn by his son Daniel in the next portrait. There is, unfortunately, no record of who painted these portraits, or of the date when they were executed. I would hazard the guess that they were painted about 1760. There is a considerable resemblance discernible between Frederick's portrait and that of his uncle John (p. 337). Frederick and Elizabeth had three sons and two daughters:—

I. Daniel Falkiner of Abbotstown [^{1, 2, 9}].

Portrait (p. 341).

Daniel, the eldest son of the foregoing, certainly appears as an attractive personage in his portrait, wherein he is depicted as a young man, wigless, blue-eyed, and fair, in contrast to his father. He wears a loosely fitting fur-edged coat of blue colour. The Matriculation Register of Trinity College, Dublin, records: "17th July, 1750, Daniel Falkiner, Pensioner, B.A., Vern., 1755" [6]. According to the Records of the King's Inns, he was admitted to the Middle Temple, 16th July, 1752, and called to the Irish Bar, Easter, 1759 [6]. He, doubtless, practised as a barrister, for he held the appointment of counsel to the Barrack Board [6]. His marriage settlement is dated 15th

January, 1761; he married Dorothy, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Henry Faure,¹ of Egham Park, Surrey, by his wife Martha, daughter and co-heiress of Daniel Baker, of Penn, Bucks. The marriage took place at St. James's Church, Westminster, in February, 1761 [¹]. The bride is stated to have had a fortune of £20,000 ("Exshaw's Magazine"). Daniel Falkiner was attacked, and shots fired into his house, in 1795 and 1796 (Proclamations, P.R.O., Ireland) [⁶]. His wife died and was buried 28th April, 1796, in Castleknock Churchyard. Daniel's will, dated 25th June, 1796, proved 29th January, 1799, in Dublin, entailed his estate and leaseholds, plate, furniture, and pictures on his son, with remainder to his daughters, Elizabeth Crosbie, Dorothy Falkiner, and the Hon. Mrs. Moore, the executors being John Geale and Hans Hamilton. He died and was buried 3rd June, 1798, with his wife [^{1, 2, 6, 9, &c.}].

Daniel and Dorothy left one son and three daughters, of whom presently.

Daniel's brothers and sisters were:—

II. Captain Frederick Falkiner, of the 1st Foot, Gibraltar. He was appointed Captain in 1774, and died unmarried [^{1, 2, 6, 9}].

III. Anne [^{1, 2, 9}], married September, 1750, Benjamin Geale of Mount Geale, County Kilkenny, banker, Sheriff and Treasurer of Dublin, 1764, and Lord Mayor (Marriage Settlement, 7th September, Prerogative Marriage Licence, 26th September, 1750). They are ancestors of the present Lord Charlemont.

Mrs. Geale died 1st April, 1763 ("Exshaw's Magazine") [⁶]. The panels of the box-tomb of Daniel Falkiner, the Lord Mayor (see p. 8), at Castleknock Churchyard, bear inscriptions relating to Benjamin Geale's descendants.

¹ Henry Faure, who died before 1761, was a Huguenot, whose family came to England in the end of the preceding century; we have a miniature portrait of him. Daniel Baker's wife was a daughter of Samuel Mellish, of Blyth, Notts, and bore him sixteen children, besides Martha. Martha's sister, Dorothy, married Isaac Holroyd, and was therefore the mother of John Baker Holroyd, 1st Earl of Sheffield. The latter took the additional name of Baker on succeeding to the Baker estates, for he was Daniel Baker's only surviving grandson. Daniel Baker's thirteenth child was named Maria Josepha; the eldest daughter of the Earl, Maria Josepha, was the child godmother of my grand-aunt, Maria Josepha Falkiner, afterwards the Hon. Mrs. Moore (*v. infra*) [^{1, 2, 9, &c.}].



MARIA JOSEPHA FALKINER.

[Youngest daughter of Daniel Falkiner of Abbotstown (portrait 4). She married Hon. Robert Moore, son of 1st Marquis of Drogheda, 1799, and died 1846 Miniature by J. Spornberg, 1809.]

The inscriptions show that his second son, Frederick, married Letitia Brady, and died in 1814, aged sixty years ; he lies buried beside his grandfather, Daniel, aforesaid.

This Frederick's eldest son, Benjamin Geale Brady, born 28th October, 1781, died 31st January, 1859, having married Catherine Wilde, by whom he had two daughters —(1) Frances Elizabeth, born 2nd January, 1820, married William Robert Lowry, of Pomeroy, County Tyrone, and died 23rd November, 1877 ; (2) Letitia Rebecca Geale Brady, born 2nd July, 1815, and died unmarried, 9th February, 1907 [10].

IV. Frances, married July, 1778, Major Wilson, Royal Artillery ; in the Prerogative Marriage Licence, dated 2nd July, she is described as of St. Mary's Parish, Dublin [1, 2, 6, 9].

V. Rev. John Falkiner, D.D., PORTRAIT (p. 342).

Dr. Falkiner was the third son of Frederick Falkiner of Abbotstown [1, 2, 9]. He matriculated at Glasgow University in 1768 ; the Register there reads : "Johannes Falkiner, natus in Hibernia, Frederici Armigeri in Urbe Dublin Filius natu minimus." He took his M.A. in 1769 ; and there is no doubt but that he is identical with the "John Faulkner, A.M., Dublin," who was created D.D., Edinburgh, in 1778 [6]. He was for many years Chaplain to William Robert FitzGerald, 2nd Duke of Leinster, being a first cousin once removed of the Duchess, and an intimate member of the household. Mrs. Godfrey Clark, in "Gleanings from an Old Portfolio" (p. p.), vol. i, p. 84, cites Lady Caroline Dawson's description of the ducal establishment in October, 1778, mentioning that the "Chaplain lives in the house with them and reads prayers every morning, which all the ladies of the house attend very devoutly, but I can't say so much for the gentlemen" [6].

His portrait in pastel, by Hugh D. Hamilton, is in the possession of the present Duke, and hangs in the study at Carton with other portraits of the 2nd Duke's family and friends, executed by the same artist [6].

From information supplied by Rev. James B. Leslie, the ecclesiastical historian, it appears that John Falkiner was Curate of Kells, County Meath, in 1770 (*vide* Healy's "History of the Diocese of Meath"), and that he was presented by the Crown with the Rectory and Vicarage of Killeslin, and the Rectory and Vicarage of Carlow in 1777. The Bishop disputed the right of the Crown to make the presentation, but the right of the latter was maintained [6]. It would seem that he was probably an absentee rector, who worked the parish (of Carlow at any

rate) by means of a curate. He signed the registers of St. Mary's, Carlow, for the last time in 1808, and the last Vestry Meeting at which he presided was held in May, 1817. His successor presided apparently for the first time 24th December, 1822 ^[11]. He married, 11th May, 1780, at Carlow, Mary, the eldest daughter of Samuel Galbraith, of Old Derrig, Queen's County, by Frances Fisher, otherwise Galbraith, his second wife ^[1, 8, 11]. His will, dated 5th July, 1817, proved 18th May, 1822, in Dublin, describes him as "of the town of Carlow, Doctor of Divinity." He left his residence in Carlow, and land at Graigue, Queen's County, to his wife for life, with remainder to his son. His executor was Benjamin Baker Galbraith, of Old Derrig ^[9]. He was buried at Carlow, 27th May, 1821, according to an entry in the registers there ^[11]. His widow, in her will dated 6th January, 1832, proved 3rd May, 1833 (Leighlin Diocesan Will), directs that she be buried in the family vault on Castle Hill, Carlow, a site which the present rector (Rev. S. Ridgeway, M.A.) informs me is now covered with buildings. In her will are mentioned her nieces Rachel Earls, Emma Barbara Galbraith; her nephew John Galbraith; her son and three granddaughters; the executors being William Fishbourne, sen. and jun. She died and was buried 28th January, 1833, at Carlow ^[11].

John and Mary had issue three sons and three daughters:—

1. **William Robert**, baptized at Carlow, 21st October, 1782; died 8th and buried 9th February, 1783, at Castle Hill, Carlow ^[11].
2. **Frederick John** ^[1, 2, 9], born 10th December, 1784, at Carlow ("Exshaw's Magazine"). Lieutenant, Royal City of Dublin Militia; 22nd October, 1810. Mentioned in his parents' wills. He married, 21st May, 1823, Helena Maria ^[1, 6, 9], eldest daughter of Harman Fitzmaurice, of County Carlow. His will ^[9], dated 21st November, 1837, proved 24th June, 1840 (Leighlin Diocesan Will), appoints his wife sole executrix. Her will ^[9], dated 10th July, 1853, proved 3rd December following, in Dublin, describes her as of Springfield Cottage, Queen's County. Mentioned therein are her deceased son Hans Riggs Falkiner; her son Frederick John Harman Falkiner is named executor, and receives the Springhill property and half the County Kildare property; her son Daniel receives half of the Kildare property; the three daughters being cut off with 5s. a-piece "for which reason is best knowing to themselves."

Frederick John and Helena had issue three sons and four daughters :—

1. **Hans Riggs** [⁹], mentioned in his parents' wills; died before 1853.
 2. **Frederick John Harman** [^{1,9}], of Laurel Lodge, Queen's County (1837), mentioned in his parents' wills. Living 1853.
 3. **Daniel**.
 4. **Helena Maria**, married . . . Mitchell.
 5. **Emily Olivia**.
 6. **Elizabeth**.
 7. **Anne** [⁹], mentioned in her father's will, 1837.
- } Mentioned in
their grand-
mother's and
parents' wills.
Living 1853
[^{1,9}].
3. **John**, third son, born 15th; baptized and died 31st December, 1784; buried, 1st January, 1785, at Castle Hill [¹¹]. Twin brother of 2.
 1. **Emily Olivia**, baptized at Carlow, 11th June, 1781; married at Carlow, 21st December, 1802, James Herring. Descendants living, 1916 [^{1,6,11}].
 2. **Frances Rebecca**, born 9th July, and baptized 4th August, 1786, at Carlow, where she died unmarried, 1801 ("Hibernian Magazine") [^{6,11}].
 3. **Elizabeth** [⁶].
 4. **Catherine**, married, August, 1798, William Martin, Captain 9th Dragoons [⁶].

The Last Falkiners of Abbotstown.

We now come to descendants of Daniel Falkiner of Abbotstown. As previously stated, he and his wife Dorothy had one son and three daughters.

I. Sir Frederick John Falkiner, Bart., M.P., of Abbotstown [^{1,2,5,6,8,9} &c.].

A short and excellent biography of Sir Frederick by Mr. Sadleir will be found in the JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, January, 1914, vol. vii, pp. 313, 314, together with references to further sources of information regarding him. Frederick was born at Bath, 8th April, 1768, and baptized there at St. Michael's Church [⁵]. About 1781, when some twelve years of age, he was at school at an academy in

Portarlington, where he appears to have been a mischievous lad, for he shoved "poor Valentine," the future Lord Cloncurry, "with much dexterity from off the top of a pent-house." It may have served Valentine right, but his biographer does not think so.¹ Frederick matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, 26th October, 1784, at the age of sixteen. He was a Fellow Commoner, and took his B.A. in the summer of 1789 [6]. There is no evidence that he was called to the Bar.² In the Manuscript Diary of Alexander Hamilton, of Newtown Hamilton, County Armagh (1793-1807), mention occurs of a shooting party wherein "Falkiner killed 2½ brace of snipes" on 16th November, 1795 (evidently he was an adept); and, under the date 15th July, 1797, occurs the statement, "the 3rd Miss Gardiner, between whom and Frederick Falkiner there is a great and serious flirtation" [6]. His marriage licence bore the date 27th April, 1798. His father died, however, on June 7th, and the marriage was not solemnized until 23rd October following. His wife was Anne Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Sackville Gardiner, of Dublin—the Mountjoy family. In 1790 he was returned for the Borough of Athy by his relative the Duke of Leinster, who appointed him an Examiner in Chancery. From 1798 to 1800 he was M.P. for County Dublin, for which he was again elected in 1802, and sat for Carlow 1812-1818. In "A Biographical Index to the present House of Commons," by Joshua Wilson, M.A., we read:—"Occasionally resides at Abbotstown, in the vicinity of the capital, sat formerly as Knight of the Shire in the Irish, and has now been returned to both Imperial Parliaments. In 1802 a contest took place for the representation, which terminated by the resignation of Colonel Talbot, who only polled 263 votes against 469, which appeared for the present member. In 1803 we find the name of this gentleman in the list of the minority relative to the Prince of Wales's establishment, and in 1805 he formed one of a majority of 212 in opposition to the claim of the Irish Catholics" [6].

In 1801 he was High Sheriff of County Dublin. He became Honorary Colonel of the 100th (or the Regent's County Dublin) Regiment of Foot, which he raised at his own expense in 1805. We possess a sword, which is shown in an accompanying

¹ "Life, Times, and Cotemporaries of Lord Cloncurry," by W. J. FitzPatrick. Dublin: James Duffy, 1855, pp. 53, 54 [6].

² The statement in "Irish Public Characters" that Sir Frederick was "bred to the Bar, but possessing a good fortune declined its drudgery," cannot be accurate, in the opinion of Mr. Sadleir, for it does not appear that he was ever called to the Bar.

illustration (p. 344), bearing the inscription: "This sabre Presented to Colonel Frederick John Falkiner by the Officers of the 100. Regt., 4th June 1805, As a Small Token of their Attachment Friendship & Respect." He was in 1800 appointed Secretary of the Order of St. Patrick, and subsequently a Commissioner of Wide Streets. On 21st December, 1812, he was created a Baronet. On 22nd January, 1813, he was presented with the Freedom of the City of Dublin. We possess a valuable memento of this occasion in the form of a silver gilt box (p. 346), with circular convex lid, bearing the arms of the city, and an inscription on the underside of the box reading: "Be it remembered that at a General Assembly of the Rt. Honble. the Lord Mayor Sheriffs Commons and Citizens of the City of Dublin held on Friday 22nd January 1813 The Freedom of the City accompanied with the following Address was unanimously granted to Sir Frederick Falkiner Baronet Member of Parliament for the Borough of Carlow:—

"Sir, We the Lord Mayor Sheriffs Commons and Citizens of Dublin beg leave to present you with the Freedom of our antient and loyal City and at the same time to express our sentiments of esteem for the very distinguished manner in which you have upon all occasions supported the true Interest of the Empire & we look forward with confidence to the continuance of that conduct which has so justly entitled you to the Regard of the Citizens of Dublin. In testimony whereof the Common Seal of said City is hereto affixed. A. B. King, Lord Mayor."

As a Whig, Sir Frederick stoutly opposed the Union, against which he spoke and cast his vote (1800). His name appears in the celebrated "Red List" of Parliament, wherein he is described as "Though a distressed person could not be purchased." Barrington in his "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation" refers to him as "one of the most remarkable instances of inflexible public integrity in Ireland. He would have been a valuable acquisition to the Government, but nothing could corrupt him. Week after week he was ineffectually tempted, through his friends, by a peerage, or aught he might desire. He replied: 'I am poor 'tis true, but no human power, no reward, no tortures, no elevation shall ever tempt me to betray my country; never mention to me again so infamous a proposal.' He was, however, afterwards treated ungratefully by the very constituents whom he had obeyed, and died a victim of poverty and patriotism." It is recorded in our family that Sir Frederick was offered a bribe of £20,000 besides the peerage.

Of his return for Carlow, "Freeman's Journal" 9th December, 1812, says: "Lord Charleville, the patron of the Borough of Carlow, returns Mr. Frederick J. Falkiner. This arrangement proceeds from the Duke of Richmond, who, in return, has undertaken to Lord C. for an equivalent in an English peerage." The almanacks of the day refer to Sir Frederick "as a cousin of the Duke of Leinster," and give his address as "Clarendon Hotel, Bond Street, London, and Abbotstown, Dublin." In Dublin, he chiefly resided at Molesworth Street. In Robert Malcolmson's "The Carlow Parliamentary Roll," Dublin, 1872, a facsimile is given of Sir Frederick's signature, as also of that of his great-grandfather, James Hamilton (M.P. for Carlow, 1727-1760).

Though at first possessed of a considerable fortune, it is clear that Sir Frederick lived far beyond his means. This caused him finally to leave Ireland, and to establish himself in Naples. Dr. R. R. Madden, who appears to have known him there, writes in his "Memoirs" (p. 54) that Sir Frederick "was tall and portly, of prepossessing appearance, and elegant manners—one of the old school of Hibernian gentry—who was extremely poor, and might have been extremely rich . . . a person abounding in anecdote, most agreeable in society, and singularly inconsistent in his character." We have evidence that he began to get into financial difficulties in 1810, and that a bill of sale on Abbotstown furniture and crops was given in 1811. In 1821 he seems to have been destitute in Naples, and in October, 1824, he ended his life there in tragic circumstances.¹ The Baronetcy became extinct,² for he had no children, and the Falkiners of Abbotstown also became extinct in the male line.

According to our record, Sir Frederick left two wills: (1) dated August, 1815, in which he named Walter, Earl of Ormond, executor, and (2) dated 1st January, 1818, in which he left his wife as executrix. I have no evidence that either of these wills underwent probate.³

Unfortunately it has been impossible to trace any portrait of Sir Frederick. It is said that he figures in a picture of the Irish House of Commons, 1800, of which I possess a poor print.

¹ The date of his death is given as 1815 in Debrett's "Baronetage" (1832), and Burke's "Extinct Baronetcies." In W. J. FitzPatrick's "Life and Times of Lord Cloncurry" (pp. 53, 54), the date is given as 1823, and in the Office of Arms, Dublin, the date 1829 is recorded!

² In the "Gentleman's Magazine" (1812) it was stated that he was created Baronet, with remainder to his nephew, John Crosbie of Killarney [6]. This is incorrect, for the patent only mentioned Sir Frederick and his heirs male [5].

³ The second will is in P.R.O., Dublin, it having been annexed to the grant of administration, which is dated 8th August, 1825. [EDITOR.]

Sir Frederick's widow subsequently resided in Brussels. According to a King's Letter, 28th August, 1807, she was granted a pension of £400 per annum ^[6]. By a deed, dated 12th October, 1836, Dame Falkiner barred the entail in her late husband's estates, these including house property in Dublin city and county; she held a half interest in the lands of Abbotstown ^[6]. The latter property was sold to the Hamiltons about 1832, and by 1835 the old Falkiner homestead had been torn down, and the premises altered. The Hamiltons, who are related to the Falkiners, owned the adjoining estate of Sheep-hill; and when they purchased the Falkiner property they also removed the dividing fences, and re-named the two properties Abbotstown. The widow of Ian Trant Hamilton, Lord HolmPatrick, who is a sister of the third Duke of Wellington, is the present owner.

Dame Falkiner left a will, dated 7th August, 1852, proved 26th April, 1853, in Dublin by her nephews and executors, Sackville Bourke and Sackville Lee, who, together with testator's nephew John Bourke, and nieces Elizabeth Charlotte Bourke and Harriet Lee, were the only legatees.

II.—Elizabeth Falkiner (Mrs. Crosbie).

PORTRAIT (p. 345).

Elizabeth ^[1, 2, 6, 9] was born at Abbotstown, and baptized there 16th August, 1769 (Castleknock Registers). She married 26th October, 1795 (Prerogative Marriage Licence), William Arthur Crosbie, of His Majesty's Dublin Castle, son of William Francis Crosbie, by his wife, Hon. Frances Wellesley, second sister of Garrett, 1st Earl of Mornington.¹ In the Dublin Directory for 1798, her husband is described as Comptroller of the Lord Lieutenant's household. Her marriage settlement bears the date 26th November, 1795. Her husband died in London in March, 1803 (Hibernian Magazine), and his will, dated 4th September, 1797, was proved in Dublin by his widow in 1803. Mrs. Crosbie died in London, 7th March, 1841. She was celebrated for her beauty, and so was her daughter Frances or "Fanny," afterwards Mrs. Fairfield. We possess a charming

¹The first Earl of Mornington was father to Richard, Marquess Wellesley; Arthur, Duke of Wellington; William, Lord Maryborough; and Henry, Lord Cowley^[6]. William Arthur Crosbie was, therefore, first cousin to the Duke of Wellington. My father told me when I was a boy that he met the Duke of Wellington on several occasions at his cousin Mrs. Berkeley Drummond's house in London, where the Duke was a frequent visitor. Mrs. Drummond was Mrs. Crosbie's daughter (*v. infra*).

miniature of Mrs. Crosbie, painted before 1795 by Mrs. Mee,¹ mounted in gold, with fair plaited hair under the glass at the back. The illustration does not do justice to the original. The eyes are dark-blue, and singularly expressive; she died blind! We have a poorly painted miniature of Fanny, as a child, painted by Robinson, and a lithographed portrait of her as a maiden.

Issue :

1. William John Crosbie, d.s.p., in Florence, 1824.
2. Maria, married Lieut.-General Berkeley Drummond, of Eagle Hurst, Fowley, near Southampton. He died in 1861, and she died 20th November, 1872, without issue. They were groom and lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria.
3. Frances (Fanny) married Major Fairfield, of County Kerry, and d.s.p.

III. Dorothea Annabella Falkiner (Mrs. Nuttall) [^{1, 2, 9}].

PORTRAIT (p. 345).

Dorothea was the second daughter of Daniel Falkiner, and was named after her mother. She was born in 1770; and on 21st July, 1808, she was married by special licence to Major John Christopher Nuttall, J.P., of Tittour, Newtownmount-kennedy, County Wicklow.² The marriage took place at Killiney Castle, County Dublin, the residence of Lady Emily Henry. With her sisters, Dorothea was co-heiress-at-law of her brother, Sir Frederick; and her descendants represent the Falkiners of Abbotstown in the female line. In 1846 she administered the will of her sister, Hon. Mrs. Moore (*v. infra*), as only next of kin. Her husband died in 1849; and she died 24th March, 1860, at the age of ninety years; both lie buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin.

¹This artist is referred to in G. C. Williamson's "Portrait Miniatures," p. 86. "She was Anne Foldsome, the daughter of John Foldsome, the painter, and through an unfortunate marriage had to work hard to support a large family. She exhibited from 1815 to 1836, and had many commissions from George IV and William IV. She died at an advanced age in 1851. Her work is very conscientious stippled portraiture of even colour and good design. My friend, Mr. A. Francis Stewart, reminds me that Thackeray makes her paint Mrs. Pendennis.

²See Nuttall pedigree in Burke's "Landed Gentry"; it is recorded at the Heralds' College, London. In the recorded pedigree Dorothea is wrongly given as the youngest daughter.

We have a miniature of Mrs. Nuttall, of which we give an illustration. It was painted about the year 1795 by Mrs. Mee.¹ She is therein depicted as fair-haired and blue-eyed; but much of the delicacy of the original painting has, unfortunately, been lost in the reproduction. From an excellent daguerreotype, taken at the age of eighty-two, it is clear that she retained much of her beauty in her old age. Whilst fond of society, she was possessed of wide interests, and exerted a great influence on her children, in whose education she took an active part. She is held in affectionate memory by her descendants, although few of them survive who knew her.

Issue :—

1. Maria Elizabeth Josepha, born 1809; married John Frederick Clarke, M.D., and had issue one son. Descendants living.
2. John Freeman Nuttall, J.P., born 1810, married Lucinda Helena, daughter of William M'Intosh. Male descendants living.
3. Henrietta Jemima, born 1811, married William Philips, Barrister-at-law, and had issue two daughters, of whom one survives.
4. George Frederick William Nuttall, born 1813, married Maria Margaret, daughter of Captain Thomas Harris, d.s.p.
5. Robert Kennedy Nuttall, M.D., born 1815, married Magdalena, daughter of John Parrott, and has male descendants living. (The writer of this paper is their son.)

IV. Maria Josepha Falkiner (Hon. Mrs. Moore) [^{1, 2, 6, 9}]

PORTRAIT (p. 349).

Maria Josepha was born at Abbotstown, and baptized 1777 (Castleknock Register). She married, 31st December, 1799, the Hon. Robert Moore, youngest son of Edward, 1st Marquess of Drogheda, being his second wife. Her husband died in September, 1831, at Cheltenham; and she died at the same place, in September, 1846, aged sixty-nine, and leaving no issue. Her will, dated 11th November, 1843, proved 26th November, 1846, in London, by her sister, Mrs. Nuttall, leaves handsome legacies to the latter's children.

We possess two miniatures of Mrs. Moore, one of which is here reproduced; it is one of a pair depicting her and her

¹ See note relating to Mrs. Mee, on p. 357.

husband respectively, painted by J. Spornberg, in 1809, in monochrome, the texture being too delicate for effective reproduction.

N.B.—The author will be grateful to any reader who may be able to add to the information herein contained.

Arms of the Falkiners.

I. Arms of the Abbotstown Branch.

The grant of arms to Daniel Falkiner by William Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms, dated 1st May, 1729, reads: "Whereas Mr. Daniel Falkiner hath requested me to ascertain what arms do belong to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Spence, and which he may bear in right of her without prejudice or control of any person whatsoever. Know ye, therefore, that I, the said King of Arms, by the Power and Authority to me granted under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, do by these presents ratify and confirm unto him the said Daniel Falkiner, in right of his wife, the arms above depicted, impaled with his own, which together are thus blazoned, viz., first, **Falkiner**, argent three falcons gules belled or; secondly, **Spence**, or a lyon couchant and three mullets in chief gules; and for his crest a lure proper the string nowed between a pair of wings argent," &c. Motto: "Fortuna favente."

In 1893, Sir Frederick R. Falkiner, Recorder of Dublin, a member of the Mount Falcon Branch of the family, informed me that he possessed the original patent, of which the above is a partial copy, and that these were the proper arms of my "lineal ancestor, Daniel Falkiner, afterwards Lord Mayor." This patent is now in the possession of the widow of Caesar Litton Falkiner, Esq., second son of the late Recorder. Through the kind offices of Mr. Sadleir and Mrs. Falkiner's courtesy, I am in possession of an accurate copy of the original. The Recorder was descended on the paternal side from Richard Falkiner (died 1698), uncle to the grantee; and on the maternal side from Daniel Falkiner (died 1705) the elder, father of the grantee; but this does not explain how the Recorder came into possession of the patent, which should have descended to Frederick, the grantee's only son and heir, and his descendants, who are the only members of the Falkiner family entitled to use these arms. Unfortunately I failed to inquire from the Recorder how he came into the possession of the original patent.¹

Now, it is curious that a second grant of arms was made to the Abbotstown branch, namely, to Sir Frederick John Falkiner,

¹ It was purchased in Dublin. [EDITOR.]

Bart.,¹ great-grandson of Daniel, the grantee of the patent of 1729. On 13th November, 1812, a certificate was lodged at the Heralds' College, London, by Sir William Betham, Deputy Ulster King of Arms, wherein the arms granted to Sir Frederick were set out as follows:—Or, three falcons close proper, belled gules. Crest: a falcon's lure or feathers argent between two wings azure. Motto the same as in the grant of 1729. It is curious that the Deputy Ulster King of Arms in 1812 should have overlooked the arms granted in 1729, and that Sir Frederick John Falkiner apparently ignored or waived his right to bear the arms granted to his forebear, the arms of 1729 and 1812 being so very similar, and the motto identical. It is impossible at the present date to give a true explanation of this occurrence, though various hypotheses suggest themselves.

The descendants of the Falkiners, of Abbotstown, as represented by the writer's family, are, therefore, entitled to quarter the arms of Falkiner (of 1729 alone, or quarterly with those of 1812) and Spence, as recorded and confirmed by registered descent at the Office of Arms, Dublin, and Heralds' College, London. Although the later coat was first used by the Nuttalls as a quartering, they have now discarded it in favour of the older coat only.

2. Arms of Falkiners, of Anne Mount.

The arms of this branch were granted 23rd November, 1808, by Ulster to Sir Samuel Falkiner, of Anne Mount, County Cork, Bart. They are very similar to the second grant made in 1812 to the Abbotstown Branch. They are:—Or, three falcons close proper, belled gules, a crescent gules² for difference. Crest: a falcon's lure proper between two wings azure. Motto, "Fortuna favente."

3. Arms of the Falkiners, of Mount Falcon.

Arms were confirmed 30th June, 1856, to this branch by Ulster in the person of Richard Henry Falkiner, of Mount Falcon, County Tipperary, Esq., J.P., elder brother of the late Recorder, Sir Frederick Richard Falkiner. They are:—Or, three falcons, close proper (not belled), in the centre chief point a mullet gules.³ Crest: a falcon's lure proper charged with a mullet gules between two wings azure. Motto "Fortuna favente" [7].

¹ The arms are figured in Stockdale's "Peerage," 1817, plate xxxiii.

² Doubtless because of his descent from Caleb Falkiner, the second son to leave issue, who thus founded the second line.

³ Doubtless because Daniel Falkiner, of Dublin, was the third son of his father to leave male issue.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

In addition to authorities cited directly in the text, the small reference numbers given in the foregoing pages refer to the following sources of information which have been used in the compilation of the pedigree :—

- [1] Pedigree of Falkiner, of Abbotstown, at the Office of Arms, Dublin, attested by Sir Frederick John Falkiner, Bart., probably about the year 1812, but which was not recorded. It contains a few errors.
- [2] Pedigree of Sir Frederick aforesaid, the same being recorded at the Heralds' College, London. This pedigree is much less complete than the preceding; it starts with Daniel Falkiner, the Lord Mayor of Dublin.
- [3] MS. pedigree of Falkiner, compiled by Thomas U. Sadleir, Esq., Registrar of the Office of Arms, Dublin, which the author kindly placed at my disposal.
- [4] Two partial Falkiner pedigrees, showing the descendants of Caleb and Michael Falkiner, compiled by Sir William Betham (Deputy Ulster in 1812), the same being now preserved among the MSS. (bound in the same volume as [1]) at the Office of Arms, Dublin. Copies of these were kindly supplied by Mr. Sadleir.
- [5] Letters from H. Farnham Burke, Esq., C.V.O., C.B., Norroy King of Arms, Heralds' College, London, in 1894 and 1916.
- [6] Numerous letters and data, supplied by Mr. Sadleir and his correspondents in 1916, including extracts from registers of births, marriages, deaths, and burials, &c., &c., also information supplied by Miss C. Carroll, Dublin.

- [7] The late Mr. Frederick Baldwin Falkiner's printed pedigree of the Falkiners (referred to on p. 331).
 - [8] Copy of the Falkiner family record of births, at Mount Falcon, and entries in the Leeds Parish Registers of Births and Marriages (searched by the late Recorder, Sir Frederick R. Falkiner), as printed in the publication referred to under [7].
 - [9] Numerous deeds, wills, abstracts of wills, and other papers in my possession, and the pedigree of Falkiner of Abbotstown, compiled by me, published in 1894 by Mr. F. B. Falkiner (pp. 29-31), and referred to under [7]. Also extracts from a MS. volume at the Heralds' College (B. P. Miscell. Ped., vol. ii, J.P., a 4to, pp. 407-411), bearing on the family of Mellish, of Blyth, Notts, and on the descendants of Daniel Baker, of Penn., Bucks.
 - [10] Copies of tombstone inscriptions, kindly supplied by Richard Baldwin Falkiner, Esq., of Dublin, in 1916.
 - [11] Letters from Rev. S. Ridgeway, M.A., Rector of Carlow, 1916.
-



ARMS OF THE NUTTALL FAMILY,

As recorded at the Office of Arms, Dublin, and Heralds' College, London. Quarterly of six: (1 and 6) Nuttall, (2) Barker, (3) Smithsby, (4) Falkiner and (5) Spence. (The mullet applies to the writer's branch of the family.) G.H.F.N., *del.*

DRUIM DEARG.

BY J. H. LLOYD., M.R.I.A.

I HAVE recently had occasion to study an Ossianic lay, and consider it not inapposite to communicate a slight result of my work thereon to the KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

The lay referred to is entitled *Laoidh Airghinn Mhóir mhic Angeairt na long*, "the Lay of Airgheann the Great, son of Angeairt of the ships." This is the usual title in the MSS.; others, however, are found in popular use, viz., *Laoidh an Fhíocha*, "the Lay of the Rage," in County Donegal, whilst in Scotland it has more than one name, the best known being *Teanntach Mór* (or *Teanntachd Mhór*) *na Féinne*, "the Stiffest Fight of the Fiann," with rarer titles like *Dibir Dlighe*, "the Neglect of Right," &c.

From the preceding paragraph one should infer that I have used all versions, both Irish and Scottish, MS. and oral, in my study of the poem. The supposition may be considered fairly accurate. Having laid the versions in Campbell's *Leabhar na Féinne* and Cameron's *Reliquiæ Celticæ* very much under contribution, let me here state my surprise at noticing the frequent fidelity with which they retain the rather far-carried traditions, embodied in the lay, brought from Ireland to Scotland. One is certainly worthy of mention here. This is the challenge of Airgheann to Fionn to join battle with him in the glen to the north (*air a' ghlinn fa thuaidh*) of Almhain. On investigation of the locality one finds that there is a glen or valley in the actual position described between the Hill of Allen and Kilmeage Hill, and containing the present hamlet of Allen and "The Leap of Allen" (from an Irish original, *Leim na hAlmhan*?) And yet the stanza in which this mention of the glen occurs is, so far as I know, only found in the Scottish versions.

That may or may not be a fitting introduction to the real subject of the present article. In the same poem, at any rate, there is another topographical allusion to the neighbourhood of Allen—an allusion of considerable interest. The following is the stanza in which it occurs, the text being the result arrived at by me, after a careful collation of all the versions which show a remarkable consensus in the retention of the place-name,

indeed, prove it to have belonged to the original wording of the lay :—

Deapmad pleidhe do pinne Fionn
 I n-Almhain pé linn na laoch
 Ar dhír don Phéinn ar Druim Dearg
 Fá'r éirigh a bhfeard 'r a bhfeaoch.

“ To a banquet which Fionn gave in Almhain, in the heroic period, he forgot to invite two of the Fiann who were at Druim Dearg, on which account their anger and wrath rose mightily.”

A careful consideration of this passage leads one to the conclusion that Druim Dearg was in the vicinity of Almhain, but far enough away for people to be out of sight, and hence “ out of mind.” This, in my opinion, is one necessary consideration in identifying it. Another is, that the normal practice in the County Kildare has been the translation of old place-names rather than their anglicization, and the latter, though not altogether infrequent, may practically be taken as the exception proving the rule.

Bearing this much in mind, we find Druim Dearg to be now represented by Red Hills, a ridge of “ low heights ” (Parl. Gaz.) extending from the town of Kildare, about two miles north-westwards, and included for the most part in the parish of Kildare. From this ridge are named Redhills, a residence close to Kildare, and the townland of Redhills still further away. They are about six miles south-west of the Hill of Allen, thus tallying remarkably with what has been inferred above from the stanza.

But we are not dependent on this alone to prove our point, for we find a still older mention of this Kildare Druim Dearg in the Lebar Brecc notes to the Feilire of Oengus, February 1st, 1st edition, p. xlvì ; 2nd edition, p. 64. It occurs in the following quatrain, ascribed to Berchán, no doubt the saint of that name :—

In bán a Life na lerg,
 ingen Dubthaig a Druim Derg,
 is amárach téit co trait ;
 is dia láim audacht Patraic.

“ The fair woman from Life of the slopes,
 Dubthach's daughter from Druim Derg,
 To-morrow she goes quickly ;
 From her hand is Patrick's bequest.”

I have made the text of this a little plainer, and have ventured to revise two rather crude things in Stokes's translation. These revisions are "Life," "Dubthach's daughter," substituted for his "Liffey," "Daughter of Dubthach," respectively. (How strange that so great a scholar should need revision !)

As regards the former, it should certainly not have been modernised into "Liffey," which has a much more restricted application. Time and again have I pointed out the danger of rendering names, especially in old texts, by their modern anglicized equivalents, of which other salient examples are *Dún Dealgan*, "Dundalk," in *Beatha Aodha Ruaidh Uí Dhomhnaill*, through which the editor quite missed the sense of his passage, and Mr. E. C. Quiggin's still stranger identification of *Oirghialla* with "Orrery" (!) in his "A Dialect of Donegal."

As to the latter, "Dubthach's daughter" is clearly the idiomatic English, and is a rendering which fits beautifully into the true context, as I shall show presently.

Returning now to the general interpretation of the stanza, its allusion is to St. Brigit, of Kildare, who is described as being of Druim Derg, in the territory of Life (West Life = Offaly), which agrees closely with Redhills, beside Kildare, and mostly included in its parish. For this interpretation I give four reasons: (1) the evident parallelism between *a Life na lerg*, "from Life of the slopes," and *a Druim Derg*, "from Druim Derg"—as the former is descriptive of St. Brigit, so must the latter be; (2) the revised rendering, "Dubthach's daughter," giving idiom for idiom, dovetails nicely with *a Druim Derg*, "from Druim Derg," and certainly brings before our mind what Berchán meant in his own idiom when he composed the stanza, whilst Stokes's slavish rendering breaks all connexion of the true sense; (3) *Druim Derg* is probably used through exigency of rhyme for *Cill Dara*, "Kildare"; in other words, the one is a poetic variant of the other; (4) it is quite easy to prove, from external evidence, that *a Druim Derg*, "from Druim Derg," can only refer back to *ingen*, "daughter," and not to the father's name in the gen. form *Dubthaig*, for the following passage in Stokes's and Strachan's *Thesaurus* II, 336, 337, tells us unmistakably where Dubthach's residence was:—

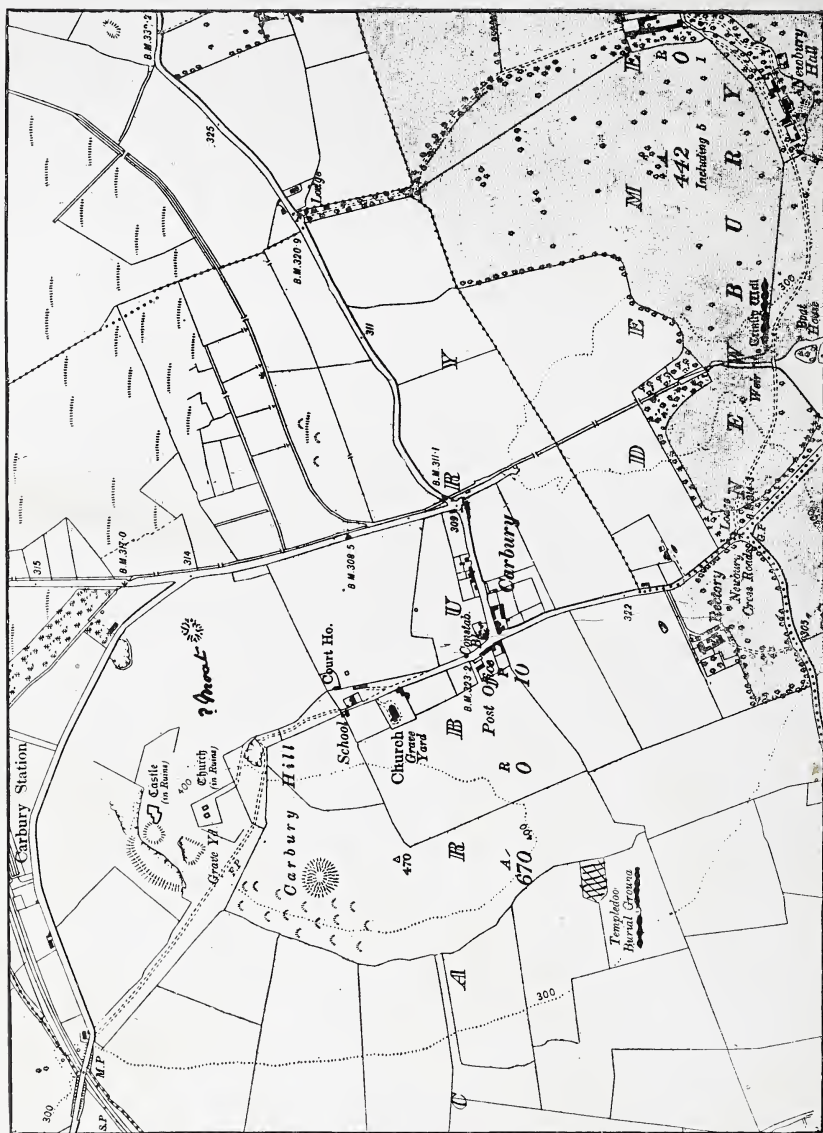
"ic Ráith Derthaige i nHuib Failge dorónad in firt sa .i. tánic merlech co Brigit fo *secht* co mbered molt cech uare uadi do chairchaib mná Dubthaig coroaithferad for Brigit, conerbairt Brigit: 'Fegaitse for caircha dús in marat ule'; rofegsat iarum

Dubthach 7 a ben 7 fuaratar éat ule i comláne cen esbaid neich : ”

“ at Rath Derthaige in Offaly [*leg.* Hui Failge] this miracle was wrought, to wit, a robber came seven times to Brigit, and he used to carry off from her every time a wether of the sheep of Dubthach’s wife. Reproach was cast on Brigit. Brigit said : ‘ Look at your sheep to see if they all remain.’ Then they, to wit, Dubthach and his wife, looked, and they found them all complete without any missing.”

So far, I have found no means of identifying Ráth Derthaige, but is it not at least palpable that Druim Derg is quite another name, and therefore another place ? Alias names are not at all characteristic of the ancient period of Irish topographical nomenclature.

There is another interesting point in regard to the mention of Druim Derg in the Ossianic lay which first drew my attention to it. The language of *Laoidh Airghinn Mhóir* seems to show that it could scarcely have been composed before the sixteenth century—may even be later than it. There appears to be also in its diction some slight evidence of a Northern origin, perhaps in County Down, where there was considerable activity in Irish literature towards the modern period—an activity of which only fragmentary remains seem to have reached our own time, as many of the MSS. must have been destroyed. Hence arises the question : How was such a minute topographical tradition—at first sight—retained, at a late period, in a district so far from Allen and Kildare ? Probably the best answer to this is to adduce the examples of *Cill Dara*, “ Kildare,” and *Curragh Chill’ Dara*, “ the Curragh of Kildare,” names which to-day are universally in use in the Irish-speaking districts. *Almhain* is also well known, but this is certainly due solely to the great popularity of the Ossianic lays. The cult of St. Brigit may likewise have been the cause of the retention of an old tradition, that there was a Druim Derg beside her church at Kildare, and that, consequently, this Druim Derg was not too far from Almhain. This raises an interesting question for antiquarians : Have any vestiges, literary or otherwise, been found of any establishment (oratory ?) of St. Brigit on the ridge now known as Red Hills ? The coupling of her name with Druim Derg may mean something more than what is evident from a first perusal of the stanza in which it occurs.



MAP OF THE HILL OF CARBURY.
[From the Ordnance Survey Map.]

*TWO COLLEY INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CASTLE
CARBURY CHURCHYARD; WITH NOTES ON
THE FOUNDER OF THE FAMILY.*

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE Hill of Carbury is 470 feet above the sea-level at its highest summit, of which there are two—the lower one to the north being crowned by the ruins of an Elizabethan castle built by the Colley family. Of the earlier castle there is very little left beyond the foundations.

In the hollow between the two eminences was situated the old Parish Church, with a burial-ground used exclusively by Protestants. The new Protestant Parish Church and churchyard stand on the outskirts of the little village of Carbury. The Roman Catholic burial-ground lies in a field, to the south and near the base of Carbury Hill. It is enclosed with a wall; but it neither contains any trace of an ecclesiastical building, nor any tombstones of a date earlier than the eighteenth century. The name of this churchyard is “Tampuldoo” (?the Black Church). It was possibly dedicated to the Trinity, as there is a Blessed Well, called Trinity Well, half a mile to the east of it in the Newbury Demesne.¹ This well is the source of the River Boyne. It is built around, and covered over with a large flag. From an archæological point of view this well is insignificant-looking, as there are no sculptured stones at it, nor any of the usual votive offerings, though a large concourse of people assemble there annually on Trinity Sunday.

The Roman Catholic Parish Church is situated at Derrinturren, a mile and a half to the south-east of the village of Carbury. It is dedicated to the Trinity; it and the burial-ground attached belong to modern times. Close to the church, on the north side, is a Blessed Well known as “Father Byrne’s Well,” which is resorted to for cures. Father Edward Byrne was Parish Priest of Carbury. He died on the 18th February, 1869, aged sixty-four, and was buried inside the church.

We now return to the old churchyard on the Hill of Carbury.

¹ Newbury Hall is a fine mansion, built of brick, and erected in the eighteenth century by the Pomeroy (Lord Harberton) family. In 1747 Arthur Pomeroy married Mary, the younger daughter and heiress of Henry Colley (died 1723) of Castle Carbury, by his wife Lady Mary Hamilton.



THE CHURCHYARD FROM CARBURY CASTLE.

[From a photograph by W. FitzG., 1916.]

The only remains of the old Parish Church is the west gable end, surmounted by a single belfry. Attached to it is a railed-in enclosure, the burial-plot of the Colleys of Rahin, now represented by Mr. Charles Colley Palmer, D.L., of that place. Built into the gable end there is a shield-shaped limestone slab, in the upper part of which is cut in relief a double coat-of-arms, Colley impaling those of Wenman, or Wayneman, viz. :—

1. "Or, a lion rampant gules, gorged with a ducal coronet proper," (with a crescent, denoting a second son), for Colley.
2. "Sable, on a fess argent, between three anchors erect or, as many lions' heads erased gules," for Wenman.

The inscription, cut in incised capitals, runs as follows :—

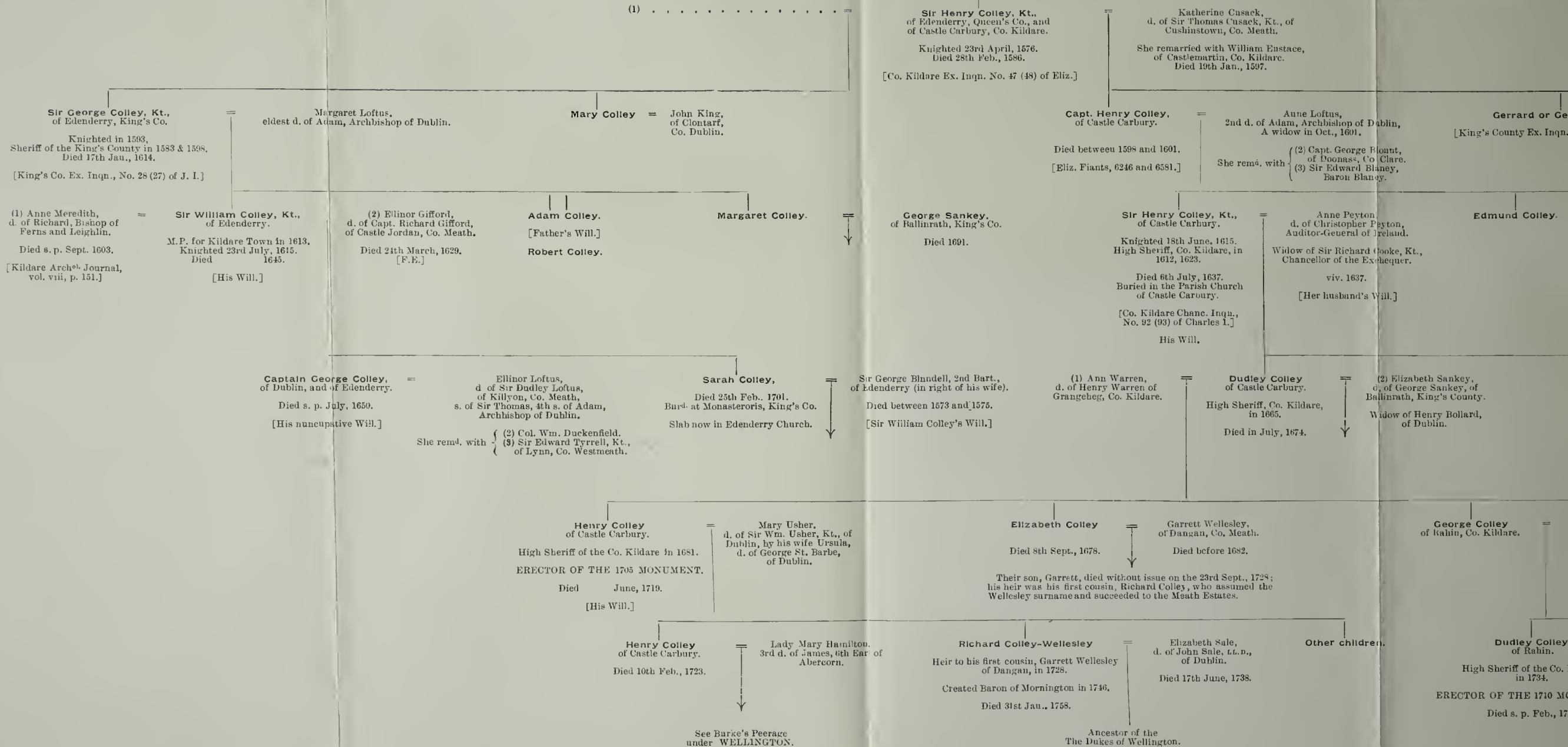
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED
FOR Y^E PIOUS MEMORY OF GEORGE COLLEY
OF RATHIN, GEN. SECOND SON OF,
DUDLEY COLLEY OF CASTLE CARBRY
ESQ AND SUSANNA COLLEY ALS (= *alias*)
WENMAN HIS WIFE. ~ ~ ~
AT Y^E CHARGE AND OUT OF Y^E FILIAL
AFFECTION OF DUDLEY COLLEY
OF RATHIN, GEN. ELDEST SON OF
Y^E SAID GEORGE AND SUSANNA.
— ANNO DOMINI 1710. —

PEDIGREE OF THE COLLEY FAMILY OF THE COUNTY KILDARE.

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

EDENDERRY.

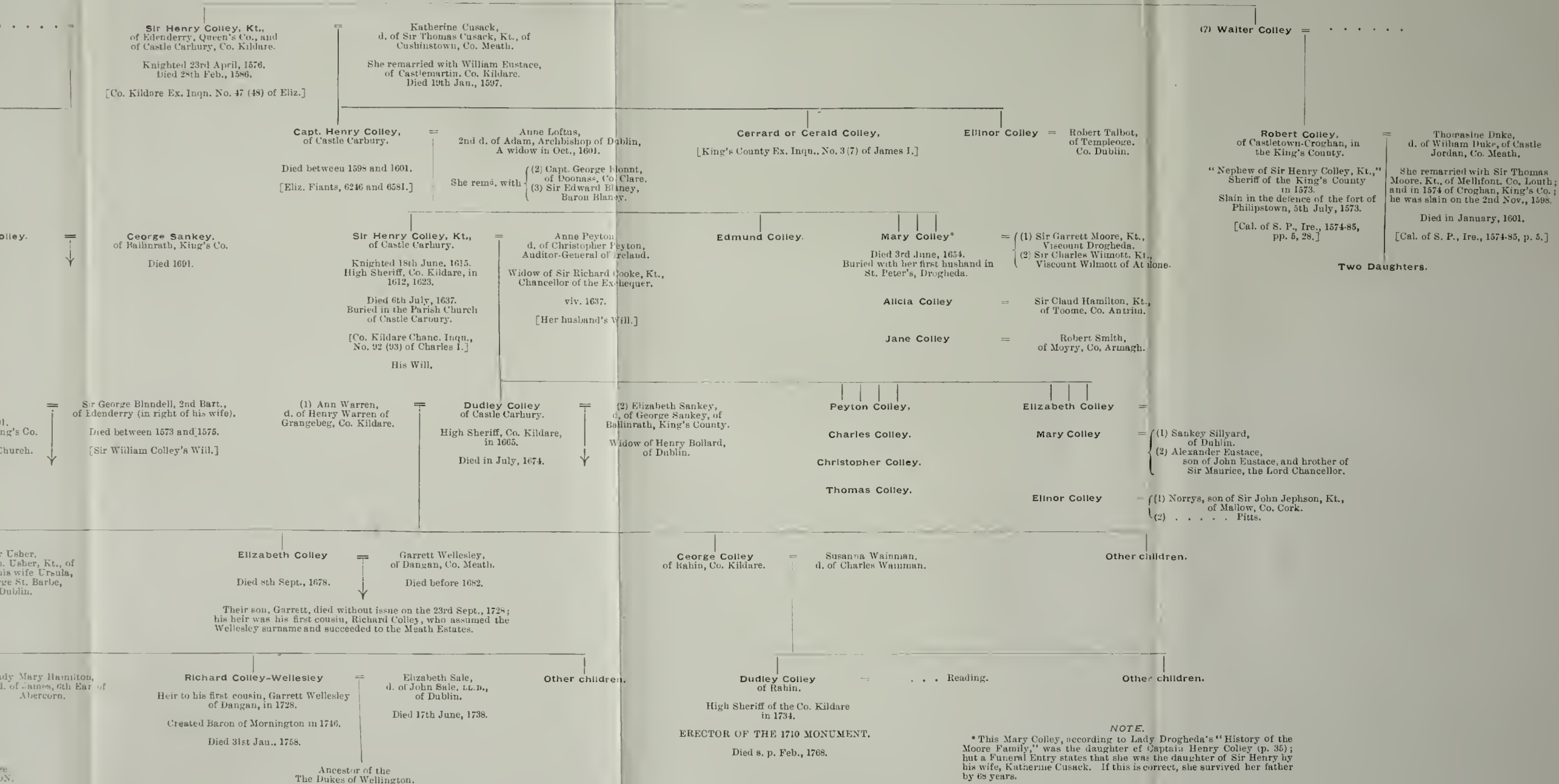
CASTLE CARBURY.



[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

CASTLE CARBURY.

CROGHAN.



For the parents of George Colley see the Pedigree.

A short distance to the east of, and at right angles to, the gable end of the old church, is the Colley Mortuary Chapel—a battlemented and pinnacled stone building, with a vaulted roof, showing in the mortar adhering to it, the wattle framework on which the arch was turned. There is a wide, square doorway at the northern end, and a pointed arched window in the opposite wall. Inside, in the east wall, there is inserted a limestone slab, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height by 3 feet in breadth, on which are carved in relief the Colley arms, crest, and motto, viz. :—

Arms : “ A lion rampant gorged with a ducal coronet.”

Crest : “ A dexter arm, the hand grasping a scimitar.”

Motto : “ VIRTUTIS FORTUNA COMES,” i.e., Success is the companion of valour.

The inscription which follows is cut in extremely shallow, though unusually broad, lettering of the ordinary type, and shows traces of having been painted in in black. It reads :—

This Monument was Erected by Henry Colley Esq., in Memory of his Father Dudley Coley (*alias*) Cowley Esq., Son of Sir Henry great Grand son of Sir Henry Cowley of Carbery, K^t., who built this chappel & Burial Place for his Family and are Interred therein with their Wives Ann Warren daughter of Henry Warren of Grangbeg, Esq., & Katherine Cufach [*sic*] daughter of Sir Thomas Cufach, K^t., then L^d Deputy of Ireland. Sir Henry Cowley was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in y^e 2nd year of her Reign, & made one of her Majesty's privy Council. Henry Colley (now living) son of Dudley married Mary Uther & had issue by her 6 sons & 6 Daughters, whereof 2 sons Henry & Richard & 6 daughters are now living ; she was y^e only Daughter of Sir William Uther of Bridgfoot, K^t., by his lady Urfulast Barbo & lieth here interred for whose memory this Monument was made y^e 10th of July Annoque Dom. 1705.¹

¹ This, and the other Colley inscription, were kindly copied for me by the Rev. William O'Neill Lindesay, in March, 1916, while acting as *locum tenens* to Canon Follis, Rector of Carbury.

In the opposite wall is a small square limestone slab, with the words MEMENTO MORI, barely visible, owing to the shallowness of the letters.

The date of the erection of the Colley Mortuary Chapel is probably that of the mural slab—1705, as, previous to this date, members of the Colley family were buried “*in the Parish Church of Carbury.*” There are no other Colley tombstones in this churchyard.

We will now give some notes on the career and family of Sir Henry Colley, Kt., the founder of the Castle Carbury family.

The family of Colley in the County Kildare dates from the first half of the sixteenth century. The commonest form of the name, at this period, was COWLEY; in the course of a century or so it was generally spelt COOLLEY, and finally it became COLLEY.

There was, early in the sixteenth century, a family named Cowley settled in Kilkenny, from whom the “Peerages” state (under Wellington or Mornington) the Colleys of Carbury Castle were descended; but this statement is quite incorrect, as is proved by the fact (as pointed out by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms) that the coats-of-arms of the two families are entirely different; for instance, the arms of the Cowleys of Kilkenny are:—“A chevron, between three esquires’ helmets”; while those of Carbury Castle are:—“A lion rampant, with a ducal coronet round the neck.”

For convenience, and to avoid confusion, the modern form of the name will be used in the following notes on the founder of the County Kildare family.

The first of the name was a Captain Henry Colley, an officer in the service of the Crown, which he served faithfully from the reign of Henry VIII to that of Queen Elizabeth.

Of his parentage nothing is known; ¹ he probably came over to serve in the Irish wars, and earn a grant of land, the usual reward of the officers of the Crown in lieu of arrears of pay; in this manner was carried out the scheme of the planting of Englishmen on the lands forfeited by the Irish proprietors. At the commencement of Captain Colley’s career, his only relative in Ireland was a nephew named Robert Colley; but whether he

¹ Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, is of the opinion that he was the son of Walter Cowley, Solicitor-General of Ireland in 1537.



CARBURY CASTLE FROM THE NORTH.
[From a photograph by T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.]

was the son of an elder or of a younger brother (Christian name uncertain, but probably Walter) has not been discovered.

Before dealing with Captain Henry Colley, the little that is on record in connexion with his nephew will be noticed here.

Robert Colley, like his uncle, was also in the army. He was one of those appointed in 1556 to survey the native territories of Offaly, Leix, &c., and to form them into the present King's and Queen's Counties, and to partition them off into baronies. He was on several occasions commissioned to execute martial law, and carry out reforms for the government of the King's County. In February, 1563, he received a grant from the Crown of the castle and lands of Castletown-Croghan, *alias* "Yonge Collestowne," in the King's County,¹ to hold in *tail male*, by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee, and a certain rent, and with the usual provisos about attending, with an armed force, the Lord's Deputy's hostings; giving one plough-day for each plough on his lands, or to do such work as the Constable of the Fort of Philipstown may appoint; abolishing the Brehon law and Irish customs; training up his sons and servants to the use of the English language, dress, and rule; undertaking not to intermarry with the native Irish, or to employ natives without permission; agreeing not to alienate his land without license, and to live on the premises, and see to the upkeep of fords, bridges, castles, and passes on his lands, &c.

In 1573 Robert Colley was Sheriff of the King's County;² and in the same year he was slain on the 5th of July, in the defence of the Fort at Philipstown.³ By his wife, Thomasina, daughter of William Duke, of Castle Jordan, in the County Meath, he had two daughters; and as he died without male issue, his manor of Croghan reverted to the Crown.⁴

In 1574 the manor was granted to (Sir) Thomas Moore, of Mellifont, who shortly afterwards married Robert's widow, Thomasina, and had charge of the up-bringing and marriages of the Colley daughters.⁵

We now return to the career of Captain (afterwards Sir) Henry Colley. In reward for his military services Captain Henry Colley was granted by the Crown, on the 9th March, 1538, a twenty-one years' lease of the site of the castle or manor of "Carbery, or Castelcarbre."⁶

¹ Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 479. ² *Ib.*, No. 2345.

³ Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1574-85, p. 28.

⁴ Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 2371.

⁵ Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1574-85, p. 5.

⁶ Fiant of Henry VIII, No. 442.

This manor lay in the Barony of Carbury *alias* "Bremyng-ham's Country," and had been forfeited to the Crown by Sir Walter Delahyde, Kt., of Moyglare, in the County Meath, who was attainted for joining in the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare. Previous to the grant of them to the Delahydes, the castle and lands were the ancient inheritance of the De Berminghams, of Totemoy¹ (Tuath da Mhuigha), who first obtained a lease of them early in the fourteenth century. Captain Henry Colley's lease for twenty-one years was renewed twice, till he eventually was given a grant of the manor in 1569.

In 1551 he and a Roger Finglas, of Clonbulloge in the King's County, had both pressed the Lord Deputy and Council for a twenty-one years' lease of the manors and lordships of "Moyleigh and Farrynemorghen"; their claims for the favour being equally good, the Deputy referred the matter to the King for his decision, and in September in this year he decided in favour of Finglas. These two districts are shown on the hand-drawn map of Leix and Offaly of *circa* 1563, as lying in the southern portion of the present Barony of Coolestown, King's County; on this map they are spelt MVILIGH and FERANOMVEGHAN, both of which names are now obsolete.²

In 1557 Captain Colley was with others of the County Kildare commissioned for the government of that county during the absence of the Deputy on an expedition against the Scots and others in the north of Ireland; and in the following year he and other captains were commissioned to execute martial law in the King's and Queen's Counties.³

On the 4th June, 1558, he was appointed Surveyor of the Victuals for the army in Ireland; with power to take all victuals, except within the liberties of the Church, with such carriage and labour as may be required, paying within twenty days the first price as the merchant pays, and not more.⁴

In February, 1563, Captain Colley received a grant from the Crown of the manor of Edenderry, *alias* Coolestown,⁵ or Colleystown; the grant was made on the same conditions as the manor of Croghan was conceded to Robert Colley (above mentioned on p. 374). The Barony of Coolestown took its name from the *alias* for Edenderry; in the same manner as the adjacent Barony of

¹ Now the Barony of Warrenstown, and the northern part of Coolestown, King's County.

² Morrin's Cal. of Patent and Close Rolls, vol. i, pp. 254-5.

³ Fiant of Philip and Mary, Nos. 160 and 228. ⁴ *Ib.*, No. 224.

⁵ Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 474.

Warrenstown was called from the Warren Castle of Ballybrittan *alias Warrenstown*.

In June, 1567, a lease for twenty-one years was granted to Captain Colley, of the site of the Carmelite Priory of White Friars of Kilcormack¹ and its possessions. This Priory was situated in the O'Molloy Country of Fircall, which comprised the King's County Baronies of Eglish, Ballyboy, and Ballycowan; it was founded in the fifteenth century by Hugh mac Neill O'Molloy, Chief of his sept, who died in 1454. The name Kilcormack was changed to Frankford, in honour of Frank McAwly, on whose estate it was situated; but of recent years the inhabitants of the town have sensibly gone back to the old name.

In April, 1569, the Crown made a grant of the manor of "Castell Carbie," and a regrant of the manor of Edenderry, upon surrender by Captain Henry Colley, to be held in *tail male* by the service of one knight's fee and a certain rent, provided that in four years' time he shall rebuild in Clonkeen (in the manor of Carbury) a castle and bawn of stone, and in Eskerbeg (in the manor of Edenderry) a watch-tower and bawn, also of lime and stone.²

In June, 1570, he (at this time Seneschal of the King's County) and his nephew, Robert Colley, of "Castell-Crowghane," were commissioned to survey and annex to counties, and divide into baronies, the following native territories, viz., O'Dunne's Country of Iregan (Queen's County); O'Molloy's Country of Fircall; MacCoghlan's Country of Delvin-MacCoghlan (King's County); O'Melaghlin's Country of Clan Colman; MacGeoghegan's Country of Kineleagh; MacAwley's Country of Calry; and O'Breen's Country of Brawny, County West Meath.³

In the same year (1570) Captain Colley was appointed Seneschal of the Barony of Carbury, *alias* "Bermingham's Country"; which office gave him power to assemble the inhabitants for the defence of the country; to punish by martial law with death, loss of limb, or whipping, all malefactors taken in the barony; to banish or punish by all means malefactors, rebels, "idle men" or vagabonds, rimours or harpers, both men and women, and all who aid them; and to treat with rebels and report to the Deputy. Attached to the Seneschalship was a fee of £10, an Irish custom called "Quidrathe," as well as forty pecks of oats.⁴

¹ Fiants of Elizabeth, No. 1090. ² *Ib.*, No. 1347.

³ *Ib.*, No. 1554. ⁴ *Ib.*, No. 1570.

In 1573, on the 10th of November, the Seneschal of the King's County, along with Redmond Bermingham (of Ballycommon, King's County, and of Grange, in the Barony of Carbury), Sheriff of the King's County, and Captain William Fyrres (of Killeshill, also in the King's County), was commissioned to make war on the nation of the O'Connors of Offaly, and to punish with fire and sword all who assisted them.¹

On the 23rd of April. 1576, Captain Henry Colley was knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney. Four years later the Lord Deputy wrote to his successor in office, Arthur, Lord Grey of Wilton, in the following terms, concerning Sir Henry Colley :—

“ MY GOOD LORD,—I had almost forgotten, by reason of the diversity of other matter, to recommend unto you, amongst other my friends, Sir Henry Cowley, a Knight of mine own making, who, whilst he was young, and the hability and strength of his body served, was valiant, fortunate, and a good servant; and having by my appointment the charge of the King's County, kept the country well ordered, and in good obedience. He is as good a borderer as ever I found any there. I left him at my coming thence a Councillor (i.e., on the Privy Council), and tried him for his experience and judgment, very sufficient for the room he was called unto. He was a sound and fast friend to me, and so I doubt not but your Lordship shall find, when you have occasion to employ him.”²

In June, 1576, a Crown grant was made to Sir Henry Colley of the lands of Ardkill and Collinstown, which lie near and to the north-east of the Hill of Carbury; and at the same time he was granted the Rectories of “Ballymorichir” (now Ardnurcher), County West Meath, and of Carbury.³ Three years later (January, 1579), in consideration that Sir Henry Colley had undertaken at his own charge to erect a free school in Her Majesty's name, with a competent schoolmaster to teach in both tongues (English and Irish), Her Majesty, desirous to encourage so good and charitable an act in those parts, directed the Lord Deputy to pass a patent to him of the advowson of the Vicarage of Carbury, and to his heirs male.⁴

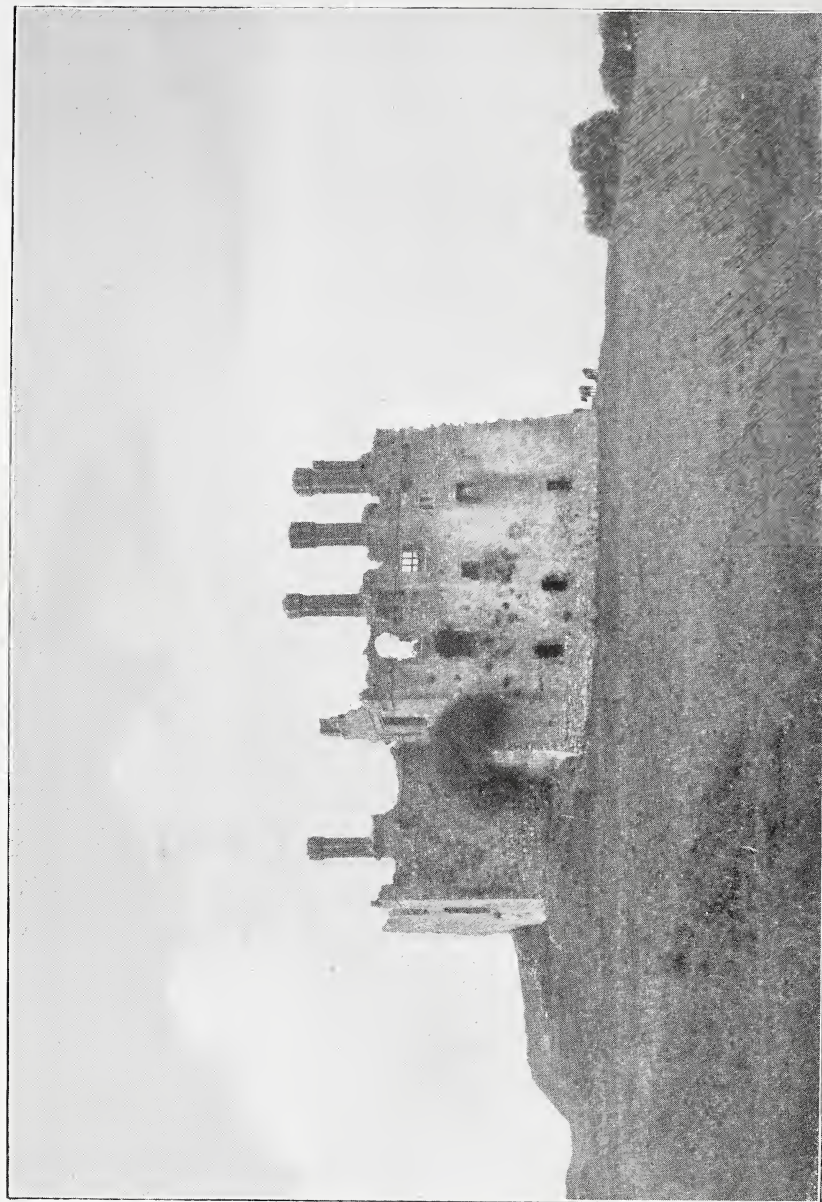
On the 31st January, 1579, the Queen directed the Lord Deputy, Sir William Drury, to grant to Sir Henry a new patent of his possessions; this was in consequence of Sir Henry's petition, as he had represented to her that he had obtained, in

¹ Fiants of Elizabeth, No. 2340.

² Archdall's Lodge's Peerage, vol. iii, p. 60.

³ Fiants of Elizabeth, No. 2853.

⁴ Morrin's Cal. of Patent and Close Rolls, vol. ii, p 23.



CARRBURY CASTLE FROM THE EAST.
[From a photograph by T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.]

the past, letters patent, to him and his heirs male, of certain lands and tithes in the country adjoining the O'Connors, and having two sons by different wives, namely, George and Henry, he was desirous to give them certain portions of his lands, to enable them to be "good helps" in those parts, and therefore required Her Majesty's licence for that purpose; hence the Queen being desirous to grant the favours to him, gave the necessary instructions, granting the lands to Sir Henry for life, with a remainder to his sons and their male heirs, failing which the lands would revert to the Crown.¹

This is the last grant on record from the Crown to Sir Henry.

The Peerages fix Sir Henry's death as occurring in the month of October, 1584; but two Inquisitions state that he died on the 1st February, 1586, when his eldest son was thirty-two years of age.² As Sir Henry's first lease of Carbury Castle was in 1538, he was probably an old man when he died. He was buried in Carbury Parish Church.³ He was twice married. The name of his first wife is not known. His second wife was Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, Kt., of Cusbinstown, in the County Meath. She remarried with William Eustace of Castlemartin, County Kildare, and died on the 19th January, 1597.

By his first wife he had a son named George; and by his second wife two sons—Henry, and Gerrard or Gerald.

Sir George Colley, Sir Henry's eldest Son.

The eldest son, George Colley, succeeded to the Manor of Edenderry. In recognition of his father's services, he was in 1579 appointed Seneschal of the Barony of Carbury; and in the same year he was granted a twenty-one years' lease of the Monastery of White Friars of Kilcormack, both grants that had been held by his father. The latter was to commence at the expiration of the twenty-one years' lease granted to his father in 1567 (i.e., in 1589). The lease of Kilcormack he was permitted, on his father's death in 1586, to alienate to Gyles O'Dempsey, sister of Sir Terence macDermot "owre" (the pale) O'Dempsey,

¹ Morrin's Cal, of Patent and Close Rolls, vol. ii, p. 24.

² See the County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition, No. 47 (48) of Elizabeth; and the King's County Exchequer Inquisition, No. 3 (7) of James I.

³ His grandson, Sir Henry Colley, junior, in his will, dated 1637, desires to be buried "in the Parish Church of Carbury, in the sepulchre and monument of my ancestors."

Kt., Chief of Clanmalier, and widow of Ross mac Conla MacGeoghegan, Chief of Kinelagh, who was slain in 1580.¹

In 1584 George Colley, late Sheriff of the King's County, and his Sub-Sheriff, Edmond O'Flanagan, were pardoned by the Crown, though what for is not stated.²

In 1593 he was knighted.

In April, 1598, Sir George Colley, Kt., Sheriff of the King's County; his half-brother, Captain Henry Colley of Castle Carbury; and others, were commissioned on a gaol delivery at Philipstown under martial law. This was owing to the gaol being overcrowded with prisoners, who, for the most part, were poor men, such as have neither freehold nor movable goods, and because there could be no Sessions held whereby the prisoners might receive their trial by ordinary course of law. About the same time he was commissioned to execute martial law in the King's County.³

From this date until his death, sixteen years later, there appears to be no further mention in the State Papers in reference to Sir George.

According to a King's County Exchequer Inquisition,⁴ Sir George Colley's death took place on the 17th of January, 1614, his son and heir William being then of full age. His wife was Margaret, eldest daughter of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin

In some Memoranda, published in the Calendars of State Papers of Ireland, dealing with the matches made for his daughters by the Archbishop, the following items occur:—

“The eldest was married to George Colley, a gentleman of Offaly, of English Parents, advanced by her Majesty's service, now able to dispend 100 marks per annum, and in hope of so much more after his father's decease; he hath only two brothers in Ireland of his name, by his father's second wife, who are now children at school.”

And again:—

“Margaret, the eldest daughter⁵ of the said Archbishop, was married to George Cowley, gentleman, son and heir of Sir Henry Cowley, Knight, begotten of his first wife, deceased. A man of great possessions in the country and borders of Offaly, and strengthened with the kindreds of the Cusacks, Darcys, and Sarsfields, and with others there bordering of the sept of the Berminghams. By this link, the Archbishop is assured both of the said Sir Henry, and those of his kindred for their abilities and his tenants and followers, and of his son George Cowleys, to use their strength and forces as he list to command the same.”⁶

¹ Fiant of Elizabeth, Nos. 3571, 3572.

² *Ib.*, No. 4308. ³ *Ib.*, Nos. 6221, 6288. ⁴ No. 28 (27) of James I.

⁵ The “Peerages” make her the youngest daughter.

⁶ Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1586–88, p. 252; 1588–92, p. 534.

The issue of this marriage is shown on the pedigree accompanying these notes.

The Manor of Edenderry remained in the Colley family till the year 1650, when it passed by marriage to the family of Blundell, Baronets.

Captain Henry Colley, Sir Henry's second son.

Captain Henry's mother was Katherine Cusack, Sir Henry Colley's second wife. There was, probably, a considerable difference in age between him and his half-brother, George, as in a preceding paragraph George Colley is described as married and doing for himself, while his two half-brothers were still "children at school."

Of Captain Henry's military career there is next to no mention; occasionally he, in conjunction with others, is mentioned in the Fiants of Elizabeth as being commissioned to carry out martial law and other means for the pacification of the country.

He succeeded to the manor of Castle Carbury and the lands of Ardkill and Collinstown. The date of his death is uncertain, but it can be fixed as occurring either in 1599 or in 1600, because he was commissioned in August, 1598, and in October, 1601, his wife was then a widow.¹

From the same Memoranda, about the marriages of Adam Loftus, the Archbishop of Dublin's, daughters, as referred to in connexion with George Colley's wife, we learn that:—

"Anne Loftus, a young child in minority, another daughter of the Archbishop, assured to Harry Cowley, a young child also in his minority, son of Sir Henry Cowley, begotten of his second wife, the lady now living, of the surname of the Cusacks. The young Harry Cowley is apportioned, as is said, of £100 land yearly of Sir Henry his father's grant, at his coming to lawful years of consent, the lady, his said mother, being one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Cusack, Kt., deceased, begotten of his wife, Dame Maude Darcy. By this link, the Archbishop is allied further and strengthened with the aforesaid Cowleys and their kindred, and likewise with the kindred of the Cusacks, Darcys, and the Nugents, being of great surname, force, and reputation in the said English Pale and borders there."²

After Captain Henry's death, his widow was granted by the Crown the wardship and marriage of their heir, also named Henry, with the custody of his lands during his minority; with the proviso that he was to be maintained and educated in the

¹ Fiants of Elizabeth, Nos 6246 and 6581.

² Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1588-92, p. 536.

English religion and dress, in Trinity College, Dublin, from his twelfth to his eighteenth year.¹

Captain Henry's other children and the re-marriages of his widow are shown in the pedigree. His descendant, Richard Colley, in 1728, became heir to his first cousin, Garrett Wellesley of Dangan, County Meath, on the condition that he and his heirs male should assume the surname and arms of Wellesley; hence the great Duke of Wellington, though bearing the surname of Wellesley, was in reality a Colley, and a direct descendant in the male line of Sir Henry Colley and Katherine Cusack, his wife.

Gerrard or Gerald Colley, Sir Henry's third son.

Of Gerald Colley nothing is known beyond, as stated in the "Peerages," that he was afterwards of Ardee, in the County Louth, and that he had a daughter named Catherine, who married William Moore, of Barmeath, in the same county.²

For Sir Henry's daughters, see the pedigree.

ADDENDA.

Carbury Hill and Castle.

The ancient name of the Hill of Carbury was "Sidh Nechtain," or the Fairy Hill of Nechtain, so called from a long pre-Christian monarch of Ireland. It acquired its present name from the old tribe-name of the O'Kearys or O'Careys, viz., Hy Cairbre, from which territory the present barony was called.

In the time of the Colleys, the manor contained the following townlands:—

Castell Carbríe.
Clonkine.
Kylmore.
Casshywene.
Cooleneveagh.
Derregart.
Ballyhagan.
Clonmyne.
Ardkill.
Collinstowne.
Ballivane and Gortnapraskagh.
Kilballygibbin.
Rynaghan *alias* Rynaghanhallt.
Fereagh or Freigh.
Clonaugh.
And the lands of Tonragighe.

¹ Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 6581.

² Archdall's Edition of Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," vol. iii, p. 61.

The existing ruins of the castle date from the Elizabethan period, as is clearly shown by the tall slender chimneys, and the large mullioned windows of from two to five lights. Thus the existing ruins may be ascribed to the Colley family, who either rebuilt or converted the former castle to its present form. The interior of the castle contains a vaulted ground-floor, which, like



SOUTH VIEW OF CARBURY CASTLE, FROM THE CHURCHYARD.

[From a photograph by W. FitzG., 1916.]

the remainder of the inside, is in a state of rack and ruin, and unapproachable owing to a dense growth of elder bushes. The last occupant of the castle, according to tradition, was a Mrs. Glover, a member of the Colley family, who during the bad times of two or three generations ago, having had her cattle houghed, left the locality, and had the roof removed from the castle, since which time it has rapidly gone to decay.

Besides the two churchyards mentioned at the commencement of these notes, there is a fine moat on the higher hill, and what resembles another at its base on the east side; besides two raths, to the north-west, not marked on the Ordnance Maps.

A paper on Carbury, by the Rev. Matthew Devitt, S.J., appeared in the second volume of our JOURNAL.

Croghan (*alias* Young Colleystown), King's County.

The summit of the Hill of Croghan (Cruachan, a round hill) is capped by a moat, though marked down as a "carn" on the Ordnance Map; at this point it is 769 feet above sea-level.

On a shoulder of the hill, to the east, there is a large square walled-in churchyard, but not the slightest trace of any ecclesiastical building, though the map marks on it the "site of Bishop MacCaille's church." Very little is known of this saint; the "Annals of the Four Masters" record his death in the year 489; and under his festival day, the 25th of April, the "Martyrology of Donegal" has the following entry:—

MacCaille, Bishop. Darerca, the sister of Patrick, was his mother; and his church is at Cruachan Bri Ele in Ui Failghe. It was MacCaille that placed the veil on Saint Bridget when she went to receive the order of penitence from Bishop Mel (of Ardagh, County Longford, venerated on the 6th February).

Bri Eile (Eile's Hill) was the ancient name of Croghan.

St. MacCaille appears not to have been the patron saint of this place, but St. Patrick. A Fiant of Edward VI (No. 581) records the "Presentation of Robert Dewen, Chaplain, to the Rectory of St. Patrick of Crohan, in the Diocese of Kildare, on the 4th October, 1550." This is corroborated by the fact that a Blessed Well, dedicated to St. Patrick, lies at the butt of the hill, a quarter of a mile away, to the north of the churchyard; it is covered over with a large slab, while on another slab are pointed out the marks of four horses' hoofs, the horse on which the saint was mounted having "lepped" from the summit of the hill to this slab by the well, the water of which is a cure for the toothache.

The churchyard is disappointing as containing no ancient monuments, crosses, or slabs; after a minute search, no tombstone was discovered of a date earlier than the eighteenth century. About the middle of the churchyard lies a flat slab on which is inscribed in large sunk capitals:—

HERE LIETH THE
 BODY OF ROW-
^N
 LAND FLANNAGA
^T
 GEN WHO DEPAR
^E
 TED THIS LIFE TH
 11TH DAY OF MAY IN
 THE 23RD YEARE
 OF HIS AGE, 1721.
 MEMENTO MORI.

This is the earliest of the lettered tombstones.

On the townland of Old Croghan, lying to the west of the hill, on the left-hand side of the road leading to Tyrrell's Pass, are the remains of Croghan Castle. All that is now left of it are two fragments (with modern battlements) incorporated in the farm buildings belonging to a man named Moore. In the sixteenth century this portion of Croghan was known as "Ballyncaslane, *alias* Castelltowne."

A few perches to the north of the castle stand the now featureless ruins of a small church. The windowless west gable-end is topped by the remains of a belfry; most of the north wall is standing; the east end is badly gapped; and nothing remains of the south wall but the foundations. There are now no traces of graves, either inside or outside the ruins, with the exception of one dislodged table-tomb, a short distance away to the south. The inscription, which is difficult to decipher, reads as follows:—

The burial-ground of Joseph Dames
of Croghan, who died March the 4th
1807. Aged — 4 years.

The church ruin is unenclosed, and so accessible to cattle; it may have been erected as a chapel-of-ease for the inhabitants of the castle by the Moore of Mellifont family, after they acquired Croghan from the Crown in 1574, after Robert Colley's death.

The territory of "Towe Crohan" (Tuagh Cruachan, i.e., the district of Croghan) was wrested by the Crown from the O'Connors of Offaly, and, in 1550, a twenty-one years' lease of it was granted to one Nicholas Burrell, and afterwards, as before-mentioned, granted in 1563 to Robert Colley.

The Manor at this time comprised the following townlands:—

Crohan.
Ballyncaslane, *alias* Castelltowne, *alias* Yonge Collestowne
(now Old Croghan).
Coulneknappy, or Coolnknapery.
Ballynowle.
Kilcroboy, or Kilcorboighe.
Ballynloghan.
Kyllnykelly, *alias* Ballymakelly.
Ballybegge.
Ballyfoyre, or Ballyfower.
Glangobban.
Fyrsmore, or Fiermore.
Balaghesallaghe.
Tullaghe.
Coole.
And the castle and lands of Togher.¹

¹ Edward VI Fiants, No. 663; King's County Exchequer Inquisition, No. 13 (12) of Elizabeth.

Edenderry (*alias* Coolestowne, *alias* Colleystown), King's Co.

Before the middle of the sixteenth century there is no mention of Edenderry (the hill-brow of the oak-wood), which was a "parcel of the lordship of Offaly which lately belonged to Brian O'Connor," and, on being seized by the Crown, was, in February, 1550, leased for twenty-one years, along with the dissolved Friary of Monasteroris, to Nicholas Harbert, of Portlester, Co. Meath,¹ who was a son of Sir Francis Harbert, Kt., of Ballycotland (Coghlanstown), County Kildare, and ancestor of the Harberts of Durrow Abbey, King's County.

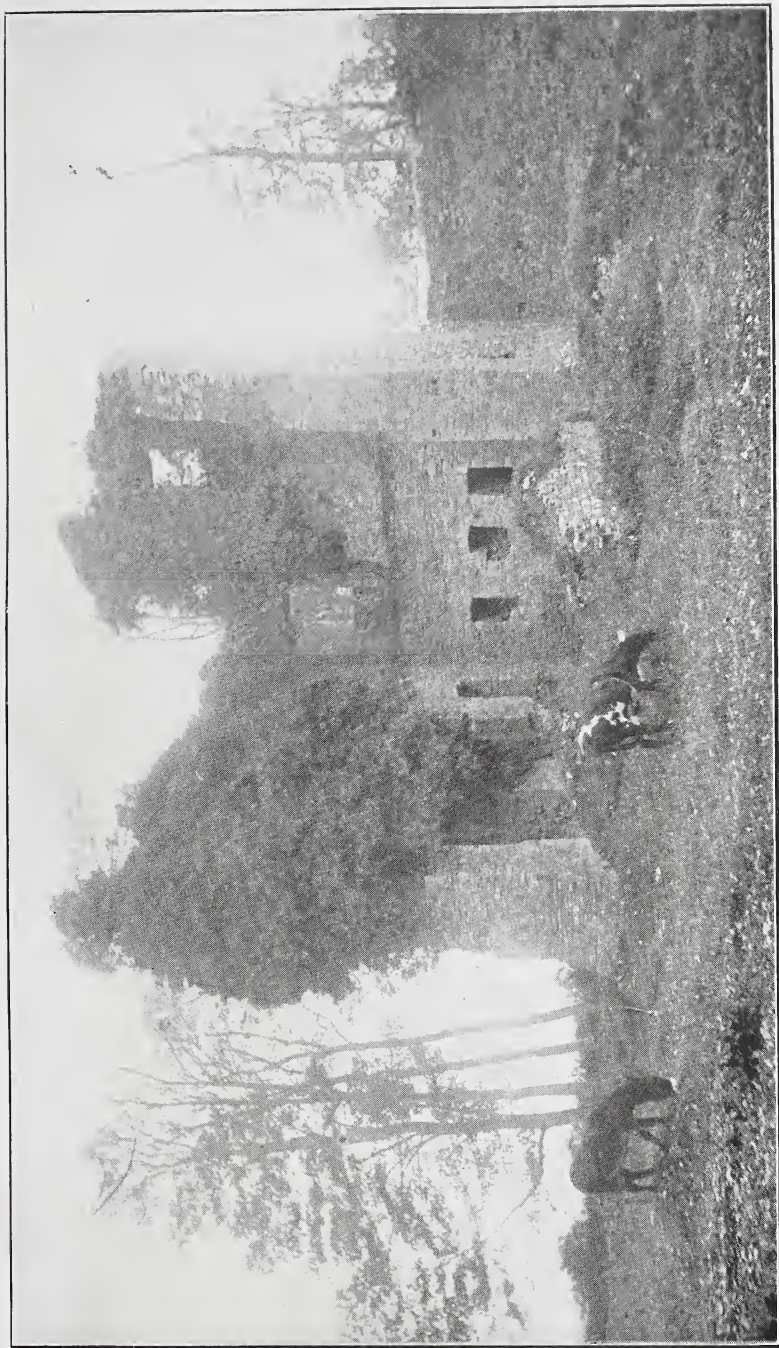
As mentioned before, the Manor of Edenderry was granted by the Crown to Sir Henry Colley in 1562. It contained the townlands² of:—

Edindirry, *alias* Cowleystown.
 Dromcowley.
 Half of Ballym^cquillan, or Balleculan.
 Ballintogher.
 Aghergarroe, *alias* Ardevasse.
 Ballekillen.
 Ballyamon, or Ballyanam.
 Codde.
 Clonmollen.
 Clonmyne.
 Shanbally.
 Eskermore.
 Le Shaen, or Syan.
 Ardinderry.
 Derrycove.
 Clonlack.
 Coshline.
 Myckerough.
 Ballycolgyn.
 Dromoyne.
 Cloncanon.
 Rathmore.
 Rathcredan.

A considerable portion of the Colley Castle in Edenderry, now known as "Blundell's Castle" (Sir George Blundell, 2nd Baronet, married the Colley heiress, see the pedigree), stands in rear of the Protestant Church. It does not appear to have been vaulted, nor to contain any special features of interest. The church was built in 1777, to replace the old Parish Church which stood at Monasteroris, *alias* Castro Peter, and was dedicated to St. John the Baptist (24th June). A Blundell monument, dated 1701, was removed from the ruins of the old church in 1814, and built into the wall of the present Parish Church.

¹ Edward VI Fiants, No. 691.

² Exchequer Inquisition, King's Co., No. 3 (7) of James I.



THE CASTLE AT EDENDERRY.

[From a photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.]

THE BARONY OF OKETHY.

BY REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J., *Vice-President.*

SIR THOMAS WOGAN, I (1328-1358).

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 301.)

THERE can be no doubt, however, that the exact date of Sir John Wogan's death must now be fixed as on or about 6th August, 1328.

The calendar of the Pipe Rolls gives us the "account of Thomas Wogan of the extent of the lands and tenements which belonged to said John Wogan, from 6th August a. r. ii [Ed. III], when the King committed the custody of the premises to said Thomas, to 15th June, a. r. v, when the premises were delivered to said Thomas, son and heir of said John, as his inheritance, by writ of seisin, as contained in the account of John Morice, late Escheator of Ireland, in roll a. r. v." ¹

The Wogan pedigree drawn up by Sir William Betham, and printed in "La Famille de Wogan," assigns Sir John's death to 6th August, 1308; but this is manifestly founded on the error of ascribing the Pipe Roll to the reign of Edward II, instead of Edward III. As the lands of a tenant-in-chief were taken into the King's hand immediately after death, the sixth day of August may be safely taken as determining the date of both events. That John, the father of Sir Thomas, was the great justiciar of that name, and not his son, as some authorities have suggested, is easily shown from a Close Roll, 29-30 Edward III, which I shall cite later on, and in which the King admonishes Sir Thomas of his special obligations to the Crown, "by reason of the lands, which were conveyed to your father by royal grant, which you also now hold." ² Here there is clear reference to the father of Sir Thomas as the original grantee of the Irish estate, finally conveyed in fee to Sir John in 1317. With similar precision at this time the King reminded Maurice FitzThomas, 3rd Earl of Kildare, of his duty with regard to "his lordship, castles, and tenements, which were given and granted to your grandfather by our grandfather, and which have descended to you," ³ indicating the 1st Earl, John FitzThomas.

¹ 45 R.D.K., p. 54, also 43 R.D.K., p. 20. ² Tresham, p. 62b.

³ C. Roll, 29-30 Edward III, Tresham, p. 60.

Sir Thomas was a minor when his father died, but by special favour was granted a custodiam of his future inheritance in Ireland at the rent of £74 3s. 4½d. yearly.¹

On 21st March, 1331, letters were despatched out of the Chancery of England to Richard Symond, Steward of the Earldom of Pembroke, "to cause Thomas de Wougan, son and heir of John de Wougan, tenant-in-chief of the late King, to have seisin of his father's lands, as the King has taken his homage, and he has proved his age." Similar letters were issued to Antony Lucy, Justiciar of Ireland, and to Guy Brien, Steward of Haverford.² Owing, no doubt, to his absence from Ireland, the seisin of his estate in this country was not delivered until 15th June, 1331.

The name of "Sir Thomas Wogan, Knight," appears on a list of Irish landholders, to whom letters were sent in 1335, with a summons to be in readiness with horses and arms, at latest before the feast of St. John the Baptist, next ensuing, to set out for the war in Scotland.³

But as early as 7th June Sir Thomas was in Scotland, and remained over four months there, with his men-at-arms on active service. From a record, hitherto unpublished, we learn that he had to wait more than twenty years for any indemnification of his expenses on that expedition. In a brief of 20th January, 1356, addressed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Dublin Exchequer, Edward III declares:—"That whereas it has recently been ascertained by the account returned to the Exchequer of England by Thomas Crosse, clerk assigned for the payment of the wages of men-at-arms lately engaged in our service in the parts of Scotland, that we are bound to Thomas Wogan, chevalier, in the sum of forty-six pounds and four shillings, for wages of himself and his men-at-arms from the seventh day of June, in the ninth year of our reign, to the fifteenth day of October following, during which period the same Thomas Wogan, with his aforesaid men, was engaged in our service in the said parts of Scotland, in the company of John Darcy, then our Justiciar of Ireland, as the Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer of England have certified into our chancery to us, we have by various briefs commanded the Treasurer and Chamberlain for the time being of our Exchequer of Dublin, to pay over to the said Thomas the aforesaid sum of £46 4s., and though the said Thomas has often urgently pleaded

¹ 45 R.D.K., p. 54.

² Calendar of Close Rolls, 5 Edward III, p. 213.

³ Rymer's Foedera, part ii, vol. ii, p. 206.

with the said Treasurer, &c., for payment of said sum, nevertheless he has not hitherto secured any partial payment from that quarter, and as he has prayed that a remedy should be afforded him by us in this matter, WE, &c.” The King concludes by commanding the officials of the Exchequer to satisfy the claims of the petitioner, which were settled by giving him credit for arrears due by him to the Exchequer by reason of a *custodiam* of the lands of Rosegarland, Co. Wexford, the estate of George le Poer, deceased.¹

It must, however, be recorded that during the long interval of waiting for this tardy satisfaction Sir Thomas was the recipient of some remunerative favours from the king. In 1337 he received the appointment of King’s Escheator in Ireland,² and, some time previously, the Wardenship of the castle of Clonmore, County Carlow, for which he was granted a fee of £50 per annum. This stronghold had been recaptured from the Irish by the Justiciar, Sir Antony Lucy, in 1332,³ and seems to have been entrusted to Wogan shortly afterwards, as may be inferred from a letter addressed by the king on 18th April, 1337, to the Dublin Exchequer. In this letter the king states that the arrears of the annual fee of £50 have been a long time outstanding, and commands the Treasurer to discharge his obligations.⁴

At the same time Sir Thomas was summoned to account for a debt of £100 recorded in the Exchequer against his father, John Wogan, as originally due to Hugh Despenser, the elder, but now escheated to the king, by reason of forfeiture on the part of Despenser. Sir Thomas did not obey the summons, alleging that he had private letters proving that the debt had been discharged, and a decree of execution was sent against him to the Sheriff of the County of Kildare. He then appealed to the king, who, “in consideration of the good service of Thomas Wogan,” pardoned the debt in a letter of 24th April, 1337.⁵

There can be no doubt that at this period he stood well with the King; but there is clear evidence that he was at the same time held in high esteem by the Anglo-Irish community, whose relations with their sovereign were at the time sorely strained. In 1341, in the words of an ancient annalist, “the King of England

¹ Memorandum Roll, 29-30 Edward III, m. 15, in P.R.O.

² Playford, vol. ii, p. 114.

³ Clyn’s Annals. For details of Lucy’s expedition, see 43 R.D.K., p. 54.

⁴ Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III (1337-39), p. 63.

⁵ Calendar Pat. Rolls, Edward III (1334-38), p. 429.

had revoked all the grants made by himself and his father, to any persons of Ireland, whether in the matter of franchises, lands, or goods, and, in consequence of this revocation, a great strife arose in the land, and the land of Ireland was on the point of being lost out of the hands of the King of England. Never before that time had there been such a notable and manifest feud between the English by birth and the English by blood in the land of Ireland.”¹

“The Justiciar had meanwhile summoned a parliament to meet in October; but the Mayors of the royal cities, with all the nobles and chief persons of the land, ignored the summons, and, without any sanction on the part of the Justiciar, met together in a parliament summoned by themselves at Kilkenny in the month of November.” In this convention they determined to send at once delegated messengers to the King “to reveal to him the state of the land, to complain of his ministers and of the iniquitous and unjust government of the same, and to show that they would no longer tolerate that the land of Ireland should be governed by his ministers after their accustomed manner.”² The messengers selected for this purpose were Brother John Larcher, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, and Sir Thomas Wogan, and they presented twenty-seven articles of complaint to the King. These articles, with the King’s reply to each, were brought back by the delegates; and a Statute Roll of 16 Edward III records that these “were presented to our lord, the King of France and England, by Brother John Larcher, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, and Sir Thomas Wogan, sent to the King as messengers by the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty of the land of Ireland.”³

In a covering letter Edward III states, “that the said Prior and Sir Thomas de Wogan have well and discreetly made us acquainted with the state of our said land, and much commended your good disposition towards us.”⁴

The Statute Roll referred to is well worthy of perusal, and is instructive on the state of Ireland during this period. The remonstrants informed the King “that the third part of your land of Ireland, which was conquered in the time of your progenitors, is now come into the hand of your Irish enemies, and your English lieges are so impoverished that they can hardly live.” Against the Irish enemy Sir Thomas is now called to

¹ Laud MSS. Annals, Chart. St. Mary’s Abbey, p. 383.

² *Ibid.*, p. 384.

³ Berry’s “Ancient Statutes,” p. 333.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 362.

take the field; and we find him at this time (1343) stationed with many men-at-arms at Newcastle McKynegan, in the company of John Moriz, *locum tenens* of the Justiciary, during the war against the O'Byrnes.¹

In 1346 he was appointed by Royal Commission a "Warden of the Peace" in the County of Kildare.² The duties of these wardens were determined by a statute of 1351, as follows:—"Also [it is agreed and assented] that in every county there be appointed four of the most worthy men of the county to be Wardens of the Peace, who shall have full power to assess horsemen-at-arms, hobelers, and footmen, each according to the value and quantity of his lands, goods and chattels, so that they may be ready at whatever time there may be occasion, for the purpose of checking the malice of the enemies, according to what they shall be assessed by the wardens aforesaid; and that the said wardens after the array made in the aforesaid manner, make view of the said men-at-arms, hobelers, and footmen from month to month, in a certain place of the county, where they shall see it best to make it, in ease of the people; and if the said wardens find any rebel who will not obey their mandates, that they have power to attach them and commit them to the next gaol, there to remain until the law be enforced against them."³ From this it is apparent that a warden of the peace was a military, not a judicial, officer of the Crown.

The position of a tenant-in-chief in Ireland now grew more burdensome. The obligation of defending his own lands was extended by Edward III so as to make him liable for the protection of a larger area, and this at his own cost, and without any contribution from the people of the extended area under his protection. How the great landholders strove to evade or to shift this new obligation will appear from the following letter addressed to Sir Thomas Wogan, on 5th January, 1356:—

"The King, to his beloved and faithful Thomas Wogan, greeting. Whereas by the deliberate advice of our whole council we thought well to ordain that wards should be posted at Kilteel, Rathmore, Ballymore, and Graney, in the County of Kildare (as well as in other parts of the Leinster counties), by the nobler and more powerful persons in those counties, at their own charges, and not at the charges of the commonalty, or of the towns of the same county, for the safety and defence of the parts of the said county against the O'Byrnes and their accomplices invading those parts in a hostile manner; and although you, as being more powerful and richer than the others of the same county, are, in

¹ Tresham, p. 44. ² Pat. Roll. 20 Ed. III, Tresham, p. 50.

³ Berry's "Ancient Statutes," 383-85.

accordance with the ordinance made in this matter, stationed in the ward of Graney, situated within your lands, yet you are not posted there as becomingly and with such an adequate company of men-at-arms and other forces as your honour demands; and, nevertheless, out of your own presumption, you cause the charges for yourself, as well as for those stationed in the same ward, to be levied on the common people of the same county, by extortion, threats and compulsion, in contempt of us and with outrage to our people. Now, therefore, having taken into consideration your power, and the fact that, by reason of the lands granted to your father by royal gift, you are under greater obligations, it is ordained by us and our council that you keep continued residence in the aforesaid ward with three men-at-arms and mailed horses, eight hobelers, and twenty-four archers on foot, and others, at your own charges, however, and not at the charges of the said county. And, therefore, under the certain pain of forfeiture of the lands which you thus hold by royal grant, and by the faith and allegiance in which you are bound to us, we strictly enjoin and command that you yourself being well armed, along with the others [aforesaid, &c., &c.] remain in the said ward until it shall be otherwise ordained. And lest any dangers should arise in those parts through your default, or losses be incurred through your extortions, we shall cause an inquisition to be made therein.”¹

A further insight into the methods of Sir Thomas is afforded by the King's writ, ordering the inquisition referred to:—

“The King, to his beloved Geoffrey FitzEustace, and those associated with him, and assigned for the supervision of the wards of Kilteel, Ballymore, and Graney, for the defence and safety of the County of Kildare, &c. Although recently in accordance with our injunction made with an order of the Council, and with the assent of the aforesaid county, certain baronies and determined places and persons mentioned by name were assigned to each of the aforesaid wards, and though the persons named according to the same ordinance and assignment have for the most part been stationed in their own wards, nevertheless we understand that by the special contrivance of Thomas Wogan, Knight, and of others like him, and under colour of certain letters procured by the same through fictitious suggestions, and directed, it is said, to you, the said assignment and ordinance are somehow discarded, and persons elected within certain baronies and definite places, and assigned to wards in accordance with this distinction, are withdrawn from these same wards. And the same Thomas, and others, of the like sort, by threats and distraining, compel the parties so withdrawn, as well as others who were appointed to the wards of Kilteel and Ballymore, to come to the aforesaid ward of Graney, and there to stay with Thomas aforesaid; and in consequence of this subterfuge the said wards of Kilteel and Ballymore, and other parts of the county, are daily exposed to danger from the incursions of the enemy. And for the charges of those who stay in the said ward of Graney they cause a general levy to be made on the poor common people, to the affliction of the same, and in contravention of the ordinance and assignment.”

¹ Original Close Roll, 29-30 Ed. III, n. 98, in P.R.O. calendared in Tresham, p. 626, n. 110.

The document concludes by ordering the supervisors to inspect the wards, and not to tolerate any of the abuses referred to.¹

We may presume that Sir Thomas did not further provoke the wrath of his Sovereign, as he died two years later in full possession of his inheritance. He had married Margaret Fitz-Thomas,² who, I expect, was sister of Maurice FitzThomas, 3rd Earl of Kildare. His death occurred in 1358, and the English Escheat Roll of that year records manors, lands, and tenements of which he then had seisin, and which are calendared as follows³ :—

No. 34, Thomas Wogan.

Maynan Manor		Costynson.
Courton „		Brotherhill.
Okethy „		Mayoweston.
Kilca (Kilkea) Manor		Pembroke Castle.
Mone Manor		Piketon.
Barton (Berton) Manor		Walton.
Garnesker (Garrisker) Manor		Salvages.
Carbray Manor		Amolitiston.
Alon (Allen)		Clarcbaston.
Carnalroy (Carnalway)	} lands and tenements.	Baskesale.
Milton		Holeway and
Balliloge		Wiston $\frac{1}{2}$ Manor.
Kilprian (Kilpipe ?)		

SIR JOHN WOGAN, II (1358–1370).

John, son and heir of Sir Thomas Wogan, had seisin of his inheritance without difficulty or delay in 1358. Letters were sent in that year to Henry de Prestwode, King's Escheator in the County of Hereford, with directions "to take security from John Wogan, son and heir of Thomas, deceased, as to certain lands and tenements in Brotherhall, Mayeniston, and other divers towns and places in his bailiwick, which the said Thomas held by knight's service of the heir of Lawrence de Hastynges, late Earl of Pembroke, deceased, and not to further concern himself with the aforesaid services."⁴

In 1359 he was summoned by the King to attend a Parliament in Dublin in the following terms :—"On account of certain

¹ Close Roll, 29–30 Ed. III, n. 99 in original, calendared in Tresham, p. 626, No. 117.

² Close Roll, 4 Richard II, Tresham, p. 109.

³ Calendar Inquisition, *post-mortem*, p. 202.

⁴ Exchequer Roll, 31 Edward III, Playford, vol. ii, p. 245.

urgent business concerning the peace of our land of Ireland, and especially the parts of Leinster, we strictly enjoin and command, by the faith and allegiance in which you are bound to us, that you be present with our Justiciary of Ireland, and others of our Council, at Dublin on the Monday next following the feast of St. Peter's chains, to treat of that business, and give the aid of your Council," &c.¹

In 1361 he was further honoured by a summons² to attend a great Council at Westminster, convened for the fifteenth day after Easter in that year. The parties called to this Convention seemed to have been mostly those tenants of the King who held estates both in England and Ireland, but were habitually absentees from the latter kingdom.

In his letters of summons the King informs them that "our land of Ireland is now subjected to such devastation and destruction that unless God very quickly protect and succour the same it will be totally destroyed. This is due to the attacks growing more violent every day of the Irish enemy," and to the "weakness of the faithful subjects resident there, because the magnates and others of our kingdom of England having lands therein take the profits of those lands and give no help to defend them." Therefore he has determined "to send his dear son Lionel, Earl of Ulster, with a great army in all haste to the aforesaid land," and he calls on them to accompany him in force, or, if that be impossible, to send men to assist in repelling the enemy and saving the land of Ireland.

By the 19th chapter of Statute 25 Edward III, the rents of defaulting absentees were liable to be seized and spent by the Crown in defence of the English borders³ in Ireland.

At this period there is no doubt that Sir John Wogan had been an absentee in the previous year, and that his Irish property had been taken into the hands of the Crown. He appealed, however, to the King and explained his absence in such a manner that a respite was granted by Letters Patent of 9th July, 1360. "To the Justiciary, the Chancellor, and the Treasurer of Ireland. Whereas of late John Wogan, by reason of his lands in Wales, was charged by Edward, Prince of Wales [the Black Prince], to stay with others in those parts for their defence against the invasions of the King's enemies, the King commanded them to cause the distraint, which they had made on him to make stay in person, to be released, and any of his goods seized into the

¹ Memorandum Roll, 35 Edward III, cited by Lynch, 317, 318.

² Printed in Banks' "*Baronia Anglicana*," p. 35.

³ Berry's "*Ancient Statutes*," p. 391.

King's hand on that account to be restored to him ; he now learns on behalf of the same John Wogan, that although they made restoration of his lands, his goods and the issues of the same lands are still detained from him. Not wishing that said John should be damaged by the pretext of his stay in his service for the defence of Wales, according to the injunction of the aforesaid Prince, but rather that his good service to him when in foreign parts should be rewarded, the King has granted licence for him to stay in England over the rule of his lands and prosecution of his business until Easter, and he commands them to cause his goods and the issues of his lands in Ireland so seized as aforesaid to be delivered to him, or his attorney in this behalf, and to let him take the issues thereof freely, not disturbing him on account of his not coming to the said land until the said feast."¹

The Prince, Lionel, Earl of Ulster, afterwards Duke of Clarence, arrived with his great army at Dublin, 15th September, 1361, as Lieutenant of the King. We may presume that Sir John had by this time returned to Ireland. He was certainly in residence in the following year when he was Sheriff of the County Kildare. A Memorandum Roll recalls that, on 11th April, 1364, he rendered his account of the issues and profits of the county from the Monday next following the Feast of St. Andrew, 30th November, 1362, to the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 25th January, 1364, "that is for one year and seven weeks." He still owed twenty-six shillings and eightpence to the Crown. And it was further recorded "that the aforesaid John Wogan, Sheriff, in the presence of the Treasurer and Barons of this Exchequer, alleged that he had received no more than the said sum, and could not be bound in more, and that he requested that this should be engrossed on the great rolls. But Henry, the King's attorney, being present in the Exchequer, says, on behalf of our Lord the King, that the aforesaid John was bound to the amount of £10 out of the profits of the aforesaid county. Therefore let an inquisition be held."²

On 13th April it was ascertained from an examination of the account rendered of his father's debts to the Crown in 1358 that John, his son and heir, had been overcharged to the amount of £3 19s. 3¹/₄d., and this amount is now entered to his credit in the rolls of sheriff's accounts.³ It is clear that John's allegation was not confirmed by the inquisition ordered, and that the

¹ Calendar Pat. Rolls, vol. xi, p. 439.

² Memorandum Roll, 38 Edward III, m. 20, in P.R.O.

³ *Ibid.*, in dorso.

Exchequer was inexorable. Sir John, however, was slow in discharging his debt. He was cited to answer for it as late as 2nd August, 1369, on which day he had engaged "to pay to our Lord the King £9 of arrears in his account for the period in which he was Sheriff of the County of Kildare." The words "he has come and made satisfaction"¹ are appended to the record of this transaction.

In 1367 he was again an absentee, and a writ of distress was issued against him to levy all his debts to the Crown. An Exchequer record of 22nd January of that year explains how he met the difficulty. "Whereas, on the testimony of the Venerable Father J., Bishop of Leighlin,² and member of the King's Council, John Wogan, Knt., with licence of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Lieutenant of our Lord the King in Ireland, and by reason of certain troublesome business concerning John himself, has set out for the parts of Wales, an order was made to the Sheriff of Kildare to stay the levy of all and singular debts, by which the aforesaid John is bound to our Lord the King, until the feast of the Ascension of our Lord next ensuing."³

Again, in 1368, on account of his continued absence in Wales, his Irish property was seized, and once more his defence and explanation proved effectual with the King. In this explanation he asserts that, from the arrival of Clarence in Ireland up to the time when he received distressing intelligence from Wales, he served at his own cost with the King's Lieutenant in the field; that he then received news that his lands in Wales would be utterly lost if he did not hasten with all speed to defend them; that he acted with the sanction of the King's Lieutenant in going to Wales, and that by command of his superiors, he stayed there fighting not only for the defence of his own lands, but of the entire land against the enemies of the King; that meanwhile he had left sufficient force in Ireland for defensive duties there; "that when his dangers in Wales were over, he had hurried to take passage for the ports of Ireland, but while passing over the sea he was on three occasions cast back to the coast of Wales by the storm," and, therefore, he prays that his lands and tenements now for a long time detained in the King's hand may be restored and delivered to him. The King, moved by this petition, commanded the justiciar, the Chancellor, and the Treasurer of Ireland to restore to John the

¹ Memorandum Roll, 42 Edward III, m. 19, in dorso, in P.R.O.

² John Young, Bishop of Leighlin, 1363-84.

³ Memorandum Roll, 40-41 Edward III, in P.R.O., m. 19.

lands and tenements so held, and the issues of the same, provided the aforesaid John had resumed residence in Ireland by Easter next.¹ The King's letter is dated 15th February, 1369.

Sir John died on Sunday before 29th September, 1370,² leaving his wife, named Isabella or Elizabeth,³ and David, his son and heir, a minor.

(To be continued.)

NOTE.

On p. 291 of the JOURNAL I stated that the daughter of Walter Ivethorn, and wife of Sir John Wogan I, was named Avicia. I have since observed a record (Tresham, p. 15b) in which Sir John's wife in 1309-10 is denominated *Isabella*, and this seems to have been the correct name for Ivethorn's daughter. Avicia, mentioned in rolls of 1315 and 1318, must indicate another subsequent marriage.

The record calendared in Tresham is to the effect that John FitzJohn Le Poer, Knt., and Roger, his son, acknowledge a deed of 19th June, 3 Edward II, in which they surrender to John Wogan and Isabella, his wife, all lands which John and Isabella hold by demise of William de Clere and the Lord Jordan FitzJordan. This is followed by a similar surrender to the same John and Isabella, by Roger Le Poer of his interest in Carnalway.

MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

¹ Rymer's Foedera, part. iii, vol. iii, p. 859.

² Memorandum Roll, 19 Richard II, in P.R.O., m. 11.

³ Memorandum Roll, 4 and 5 Richard II, m. 29, dorso, and 47-48 Edward III, m. 74.

KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

1559-1800.

(Continued from p. 308.)

Bye-election, 14th October, 1735.

Robert Downes, *vice* Warren, deceased.

Robert Downes, of Donnybrook, County Dublin, was the eldest son of the Right Rev. Dive Downes, Bishop of Cork and Ross (1699-1709), by Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Robert FitzGerald. Born in Dublin in 1708, he received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he matriculated as Fellow Commoner, 9th January, 1724. He was admitted to the Middle Temple, 9th December, 1728, being called to the Irish Bar, Michaelmas, 1733. This was his only appearance in Parliament, his return being brought about by the influence of his maternal cousin, the Earl of Kildare. He married on 18th February, 1737, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Twigge, of Donnybrook Castle, County Dublin. A popular rather than an able man, "Robin Downes," as he was familiarly called, is summed up by the Primate as "decent, sober, and religious." His death, which is shrouded in mystery, took place at his house in Dawson Street, Dublin, on 24th June, 1754, the circumstances being thus set out in a contemporary letter: "Yesterday morning," writes Thomas Waite to Lord George Sackville on 22nd June, "Robin Downes, Member for Kildare, was found in his parlour with a sword run through his body. There are hopes of his recovery. He himself says, as the report goes, that he received the wound in a fair duel, but the general opinion seems to be that he transfixed himself, though no one pretends to assign the reason. My Lord Kildare is come to town in vast agitation at this accident . . . Rumour has given Downes Commissioner Bourke, or Walt. Weldon, for an antagonist, but I believe quite without reason." Mr. Downes left three sons and three daughters:—

- I. Dive (Rev.) ; matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 4 May, 1762, aged 17 ; B.A., 1766 ; B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Vern., 1771 ; and LL.B. and LL.D., Vern., 1776 ; Prebendary of Maynooth, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, 1775-94, and of Rathangan, in Kildare Cathedral, 1775-94. Died unmarried, 1798.

II. Thomas, b. April, 1750, d. unm. 1793.

III. William (Right Hon.), b. 1751; B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, 1773; Hon. LL.D., Æst., 1806; Barrister-at-Law, King's Inns, June, 1776; Judge of the King's Bench, 1792, and Chief Justice from 1803 to 1822, when he was created Baron Downes, of Aghanville, in the King's County, with special remainder to his cousin, Lieut.-Col. Sir Ulysses Burgh, a distinguished Peninsular officer. He died unm. at Merville, Co. Dublin, on 3rd March, 1826, and was buried at St. Ann's, Dublin. [M.I.]

I. Henrietta, d. unm. 1777.

II. Elizabeth.

III. Frances.

[Authorities :—Ball's "History of County Dublin," part ii, p. 56; Berry's "History of the Royal Dublin Society," p. 231; Stopford-Sackville Papers, Hist. MSS. Comm., 1904, p. 214; Georgian Society's Publications, vol. iv, p. 76; Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. ii, pp. 167 and 256; Hutchinson's "Notable Middle Templars," p. 78; Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses."]

Bye-election, 18th October, 1755.

Robert Harman, *vice* Downes, deceased.

Robert Harman, of Millicent, County Kildare, was the eldest son, by his second wife, Frances Sheppard, of Wentworth Harman, of Moyle, County Carlow, and grandson of Sir Thomas Harman, M.P. for this borough, 1661 (see *ante*).

Mr. Harman, who was born in 1699, was appointed Ensign in Colonel Barrell's Regiment of Foot (now 1st Batt. Gloucestershire Regiment), 23rd Nov., 1717; Captain, 29th Sept., 1717; retiring shortly before 1727. He served as High Sheriff of Co. Kildare in 1728. Some thirty years later, on the death of his nephew, Robert Harman, he succeeded to the paternal estate in County Carlow. He continued, however, to reside in County Kildare, till, having inherited the property of his mother's family, he removed to Newcastle, County Longford, and some years later Millicent was leased to Michael Keating, of Castle Iney, County Tipperary, M.P. for Harristown, 1777-1781 (see *ante*, vol. viii, p. 71).

Thus beginning his parliamentary career somewhat late in life, he sat for this borough till the end of the reign of George II. At the general election in 1761, he was returned for the County of Longford, which he represented till his death.

Colonel Harman, as he is designated in his brother's Will, married Anne, daughter of John Warburton, of Dublin, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, sister of George Warburton, of Fir-mont, County Kildare (M.P. for Galway County), and died 3 September, 1765, without issue.

[Authorities :—Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland"; Commons' Journal; "Trench Memoir," by T. F. Cooke-Trench.]

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 29th April, 1761.

Edward Sandford

(See *ante*, vol. vii, p. 407.)

Henry Sandford

(See *ante*, vol. vii, p. 166.)

Bye-election, 4th December, 1761.

Gerald FitzGerald,

vice Edward Sandford, who elected to sit for Harristown.

(See *ante*, vol. vii, p. 407.)

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 1st August, 1768.

William Robert, Marquess of Kildare.

Maurice Keating.

(See *ante*, vol. vi., p. 484.)

William Robert, Marquess of Kildare, was the eldest son of James, 1st Duke of Leinster (see *ante*, vol. vii, p. 162), and was born in Arlington Street, London, on 2nd March, 1748. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and in 1765 was appointed a Cornet of Horse. Having relinquished his commission, he set out with his tutor for the customary Continental tour, which his father had also taken. While yet on his travels his friends proposed him as a candidate for the City of Dublin, but his family, fearing opposition there, decided to nominate him for

this borough. His opponent for the city, David Ribton, at first ridiculed him as the "Illustrious Infant," but on making his acquaintance was so struck with his character that he voluntarily withdrew in his favour. The Marquess, having obtained both seats, elected to represent the capital, and a new writ was therefore issued for this borough on 18th October, 1769.

He was High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1772. In the following year he succeeded his father as 2nd Duke, and having taken his seat in the House of Lords, on 30th November, 1773, he soon became a prominent figure in public life. Described by a contemporary as "a plain man, who delivers his sentiments in plain language," his amiable private character, coupled with his transparent honesty, endeared him to the people. Politically he embraced the principles of his relative, Charles James Fox. He joined in the protest of the Irish Peers against the Government; and, save in the single instance of the Regency question, soon after which he was appointed to the lucrative sinecure of Master of the Rolls, consistently opposed all Tory measures. In 1777 he was sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland; and, in the same year, having entered warmly into the volunteer movement, he became Colonel of the 1st Dublin Regiment. Possessed of over 70,000 acres, proprietor of several towns, patron of two boroughs, dispensing a princely hospitality, both at Carton, his country seat, and at Leinster House in Dublin, his position as the premier nobleman in Ireland, and his great political influence, alike marked him out as an original member of the Order of St. Patrick when it was instituted in 1783.

During the last years of the century the Duke was harassed both by family misfortunes and political difficulties. He disliked, and attempted to combat, the harsh measures of the Government in suppressing the rebellion, which, owing to destruction of property on his Kildare estates, had caused him substantial loss. He was deprived of the office of Clerk of the Hanaper, conferred upon him in 1795, and in disgust at this treatment threw up the command of the Kildare Militia. At the Union, which he opposed and protested against, his boroughs of Kildare and Athy being disfranchised, he received a total sum of £28,800 compensation.

The Duke, who was a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture for the Province of Connaught, a Director of the Royal Canal, and held numerous honorary appointments, married, on 4th November, 1775, Emilia Olivia, only daughter and heiress of St. George Usher, Lord St. George. She died 23rd June, 1798, at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley Square, London, and was buried at Taplow, Bucks.

The Duke died at Carton, 20th October, 1804. He had issue :—

- I. George, Marquess of Kildare, b. 20th June, 1783, for whom George III stood sponsor. He died an infant in the following February.
- II. Augustus Frederick, s. as 3rd Duke, b. 21st August, 1791, P.C., H.M.L. for County Kildare; m., 16th June, 1818, Charlotte Augusta, youngest daughter of Charles, 3rd Earl of Harrington; died 10th October, 1874.
- III. Lord William Charles O'Brien, b. 4th January, 1793, d. unm., 8th December, 1864.
- IV. Lord St. George Richard, b. 14th August, 1794, d. unm.
- V. Lord Henry Wentworth, b. 31st March, 1796, d. young.
- I. Lady Mary Rebecca, m., 15th April, 1799, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Lockhart Ross, 7th Baronet of Balnagowan.
- II. Lady Emily Elizabeth, m., 13th March, 1801, John Joseph Henry, of Straffan, County Kildare.
- III. Lady Geraldine Mabel, d. young.
- IV. Lady Elizabeth Mary, m. 22nd July, 1805, Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, Bart., of Ashcomb, Sussex.
- V. Lady Isabella Charlotte, m., 1809, Major-General the Vicomte de Chabot, K.C.H.
- VI. Lady Cecilia Olivia, m. 18th August, 1806, Thomas, 3rd Lord Foley.
- VII. Lady Olivia Letitia, m., 8th May, 1806, Charles, 8th Lord Kinnaird.
- VIII. Lady Augusta Octavia, d. young.

[Authorities :—"The Earls of Kildare," by the Marquess of Kildare; Kelly's Almanack and Directory, 1795; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; "The Viceroy's Post Bag," by Michael MacDonagh; "Irish Public Characters"; Walker's Hibernian Magazine," 1791 (portraits of Duke and Duchess).]



THE WESTERN BORDERS OF THE COUNTY KILDARE, BETWEEN MONASTEREVIN AND ATHY, SHOWING THE DISTRICT OF COSHEGOWLEY.

[From the Ordnance Survey Map.]

Miscellanea.

The District of Coshegowley, County Kildare.

Under the following various spellings, viz., Coswagoyle (Fiant Elizabeth, No. 1240), Cosogowlie (Fiant Elizabeth, No. 6459), Coshogcowllie (Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1608-10, p. 162), Coshegowlye (King's County Chanc. Inqn., No. 9 of James I), Coshagouly (Earl of Drogheda's Papers), &c., this district-name is occasionally to be met with, generally accompanied with the information that it is a parcel of the O'Dempsey Territory of Clanmaliere.

The Clanmaliere Territory consisted of the present Baronies of Portnabinch in the Queen's County; that of Upper Philipstown in the King's County; and a part, if not the whole, of the Barony of West Offaly in the County Kildare, including Monasterevin. The O'Dempseys were a sept of the great clan of O'Connor of Offaly.

On the early printed maps of our county this district, previous to the nineteenth century, is invariably shown as belonging to the King's County; and it is not until the Ordnance Survey Maps of 1839 that it appears as included in the County Kildare.

The earliest of the printed County Maps are those of Sir William Petty, published in 1683. On the Barony Maps (now printed in coloured facsimile¹) this district is marked as part of "Clunmagheeler"; and on the County Map as "Part of (the Barony of Upper) Philipstown."

The next map in date is Noble and Keenan's Map of the county, 1752, which marks this district as "The King's County"; then comes Taylor's large County Map of 1783, whereon it is marked "Part of the King's County."

It is strange that in all these instances this district should be called "Part of the King's County" instead of "Part of the Queen's County," which it borders, and which here also belonged to the O'Dempseys of Clanmaliere.

From the names given on these maps, as shown on the following chart, Coshegowley comprised, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the parishes of Ballybrackan, Harristown, and the western half of that of Fontstown.

¹ The hand-drawn Petty Parish Maps were mostly destroyed by fire in the eighteenth century; the lands held by Protestants at that time (1655) were not surveyed but shown in blank. Those employed on the Petty or "Down Survey" in the County Kildare were—Edward Lucas, John Humfrey, George Marshall, Robert Girdler, and possibly others.

The names arranged alphabetically :—

Petty's Down Survey, 1683.	Noble & Keenan's Map, 1752.	Lieut. Taylor's Map, 1783.	Present form of the names.
Ballibracane.	Ardellis. Bagenaveagh. Ballybracken.	Aghnacash. Ardillas.	Aghnacash. Ardellis.
Derriaghtagh.	Deraghty. Derrymine. Fassaghanearl.	Clownabeg. Derraghty.	Ballybrackan. ¹ Cloneybeg. Derryoughter. Derrynine. Fasagh.
Harristowne.	Gartteen. Harristown. Kilbeg. Killeen.	Fassagh. Garura. Gurteen. Harristown.	Gorteen. ² Harristown. Kilbeg. Killeen.
Kilpatrick. Luckill.	Killpatrick. Lughan. Mylerstown.	Mylerstown.	Kilpatrick. ³ Lughill. Mylerstown.
Rouconnell. Ballirichard.	Rathconnell. Richardstown. Riverstown.	Rathconnel. Rickardstown. Riverstown.	Rathconnell. Rickardstown. Riverstown.

The following is a short account of the principal notices in connexion with the Coshegowley part of the Clanmalieri Territory.

In the year 1563 Owny mac Hugh O'Dempsey of Ballybrittas in the Queen's County, and of Clonygowan in the King's, "Chief Captain of his Nation," made his submission and surrendered his lands to the Crown. In the following year they were re-granted, on certain conditions, to him and his male issue, with a remainder to his brothers, Tirlagh mac Hugh and Dermot "ore" (the pale) mac Hugh, and their male issue; in default of such issue, the lands of Clanmalieri were to revert to the Crown. Owny mac Hugh died on the 3rd September, 1576, and his next heir was his nephew, then a minor, named Tirlagh or Terence, the son of Owny's brother, Dermot "ore" O'Dempsey.

This Terence obtained livery of his uncle's estates in 1581; he was knighted in 1599, and married to Mary, daughter of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Kt., of Lackagh, in the County Kildare; in 1631 Sir Terence, in reward for his services to the Crown, was created

¹ Not now a townland name, but that of the parish.

² There are two Gorteens in the district of Coshegowley; one in the parish of Ballybrackan, and the other in the parish of Fontstown. The (?) former was known as "Gurtyn-Kynnagh," and the latter as "Gurtin-Cowllan," or "Gurtinshanlan."

³ Kilpatrick, *alias* Garryrigger, *alias* the Knight's Garden.

Baron of Philipstown and Viscount Clanmalier; his death took place about the year 1639.

It was during Sir Terence O'Dempsey's minority that the Crown appears to have annexed the County Kildare portion of the Clanmalier Territory, and appropriated it to the Manor of Monasterevin, then belonging to the Crown, in charge of a constable, and the abode of the Lord Deputies, when engaged in subduing the clans of O'More and O'Connor.

By an Inquisition¹ held at Philipstown in March, 1612, to ascertain how, and from whom, the lands of Harristown, with a mill and mill-race, Ballirickard, *alias* Rickardstown, and Balle-moyler, *alias* Mylerstown, with their appurtenances in Coshegowley, were held, it was found that on the 12th of March, 1576, these lands were granted for ever by the Crown to James FitzGerald of Drinnanstown, in the County Kildare, third son of Redmond oge FitzGerald of Rathangan and Timahoe, in the same county, and his heirs. James FitzGerald, while in occupation, built a thatched house for himself, and a village at Harristown, which were destroyed by the O'Mores and the O'Dempseys, who burned all his houses, goods, and chattels therein, after which he went to reside at Walterstown close by, from whence he superintended the rebuilding of Harristown, and the farming operations there.

The Inquisition goes on to state that, on the 4th April, 1599, the said James FitzGerald enfeoffed the above-named lands in Christopher Flattisbury, of Johnstown, and John Sutton, of Tipper, by whom they were conveyed on the 1st June, 1604, without licence from the Crown, to Sir James FitzGerald, Kt., of Ballyshannon, County Kildare, who, in the following November, mortgaged them for £200 to Sir Terence O'Dempsey, Kt., of Ballybrittas, Chief of his Name.

The above-quoted Inquisition was held, because at this time (1612) there was a controversy concerning Coshegowley between Sir Terence and Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who had acquired the Manor of Monasterevin, and who complained that though Coshegowley was a parcel of the Manor of Monasterevin, and for which he paid rent to the Crown, yet he received no rent from it, as it was paid to Sir Terence O'Dempsey. Eventually the parties decided to abide by the arbitration of Sir Arthur Chichester, the Lord Deputy.

On the 23rd February, 1613, the contending parties agreed to the Lord Deputy's decision, which was that Sir Terence was to yield and deliver up to Sir Adam Loftus all the lands and parcels thereof, with the exception of such lands in Coshegowley as had in the past been granted by Queen Elizabeth to his uncle Owny mac Hugh

¹ King's County Chancery Inquisition No. 9 of James I.

O'Dempsey;¹ and, in return, Sir Adam was to pay Sir Terence the sum of £140, the latter, too, to keep what rent he had up to then received for the lands in dispute. Both parties bound themselves in the sum of £300 to carry out the arbitrator's award.²

The Manor of Monasterevin passed to the Moore family of Mellifont, County Louth, in 1725. Edward, 5th Earl of Drogheda, inherited them through his mother, the Hon. Jane Loftus, sole heir to her father Arthur, 3rd Viscount Loftus of Ely, whose death took place in the above-mentioned year. About the year 1780 the name "Monasterevin House" was changed (not for the better) to "Moore Abbey."

The name Coshegowley probably means " [the land] adjoining the river fork," referring possibly to the junction of the Finnelly River with the Barrow. There is no Townland of the name, unless it appears under the shortened form of "Cush" in the Parish of Ballybrackan.

¹ See the JOURNAL, vol. iv, p. 418.

² Appendix to the 9th Report on the Historical MSS. (Lord Drogheda's Documents).

Notes.

The Hortland Wind-mill.

The following inscription is cut on a tablet inserted in a ruinous wind-mill in the Hortland Demesne :—

This mill was erected by His Grace Josiah Hort, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, 1748.

For an article on “The Horts of Hortland,” see the *JOURNAL*, vol. vii, p. 207.

T. U. SADLEIR.

Kinnafad Castle, Barony of Carbury.

This castle is under the charge of the Kildare County Council. It stands on Mr. Quirke's farm on the Kildare side of the Boyne, here but a small stream, about two and a half miles to the north of Edenderry.

In the month of April, 1916, I was informed by Mr. Quirke that, without warning, and without any apparent cause, a portion of this castle had fallen down one day about noon.

In the month of July following I visited the place, and found that the whole of the east end of the castle had completely collapsed, carrying with it the entrance doorway and staircases, which formed the more interesting portions of the building. Previous to this catastrophe this square castle was one of the most interesting and best preserved in the county. It was of a later date than most of this class of building, and had cut-stone work at the coigns and windows, with numerous musket-holes in its walls. As now seen from the outside, the interior is a mass of small chambers, remains of staircases, and vaulted rooms.

Writing on the 12th of June, 1916, Mr. John Rorke, the late County Surveyor, furnished the following report, on the damage, to the County Council :—

“Kinnefad Castle—In reference to your Minute of 30th May, I have inspected this castle, and find that the eastern wall, containing the entrance, has recently collapsed. The fallen masonry would amount to over 100 tons, and is covering 12 or 13 perches of Mr. Quirke's land, and he is anxious to have it removed, or at least to have some of the scattered stones taken off his pasture.

With the exception of a few dressed stones which formed the heads and mullions of the windows, this masonry does not appear to me to have any value from an antiquarian point of view, and I think Mr. Quirke would expect to be given some of it as a set off against the labour of removing it. The cut stones could be stored in the remaining portion of the castle. A good number of the undressed stones are of large size, and sound, but I do not suppose the Council has any authority to dispose of them. I return Mr. Quirke's letter."

W. FITZG.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Court-house, Naas, on Wednesday, the 31st of January.

Mr. George Mansfield, D.L., in the Chair.

The following Members of the Council were present:—
The Ven. James Adams, Archdeacon of Kildare; Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir, *Hon. Editor*; and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary*.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting, in January, 1916, were read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and confirmed.

The Report of the Council for the year 1916 was read by Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir, and adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report was read by the Chairman, Mr. George Mansfield, and passed. It showed a balance of £88 7s. 7d. in favour of the Society.

A resolution conveying the thanks of the Society to the Hon. Treasurer and the Hon. Auditor, was passed unanimously.

The two retiring Members of the Council, the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P., and Lieut.-Col. T. J. de Burgh, were re-elected.

The following new Members were elected:—

Lord Decies, The Castle, Leixlip; Mr. Herbert Humfrey, 69 Palmerston Road, Dublin; Professor G. H. F. Nuttall, F.R.S.,

Longfield, Madingley Road, Cambridge; Mrs. Sankey, 64 Wellington Road, Dublin; Mr. Henry C. S. Torney, 3 Royal Terrace, East, Kingstown, County Dublin.

It was proposed by Archdeacon Adams, and seconded by the Rev. H. S. M. Poer, Rector of Maynooth, that as the *char-à-banc* Excursion to Carbury was again not practicable, owing to the war, an Excursion in the neighbourhood of Naas should take place in September next. This was agreed to.

A letter was read from Colonel William Heighington, suggesting that the Society should take steps to preserve from injury the prostrate bilingual ogham stone lying in the ancient burial-ground at Killeen-Cormac, near the Colbinstown railway station. After a discussion the Hon. Secretary was asked to ascertain what had best be done in the matter.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. George Wolfe, and seconded by the Rev. H. S. M. Poer, and passed:—

“That Mr. Hans Hendrick-Aylmer having signified his wish to retire from the office of Hon. Treasurer of the Society owing to ill-health, the Council and Members of the County Kildare Archaeological Society desire to place on record their grateful acknowledgment to him for his valuable services as Hon. Treasurer of the Society since its foundation, and their earnest hope that he may soon be restored to health.”

Extracts from a Paper entitled:—

“The Falkiners of Abbotstown, County Dublin.” By Professor G. H. Nuttall, F.R.S., were read by Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir.

A resolution which was passed conveying the thanks of the Society to the author of the Paper, and to the High Sheriff, Mr. William Hopkins, for the use of the Court-house, brought the proceedings to a close.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

When the Council issued its report last year, it was hoped that ere this the present anxious times due to the war would be over, and that we should be in a position to give attention to peaceful occupations and interests; but as matters have little changed, we must all recognize that much progress other than of a literary kind in contributions to the JOURNAL is hardly to be expected.

For this reason it was decided not to hold our Annual Excursion Meeting last year, as it was thought that Members would be engaged on other and more important work.

The roll of membership now numbers 136, including 31 life members. This number is somewhat below our average of former years, which used to be up to 150. We must hope, however, that when the war is over a brighter prospect will be in view.

We regret to have to record the death of four members—Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A.; Mr. Archibald E. Dobbs, D.L.; Major Lord Desmond FitzGerald, M.C.; and Mr. F. R. Jackson.

Dr. Cochrane, a native of the County Down, was a most able and practical Archæologist, and one of the leading lights of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, of which he was President from 1909 to 1912. He was the Board of Works Inspector of Ancient and National Monuments—an important post which he held till his death on the 17th March, 1916, at the age of 70. He had been a member of our Society since the year 1892.

Mr. Dobbs, though connected with Kildare, was resident in the County Antrim, so did not attend our meetings.

The death of Major Lord Desmond FitzGerald, who was second in command of the 1st Battalion of Irish Guards, strikes a particularly sad note, as he was accidentally killed on active service in France, and by his death the country loses a particularly efficient officer.

We feel sure that the sympathy of all our members will go out to his family, who have done so much to support the Kildare Archæological Society since its foundation. An obituary notice of Lord Desmond will appear in our pages.

Owing to the exceptional times we are passing through, our efforts have been chiefly concentrated on the JOURNAL, which has kept its high standard, and in which many papers of much historical and archæological interest continue to be published.

The attendance at our Annual General Meeting was too small to justify our holding excursion meetings, and were it not that the business of the Society has to be transacted, you would not have been summoned here to-day.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report will show you that the financial condition of the Society continues on a satisfactory basis. In this connexion the Council much regret to announce that Mr. Hendrick-Aylmer, who has acted as Hon. Treasurer of the Society since its foundation, has asked to be relieved of his office owing to ill-health. While much regretting the cause that induces him to take this step, the Council feel that under the circumstances they cannot urge him to reconsider his decision. They can only place on record their grateful thanks to him for his long services to the Society, carried out with

such diligence and urbanity as we all must acknowledge. You will be asked to select a successor in the office.

The Carbury district was fixed for our excursion meeting last year, which, however, as before stated, was cancelled owing to the war.

The Council feel that this is a particularly fitting opportunity for those in their spare time, as a relaxation from war work, to contribute to the JOURNAL. We are promised some interesting contributions, and some useful indexes for genealogical and historical purposes.

Two members of the Council retire by rotation, Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P., and Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. de Burgh, who are recommended for re-election.

Signed on behalf of the Council.

GEORGE MANSFIELD, *Chairman*.

ARTHUR VICARS,
WALTER FITZGERALD, } *Hon. Secretaries.*

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1916.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance to credit, December 31st, 1915	.	.	93 11 4	By Ponsonby & Gibbs—			
„ Subscriptions:—				Printing and Publishing Vol. VIII,			
98 Annual Members, 1916	.	49 0 0		No. 3, of the JOURNAL	.	£22 16 8	
14 „ „ in arrear	.	7 0 0		Cost of illustrations for same	.	3 4 5	
„ Donation from the Duke of Leinster (cost of			56 0 0	„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—			26 1 1
illustrations of last two numbers of the JOURNAL)				Printing and Publishing Vol. VIII,			
„ Sales of two numbers of JOURNAL (per T. U.			6 5 0	No. 4, of the JOURNAL	.	35 0 4	
Sadleir, Esq.)	.	.	0 5 0	Cost of illustrations for same	.	3 0 7	
				„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—		38 0 11	
				Miscellaneous Printing	.	.	1 11 9
				Stationery and Postage—			
				Hon. Treasurer	.	1 8 8	
				Hon. Editor	.	0 11 4	
						2 0 0	
				„ Balance to credit, December 31st, 1916.		67 13 9	
						88 7 7	
						£156 1 4	

I have examined the above Accounts, and compared the items with the Vouchers, and certify them to be correct.

30th January, 1917.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, Hon. Auditor.

LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

(CORRECTED TO JUNE, 1917.)

President :

THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., P.C.

Vice-President :

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

Council :

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON SHERLOCK, M.A.

THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P., M.R.I.A.

LT.-COL. THOMAS J. DE BURGH, D.L.

NICHOLAS J. SYNNOTT, ESQ., M.R.I.A.

THE VERY REV. DEAN COWELL.

THE REV. T. V. NOLAN, S.J.

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE.

Hon. Treasurer :

ALGERNON AYLMER, ESQ., RATHMORE, NAAS.

Hon. Auditor :

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

Hon. Secretaries :

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., GRANGE CON, Co. WICKLOW.

LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

Hon. Editor :

THOMAS U. SADLEIR, ESQ., M.A., M.R.I.A., OFFICE OF ARMS,
THE CASTLE, DUBLIN.

Members, 1916.

[Members of the Council are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk (*).]

ADAMS, THE VEN. JAMES, Archdeacon of Kildare, Kill Rectory, Straffan.

Alexander, Major Robert G., Newtown, Straffan, Co. Kildare.

Alexander, Mrs. R. G., Newtown, Straffan, Co. Kildare.

Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.

Armstrong, E. C. R., 73 Park-avenue, Sydney-parade, Dublin.

Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.

AYLMER, ALGERNON, *Hon. Treasurer*, Rathmore, Naas.

Aylmer, H. Hendrick-, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.

Barbor, The Rev. H. A. D., The Rectory, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

*Barton, Bertram H., D.L., Straffan House, Straffan.

Biddulph, Col. M. W., D.L., Rathrobin, Tullamore, King's County.

Bland, Mrs. J. L., Dysartgallen, Ballinakill, Queen's Co.

Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.

Bourke, Lady Florence, Morristown Dwelling House, Straffan, Co. Kildare.

Brooke, J. T., Ennerdale, Constable Road, Ipswich, England.

Brown, Paul A. (Crown Solicitor, Queen's Co.), Burren-place, Carlow.

Brown, Stephen J., Ardcaien, Naas.

*Burtchaell, G. D., M.A., Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, 44 Morehampton-road, Dublin.

*Byrne, Rev. Vincent, S.J., St. Francis Xavier's, Up. Gardiner-street, Dublin.

Carroll, Lt.-Col. F. F., R.A.M.C. (Egyptian Army), Moone Abbey, Moone, Co. Kildare.

Carroll, Brigadier-General John W. V., Moone Abbey, Moone.

Carrigan, The Rev. Canon W., P.P., D.D., M.R.I.A., Durrow, Queen's County.

Chamney, William, 15 Elgin-road, Dublin.

*Clarke, Mrs., Maiden Hall, Bennett's Bridge, Co. Kilkenny.

*Clements, Henry J. B., D.L., Killadoon, Celbridge.

Colley, G. P. A., Corkagh, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.

Coote, Stanley V., 109 Sloane-street, London, S. W.

COWELL, VERY REV. G. Y., Dean, 14 Herbert-place, Dublin.

Cruise, Francis, M.D., Parkmore, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
 Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.
 Dane, J. Whiteside, D.L., Garryard, Johnstown, Straffan.
DE BURGH, THOMAS J., Lt.-Col., D.L., Oldtown, Naas.
 Decies, Lord, The Castle, Leixlip, Co. Kildare.
***DEVITT, REV. MATTHEW**, S.J., *Vice-President*, Milltown Park, Milltown, Co. Dublin.

***Donnegan-Ryan**, Miss, Highfield, Halesworth, Suffolk, England.
 Dorrian, Robert, Main-street, Naas.
 Drogheda, The Dowager Countess of, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.
 Drury, Charles M., Barraderry, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.
 Dunne, The Rev. Edward, P.P., Celbridge, Co. Kildare.
 Dunne, Rev. John, P.P., Borris, Co. Carlow.

Eustace, Col. H. M., D.S.O., Munfin, Ferns, Co. Wexford.
 Eustace, John G., St. Anne's, Naas.

Fayle, Edwin, Marsden, St. Vincent's-road, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.
 Fenton, Miss, Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
 Fetherstonhaugh, F. E., 53 FitzWilliam-square, Dublin.
 FitzGerald, Lady Alice, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
***FitzGerald**, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
 FitzGerald, Lady Henry, Knowle Hall, Bridgwater, Somerset, England
***FitzGerald**, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
 FitzGerald, Lady Maurice, Johnstown Castle, Wexford.
***FitzGerald**, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
***FitzGerald**, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
***FitzGerald**, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
 FitzGerald, Lord Henry, Knowle Hall, Bridgwater, Somerset, England.
***FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER**, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
***FitzGerald**, Gerald Otho, 20 Pall Mall, London, S.W.
 FitzGerald, The Hon. J. D., K.C., 33 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W.
***FitzMaurice**, Arthur, Johnstown House, Carlow.
 Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.

Gamble, Charles, Killiney Lodge, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
***Gannon**, J. P., M.R.I.A., Laragh, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
 Geoghegan, Mrs., Bert, Athy.
***Geoghegan**, William P., Rockfield, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 Governey, Michael, Barrowville, Carlow.
 Greene, Thomas W., Millbrook, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.
 Heighington, Colonel W., Donard House, Donard, Co. Wicklow.

Hobson, C. J., 515 W. 178th Street, New York, U.S.A.

Holt, E. W. L., M.R.I.A., 3 Kildare-place, Dublin.

Humfrey, Herbert, 69 Palmerston-road, Dublin.

*Hussey-Walsh, Valentine, 10 Avenue Marceau, Paris, France.

Kehoe, The Rev. Laurence J., c.c., Ballybrittas, Queen's County.

Kirkpatrick, William Trench, Donaghcomper, Celbridge.

*Lalor, the Rev. Matthew, P.P., Derrycappagh, Mountmellick, Queen's County.

*Leinster, the Duke of, Carton, Maynooth.

Lepper, R. S., Carnalea, Crawfordsburn, Co. Down.

Lindesay, Rev. William O'Neill, 23 Garville-road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.

*Luxmoore, Allan Aylmer, Shincliffe, Durham, England.

Lynch, Miss M., Royal Terrace House, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

MacCaffrey, Rev. James, PH.D., Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

MacDonald, Rev. Walter, D.D., Librarian, The College, Maynooth.

Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.

MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.

Maunsell, Capt. Richard J. C., Oakly Park, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.

MAYO, THE EARL OF, K.P., P.C., *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.

Meadows, Henry L., Ballyrane, Killinick, Co. Wexford.

Molony, Lord Justice, 35 FitzWilliam-place, Dublin.

Monks, Thomas F., LL.D., 2 Waterloo-road, Dublin.

Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Sallins.

Nolan, Rev. James, c.c., Athy, Co. Kildare.

*NOLAN, REV. T. V., S.J., Provincial, St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.

Norris, Rev. M., P.P., Naas.

Nuttall, Professor G. H. F., F.R.S., Longfield, Madingley-road, Cambridge.

O'Connor, Joseph, Mylerstown, Naas, Co. Kildare.

*O'Ferrall, Dominick More-, Kildangan, Monasterevin.

O'Grady, John Sheill, Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

*O'LEARY, VERY REV. E., P.P., V.F., M.R.I.A., St. Michael's, Portarlinton, Queen's County.

Orpin, Arthur E., 3 Auburn Road, Donnybrook, Dublin.

Orpin, William H., Woodberry, Merrion-road, Dublin.

*Palles, Right Hon. C., Lord Chief Baron, Mount Annville, Dundrum.

Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., M.R.S.A.I., Rahán, Edenderry.

*Plunkett, G. N. Count, M.P., 26 Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

Poer, Rev. H. S. M., The Rectory, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

Quan-Smith, S. A., Bullock Castle, Dalkey.

Read, Matthew H., Sally Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.

Repton, Guy, Winchfield House, Winchfield, Hampshire, England.

Roper-FitzGerald, Charles E. A., 55 Leeson-park, Dublin.

*SADLEIR, THOS. U., *Hon. Editor*, Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.

Sankey, Mrs., Fort Frederic, Virginia, Co. Cavan.

SHERLOCK, The Ven. Archdeacon William, Sherlockstown, Sallins.

St. George, Mrs. R. J. Ker, 11 Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Strath, F. W., The Bank House, Kildare.

Strickland, W. G., 50 Waterloo-road, Dublin.

SYNNOTT, NICHOLAS J., M.R.I.A., Furness, Naas.

Synnott, Mrs., Furness, Naas.

Torney, H. C. S., 3 Royal Terrace, East, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Tuthill, Mrs. P. B. Villiers-, The Slopes, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

Tynte, Capt. Mervyn, Tynte Park, Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow.

Upton, Henry A. S., M.R.I.A., Coolatore, Moate, Co. Westmeath.

*Vanston, Sir George T. B., LL.D., K.C., Hildon Park, Terenure, Co. Dublin.

VICARS, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

Vigors, Mrs., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

Waldron, Rt. Hon. L. A., P.C., 10 Anglesea Street, Dublin.

Waldron, Mrs., Melitta Lodge, Kildare.

Walker, Miss S., 23 Hatch Street, Dublin.

Waller, The Very Rev. E. H., Dean of Kildare, The Deanery, Kildare.

Walshe, R. D., 36 St. Thomas's Terrace, S.C.R., Dublin.

WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.

Wheble, Mrs., Monasterevin, Co. Kildare.

*Wheeler, Captain H. E. de C., Robertstown House, Robertstown, Co. Kildare.

Wolfe, George, Ranger of the Curragh, Forenaghts, Naas.

Woollcombe, Miss A. C., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.

*Woollcombe, Dr. Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.

Wright, Richard, Prumplestown House, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

*Wyndham-Quin, Lady Eva, Castletown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.

The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL:—

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.

The Society of Antiquaries of London.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.

The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.

The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.

The Galway Archæological Society (*Hon. Sec.*, Kilcornan, Oranmore, Co. Galway).

Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.

The British Museum, London, W.C.

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The University Library, Cambridge.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Hon. Secretary*, Dr. F. J. Allen, 8 Halifax Road, Cambridge).

The Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.

The County Louth Archæological Society. (*Secretary*, Rev. J. Quinn, c.c., Grange, Carlingford.)

The Library, King's Inns, Henrietta-street, Dublin.

The County Kerry Archæological Association (*The Hon. Secretary*, Aghadoe House, Killarney).

The Library, University College, St. Stephen's Green (c/o Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., 104 Grafton-street, Dublin).

The Chief Librarian, Public Reference Library, Piccadilly, Manchester, England.

The Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.

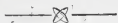
The Athenæum (The Periodical Index), Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. (Title-page only.)

RULES.

- I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."
- II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.
- III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.
- IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.
- V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven or more Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.
- VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.
- VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.
- VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.
- IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.
- X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries.
- XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.
- XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.
- XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

In Memoriam

MAJOR LORD DESMOND FITZGERALD, M.C.

b. 21st Sept., 1888. d. 3rd March, 1916.

A FRIEND'S TRIBUTE.

To be killed at the front in Flanders has been the fate during the present war of many sons of historic families. But Lord Desmond FitzGerald, whose death at Calais from the explosion of a bomb was chronicled last week, had achieved something which falls only to a few. Dying at the age of twenty-seven, he had already written his name large in the annals of a regiment which, beginning with the retreat from Mons, continued in the severest fighting, and has borne itself most bravely among the brave. By the testimony of brother officers, none of their number had served more faithfully, none had done more than he, to establish the reputation of the younger regiment on a par with the glorious past of the Guards Brigade.

Dedicating himself to duty with whole-hearted devotion, Lord Desmond was trusted and followed by all. Fired by something of the ardent national enthusiasm of a celebrated member of his family in 1798, he was ambitious, as a FitzGerald, that the Irish Guards should be second to none in all that constitutes the glory of a picked corps. The men of the Irish Guards felt the inspiration of his example, and loved him for it. They felt also—as all who were thrown with him have felt—that he was distinguished by singleness of heart, purity of life, and unflinching idealism of conduct—indeed, none ever saw him otherwise than steadfast, loyal, and unselfish in a supreme degree.

Without a trace of complacency or self-consciousness, Desmond FitzGerald preserved an unobtrusive devotion to duty and a quiet indifference to danger worthy of comparison with any hero of modern or classical times. Joining the Irish Guards from Sandhurst in 1909, he became Adjutant in 1913—a position which he retained until he was promoted Major shortly before his death. During these years the welfare of the regiment was his first care. Leaving England, under Colonel Morris, on August 12th, 1914, he took part in the retreat from Mons, and

was wounded at Villers Cotterets on September 1st. He rejoined his battalion after the first battle of Ypres, when it was but 150 strong. Under Colonel Trefusis he reorganized the battalion, and brought the new men and officers to a very high state of efficiency. At Festubert, in May, 1915, his indifference to danger inspired all ranks, and, after the taking of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, he was wounded a second time.

An untoward accident cut short a life of singular promise on March 3rd, and he died at Calais, loved and regretted by an unusually wide circle of friends. The combination of English and Irish blood is, perhaps, the richest source of military ability in our annals, and, had fortune favoured, Desmond FitzGerald might have achieved much in the career to which he had given whole-hearted devotion. Destiny willed otherwise; but it will be long before either England or Ireland produces a finer example of what is best in both races, or of those qualities which each nation esteems most worthy of praise.

[LORD D'ABERNON in *The Morning Post*.]

THE NAMES OF THE BARONIES AND PARISHES IN COUNTY KILDARE.

BY GUSTAVUS EVERARD HAMILTON, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from p. 266, ante.)

Barony of Naas South.

THIS barony contains 27,490 acres and six entire parishes, with part of one other. It is a part of *Ui Muireadhaigh*.

Parishes.

BALLYMORE EUSTACE, 8,676 acres. *Baile mór na n-Iustásach*, great town of the Eustaces.¹ The first of the Eustaces to be found in this district is a Eustace who settled at Castle-martin, in the Parish of Kilcullen, about the year 1330.² In the charter by which he founded St. Patrick's Cathedral, John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin (A.D. 1181-1213), granted to the cathedral all the tithes of his lordship of Ballymore, except those of wool.³ In Pope Celestine III's Bull, dated 1st April, 1191, confirming this charter, he granted to the cathedral "the church of Balimore, with its appurtenances."⁴ Prior to 1199 King John, when Count of Moreton and "*Dominus Hiberniae*," granted to Archbishop Comyn and his successors a market (*mercatum*) at Balimor on Sundays.⁵ In the papal taxation of the prebends of the cathedral made in 1227 Ballymore is valued at twenty marks, and its "pena" is four marks.⁶ In 1234 Henry III granted to Luke, Archbishop of Dublin (A.D. 1228-1255), and his successors a yearly fair (*feriam*) at his manor of Balimor to last for eight days, namely, the Vigil and Feast of the Assumption of the B.V.M. and the six following days.⁷

Archbishop Luke granted the church of the B.V.M. at Ballymore to the Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral in exchange for

¹ O'Donovan, "Annals of the Four Masters," v, 1494.

² For accounts of the Eustace family, see KILDARE JOURNAL, v. 394.

³ Monck Mason, "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," App. i; "Dignitas Decani," p. 1; Reg. Alani, fol. 20.

⁴ Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, App. ii; "Dignitas Decani," p. 11.

⁵ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 34.

⁶ Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, App. viii; Reg. Alani, fol. 194.

⁷ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 43.

Clonkeen (Kill o' the Grange, County Dublin) conferred upon the Convent of the Holy Trinity.¹ In the notes, added in the time of Archbishop Fulco de Sandford (A.D. 1256-1271), to the list of churches in the Diocese of Dublin, compiled in the time of Archbishop Henri de Loundres, it is stated that the church of Balimor belonged to the Treasurer of St. Patrick's, the Archbishop being patron.² In the inquisition taken on January 27th, 1547, at the dissolution of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the jury found as follows:—"Ballymore demesne. There is in the townland of Ballimore, belonging to the Rector, a fortress with appurtenances, and 24 acres of arable land, worth *per annum* 20 shillings. The tithes of the Rectory issue from the townlands of Bailimore and Ardynoght [Ardinode], and are worth £28 annually; besides the demesne above mentioned, and besides half the altarages,³ which are assigned to the Curate, and repair of the chancel, to which the farmer⁴ is bound." The parish of Ballymore Eustace was the head of a lordship or manor belonging to the Archbishop of Dublin, which comprised the parishes of Ballymore, Ballybought, Coghlanstown, Jago, Tipperkevin, and Tipper (all of which were until fairly recently in the Barony of Uppercross and County of Dublin), and of the townlands of Milltown and Tornant, in the parish of Dunlavin, and of part of Rathsallagh, in the County of Wicklow.⁵ The rectory of the parish of Ballymore Eustace was partly appropriate to the Oeconomy estate of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and partly united to those of Boystown, County Wicklow, and Lusk, County Dublin, which together constituted the corps of the Treasurer of the cathedral.⁶

In mediæval times the Archbishop's Castle of Ballymore was one of the chief defences of the Pale against the dispossessed Irish. In A.D. 1373 Thomas, son of Oliver fitzEustace, was appointed

¹ Monck Mason, *op. cit.*

² Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 141. I am wrong in suggesting (KILDARE JOURNAL, viii, p. 255) that this list itself was compiled in the time of Archbishop Fulco (A.D. 1256-1271) and not in that of Archbishop Luke (A.D. 1212-1228). It is clear from the facsimile of fol. 110, given by Gilbert, that the list and the notes thereto are in different and not contemporaneous hands. The original list was a mere catalogue of names of churches. My argument still holds good as to the date at which the notes to the list were compiled.

³ Altarage: "The emolument which the priest receives by the reason of the altar. The obvention of the altar. In deeds by which his stipend is assigned to the vicar of a church, it is often provided that he will have the altarage," Spelman, Glossary.

⁴ *I.e.*, of the tithes.

⁵ Lewis, "Topographical Dictionary," i, 152. ⁶ Lewis, *op. cit.*, i, 152.

by the Archbishop constable of the Castle of Ballymore, with a salary of £10 per annum, provided he resided there with his family.¹ In 1355 Geoffrey fitz Eustace and Richard de Penkestown, Sheriffs of Kildare, were directed to see that the garrisons of Kilteel, Rathmore, *Ballymore*, and Graney were all up to their full strength so as to resist the incursions of the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and MacMurrughes.² In 1468 the Parliament held at Drogheda enacted that the office of castellan was not to be entrusted to an Irishman. It had become hereditary in the Eustace family, and it appeared that Robert fitz Eustace did not keep his residence there, but had appointed a sub-constable, one Lawrence O'Rogan, an Irishman, both by father and mother, who would by nature disclose the secrets of the English. Accordingly it was enacted "that said Robert be compelled to keep a sufficient company of Englishmen, and no Irish to guard the said castle, and if said Robert put any Irishman, not having his charter of liberty, to ward the said castle, then it shall be lawful for the Archbishop and his successors to turn the said Robert out of the constablenesship, and to give the said office to anyone for life or years."³

The western part of the present parish of Ballymore Eustace includes three ancient parishes, namely—Ballybought, Coghlanstown, and Jago, which even as late as the Ordnance Survey maps of 1837 are marked as distinct parishes.

BALLYBOUGHT, 1,338 acres. *Baile bocht*, poor town.⁴ This parish comprised the townlands of Ballybought, Alliganstown, Coldwells, and Whiteleas. It was bounded on the north-east by the parish of Ballymore Eustace, on the south by County Wicklow, and on the west by the parishes of Jago and Gilltown. In 1837 one gable of an old church remained, having a small stone cross placed over it. A short distance to the north-west of the church was St. John's Well, both church and well being in the townland of Ballybought.⁵ The note added *circa* A.D. 1270 to the entry "*Capella de Baliboth*" is "*Canonicorum majoris ecclesie Glyndelacensis, in propriis usus.*"⁶ Archbishop Alan's note is "*Nunc archiepiscopi ad mensam.*"⁷ In the "new taxation of the Diocese of Dublin," the "temporality and tithes at Ballyboght" are set down as "not worth service of a

¹ Ulster Journal of Archæology, old series, ii, 41.

² Rot. Can. Hib. Cal., 56, KILDARE JOURNAL, iii, 345.

³ Ulster Journal, *loc. cit.*

⁴ "Ordnance Survey Letters," ii, 282; Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 16.

⁵ "Ordnance Survey Letters," ii, 282.

⁶ Gilbert, "*Crede Mihi*," p. 141.

⁷ *Ib.*, p. 155.

chaplain.”¹ In the similar taxation of 1303 the “Grange of Ballybouth” is valued at £6 13s. 4d., and the “temporalities of the Prior of Glyndelagh, at Balybeth,” at 40s.² On September 20th, 1547, George Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, with the consent of the Chapter of Holy Trinity Church, granted to certain grantees the advowsons of *Ballybought*, Boystown, Templebodan, and Usk, in trust that the grantees should, whenever a living was vacant, present one of the vicars choral of Holy Trinity Church thereto, and assign the whole, should royal licence be obtained, to the Dean and Chapter. At that date “Sir Edmond Ewstas” was yearly tenant of the spiritual tithes of Ballybought, and “Ferrall McKebo” (Fearghal MacEochadha) was tenant of the temporalities.³ The parish of Ballybought was in the Diocese of Dublin, and its rectory was appropriate to the Treasurership of St. Patrick’s Cathedral.⁴

COGHLANSTOWN, 1,560 acres. ? *Baile Uí Chodlatáin*, Ó Codlatáin’s town. The form of this name adopted by the Ordnance Survey is very corrupt, and is a good instance of the transformation of an uncommon name into a common one. In the list of churches drawn up in *circa* A.D. 1220, the name is “Ecclesia de Balicudlan,” and the note added *circa* 1270 says that the church belonged to the Nuns of Grane (Graney) “*in proprios usus*.”⁵ In the “new taxation” of the diocese of Dublin, the church of “Ballycotelane” is valued at 6 marks,⁶ and in the similar taxation of 1303 “Balycodan” (? “Balycode lan,” given in *corrigenda* as “Balycoclan”) is valued at £8.⁷ Inquisitions taken on the 5th and 10th of August and 20th of September, 1539, found that the rectory of “Ballycutlande,” in County Kildare, was appropriate to the prioress of Graney Priory.⁸ In the Fiants of Elizabeth the name is spelled “Ballicotlane,”⁹ “Ballicutland,”¹⁰ and “Ballicottland.”¹¹ Lewis calls the parish “Cotlandstown,” and says that it is partly in the Barony of Uppercross, County Dublin, and partly in that of Upper Naas, County Kildare. He also says that the parish is partly in the diocese of Dublin, and partly in that of Kildare, the rectory of the Kildare portion being appropriate to the See, and that of the

¹ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150. As to the date of this taxation, *vide post sub* Tipperkevin.

² Sweetman, Calendar Documents, Ireland, p. 242.

³ Christ Church Deeds, Nos. 441, 442. ⁴ Lewis, *op. cit.*, i, 123.

⁵ Gilbert, “Crede Mihi,” p. 141.

⁶ Christ Church Deed, No. 150.

⁷ Sweetman’s Calendar Documents, Ireland, p. 242.

⁸ Manuscript note in Archdall’s own copy of his *Monasticon*, p. 317, now in the Royal Irish Academy.

⁹ No. 276.

¹⁰ No. 381.

¹¹ No. 422.

Dublin portion forming part of the corpus of the Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral.¹ The parish was bounded on the north by Kill, on the south-east by Ballimore Eustace, on the south by Jago, and on the west by Carnalway. It comprised the townlands of Donode Big and Little, and Coghlanstown West. In 1837 there was in the townland of Coghlanstown West a ruined church, situated in a graveyard on the north bank of the Liffey, slightly to the west of Stonebrook Cottage.²

JAGO, OR YAGOESTON, 1,519 acres. This parish comprised the Townlands of Gaganstown, Ardinode (208 acres), Boleybeg, and Moorhill. It was bounded on the north by the parish of Coghlanstown, on the east by the parish of Ballymore Eustace, on the south-east by the parish of Ballybought, on the south-west by the parish of Gilltown, and on the north-west by the parish of Brannockstown.

In A.D. 1230 the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral granted to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, their right of patronage to the Church of Jago, and for the Prebend of Jago the Earl and his heirs were ever after to present a sufficient parson to the Archbishop, who was to be installed as a Canon of the Cathedral.³ The note added, *circa* A.D. 1270, to the entry: "Ecclesia de villa Yago," is "Agnes de Vesci patrona nunc: Marescalli prius."⁴ Archbishop Alan added the following note (fol. 110b):—"Alias . . . prius vocata villa Dunamor sed non in Omayle—Modo comes Kildarie."⁵ I do not think that Archbishop Alan was right in identifying Jago with the *Domnach Mór* not in *Ui Máil*, which was probably the parish of Donaghmore in the barony of North Salt (*q. v., post*). In the papal taxation of 1303 the Prebend of "Villa Mago" [*sic*] was valued at 10 marks.⁶ In the "new taxation" of the Diocese of Dublin the "Prebend of Yagoistoune" is valued at £3.⁷ The inquisition taken in 1547 on the suppression of the Cathedral found as follows:—"Yagotteston. There is appendant to this Rectory one manse. The tithes extend over the townlands of Yagotteston, Lyttel Boolyes [= Boleybeg], Rochstowne [= Rochestown in Gilltown Parish], and Loch-brettege,⁸ besides the altarages,

¹ *Op. cit.*, i, 429.

² "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 174.

³ *Al. Reg.*, fol. 195; Monck Mason, "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," p. 52.

⁴ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 141.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 155.

⁶ Sweetman, Calendar of Documents, Ireland, p. 237.

⁷ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

⁸ "Loughbratoge" is marked by Petty on the south of the Liffey in the angle between the river and the county boundary. The loch seems to be now represented by two ponds less than a quarter of a mile apart in the east of Ardinode, and in the west of Ballymore Eustace West, in the parish of Ballymore Eustace.

which are assigned to the Curate, and repair of the chancel, which is performed by the farmer of the tithe; they are of the yearly value of £10."¹ In the Fiant of Elizabeth the name of this parish is spelled "Jagogeston"² and "Yeagogiston."³ On Petty's Map it is "Yeagoge." In 1837 the inhabitants said that Yagostown was the old name of Gaganstown townland. An Inquisition of James I mentions "vil' de Jagoggston contin' one castr' valde ruinos' et pene prostrat'." This castle was remembered by the inhabitants to have existed in Gaganstown townland in a place called "*Cúl a' Teampuill*" (back of the church), situated near the old church of Gaganstown, of which a very small portion remained in a graveyard in Ann Field Demesne in the townland of Gaganstown. None of the castle ruins remained in 1837. There were the ruins of a castle in Boleybeg townland.⁴ The parish was in the Diocese of Dublin, and its rectory was the corps of the Prebend of Yagoe in the patronage of the Duke of Leinster.⁵

BRANNOCKSTOWN, 888 acres. *Baile na mBreathnach*, town of the Welshmen.⁶ This place seemed to be the *Teach na bretnach* of Pope Alexander III's letter, dated A.D. 1179, setting out the churches of the Diocese of Glendaloch.⁷ In the list compiled circa A.D. 1220, the name is *villa Brethenoch*, in the Deanery of Ballymore; and the note added, circa 1270, states that it belonged to the common (or Oeconomy) fund of St. Patrick's Cathedral.⁸ In the "new taxation of the Diocese of Dublin" the chapel of *villa Walensium* is set down as "worth nothing because waste."⁹ In the similar taxation of 1303 the "Church of villa Walens'" is valued at 66 shillings and 8 pence.¹⁰ The Inquisition taken on the 27th January, 1547, after the suppression of St. Patrick's Cathedral, sets out: "Brenaxton tithes. The tithes hereof, issuing from the townlands of Brenaxton and Wasterton, are worth annually, beside stipend of Curate and repair of Chancel, £4."¹¹ The Church was dedicated to St. Sylvester;¹² the Parish is in the Diocese of Dublin.¹³

CARNALWAY, 3,840 acres. This name is spelled "Carnalvey," "Kernalvyne," and "Carnallway" in the Fiant of Elizabeth

¹ Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 52.

² No. 1,268.

³ No. 1,665.

⁴ Ordnance Survey Letters, i, p. 179.

⁵ Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii 725.

⁶ Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," ii, 123; Lloyd, "Postsheanchas," i, 38.

⁷ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 7; Alan in *Rep. Vir.*

⁸ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 141.

⁹ Christ Church Deed, No. 150.

¹⁰ Sweetman, "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," p. 242.

¹¹ Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 82.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 72.

¹³ Lewis, *op. cit.*, i, 221.

(Nos. 1216, 1268, 3863), which would point to *Carn Shealbhaigh*, Sealbhach's cairn,¹ or to *Carn Áilbhe*, Áilbhe's cairn. The rectory of the parish belonged to the Priory of the B.V.M. at Great Connell.² In the ecclesiastical taxation of 1303 "Carnalewy" is valued at ten marks, and its vicarage at five marks.³

GILLTOWN, 4,881 acres. *Inis Bhreislein*, Breislen's island or riverholm. The identification of *Inis Bhreislein* with Giltown rests upon Archbishop Alan's note⁴ on folio 111 (hundred and eleven) of "Crede Mihi," "*modo vocatur the Kilton*," which he added to the entry among the churches of the deanery of Ballymore, in the list of circa A.D. 1220, "*Capella de Inchbrisan: Monachorum de Valle Salutis, Balkinglas, in proprios usus*."⁵

The name appears as "Insiobreslem" in King John's charter to Baltinglas Abbey.⁶ In the "new taxation of the Diocese of Dublin" the "rent of the monks at Inchoberstelane and tithes there" were assessed at four and a half marks.⁷ In the Justiciary Roll of A.D. 1302 the name is "Inchebrisselan;"⁸ in the papal taxation of 1303 the "Grange de Inchebristelan, with the chapel, are valued at £30 9s."⁹ It seems reasonable to identify this place with the *Inis Breslen* of Leabhar Leacain, 95. The fact that the rectory of *Giltown* belonged to the Abbey of Baltinglas¹⁰ confirms Alan's identification. The church of "Gylton, *alias* Gyltons," was dedicated to St. Boyana.¹¹

KILL. *Vide post, sub* Barony of Salt South.

KILLASHEE, 4,142 acres, of which 146 acres are in the Barony of Naas North. *Cill Ausaille*, church of Ausaille or Auxilius, who was St. Patrick's nephew.¹² The "Tripartite Life" says that St. Patrick "left St. Auxilius in the church commonly called Killuassuille."¹³ St. Auxilius died A.D. 458 or 460.

In Pope Alexander III's letter to Malchus, Bishop of Glendaloch, dated in A.D. 1179, the church is called *Cellusailli*.¹⁴ The Hospitallers were the rectors of "Kyllussy," and the vicarage was valued at forty shillings in the papal taxation of

¹ Cf. Lissalway in County Roscommon, which is *Lios Shealbhaigh*, "Onomasticon Goedelicum"; Lloyd, *op. cit.*

² Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 1216.

³ Sweetman, Calendar Documents, Ireland, p. 246.

⁴ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 155.

⁵ Gilbert, *op. cit.*, p. 141.

⁶ KILDARE JOURNAL, v, 384.

⁷ Christ Church Deed, No. 150.

⁸ KILDARE JOURNAL, v, 386.

⁹ Sweetman, Calendar Documents, Ireland, p. 242.

¹⁰ Fiants, Elizabeth, Nos. 293, 2315, 4284.

¹¹ Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 3146.

¹² "Onomasticon Goedelicum."

¹³ KILDARE JOURNAL, i, 13.

¹⁴ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 7.

1303.¹ An Inquisition taken the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas, the Bishop, 1544, found that the Prior of Kilmainham was seized of the rectory of "Kyllusty, annual valuation £7 6s. 8d., and the advowson of the vicarage."² In 1837 the name of the Parish was pronounced in Irish *Cill Uisigh* (-oösigh), believed to mean "the burial-place of Oisín"!³

TIPPERKEVIN, 3,750 acres. *Tobar Chaoimhghin*, St. Caoimhghin's well. In Pope Innocent III's letter, dated in A.D. 1216, "Tipperkeuiny" is mentioned among the churches of the archdiocese of Dublin.⁴ In the note of *circa* 1270 the church of Typerkeivin is set down as worth forty marks "non est prebendalis," the Archbishop being patron, and Magister J. de Lucumbe being rector.⁵ In the "new taxation" of the Diocese of Dublin the "two Prebendaries of Typerkevyn in St. Patrick's Cathedral are assessed at one mark."⁶ In the papal taxation of 1303 Typerkeyvyn is valued at £20.⁷ In 1303 Archbishop Richard de Feringes appropriated the church of Tipperkevin, with its appendant chapels, to the support of two Prebendaries of St. Patrick's, who were to pay annually to the Oeconomy fund eight marks sterling, and for the better support of divine service in the Cathedral, each of the Prebendaries was to pay a Vicar, to officiate for him in his absence, a like stipend with that which the other Vicars in the Cathedral received.⁸ The inquisition held in 1547 on the dissolution of the Cathedral found, "There is here one manse of fifty acres arable, pasture, and furze, which, with the tithes from the townlands of Typperkevyn, Dowdstown [= Dowdenstown Great and Little], Barrestown, and Elverston, are worth annually £13 6s. 8d., besides altarages to the Curate, and repair of the Chancel, to which the farmer is bound."⁹ In 1837 the parish was called locally "Tobercavan" or Tiobarcavan" (*Tobar* or *Tiobar Caomhain*), and St. Kevin's Well was shown near the old churchyard.¹⁰ There was a disused burial-ground in the townland of Kilmälūm ¹¹ (*Cill Molom* = (?) *Cill Moshaulom*).

¹ Sweetman, Calendar Documents, Ireland, p. 246.

² MS. note in Archdall, *op. cit.*, p. 347.

³ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 167.

⁴ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 9.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 141.

⁶ Christ Church Deed, No. 150. This taxation is assigned to "*circa* 1294," by both Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, Appendix, and the editor of the Calendar of Christ Church Deeds; but as the two prebends of Tipperkevin were not founded until 1303, this date is too early.

⁷ Sweetman, Calendar Documents, Ireland, p. 242.

⁸ Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, pp. 67, 116; "Regi. Alani," fol. 185.

⁹ Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 67.

¹⁰ "Ordnance Survey Letters," ii, 269.

¹¹ *Ib.*, ii, 273.

Barony of Narragh and Reban East.

This barony contains 21,376 acres, and three entire parishes, with parts of four others. The name Narragh is derived from the hill, called in the "Tripartite Life," *Forrach Patraic*, St. Patrick's meeting-place; the place was originally called *Bile mac Críáich*, the [sacred] tree of the sons of Crúach; it was in *Uí Eanáin*.² A church was founded there by St. Patrick, probably where the present Protestant church of Narraghmore stands.³ The name Narraghmore represents *An Fhorrach Mhór*, to distinguish it from the townland of *An Fhorrach Bheag* (Narraghbeg), seven miles to the south in the parish of Killelan, and Barony of Kilkea and Moone. The entry in the list of *circa* 1220 is "Ecclesia de Norrach, cum capellis de Crokiston et de Inchmac Withir," and the note added *circa* 1270 is "Priorisse de Taumoling, in proprios usus."⁴ *Crokiston* is Crookstown townland, in the parish of Narraghmore, "Ballycrooke" and "Ballicrooke" in the sixteenth century.⁵ *Inchmac Withir* is Inchaquire townland in the same parish; "Inchemaquir" in 1566.⁶ The name is, probably, *Inse mac Uidhir*, riverholm of the sons of Odhar. Cf. *Ma gUidhir* (or *Mac Uidhir*) = Maguire. In the ecclesiastical taxation of 1303 "Norrach" is valued at £6 13s. 4d.⁷ In the "new taxation" is the following entry: "church of Norragh . . . vicarage there not sufficient for the charges."⁸

"The rectory of Narragh, which extends into the townlands of Narraghe, Glasshele [= Glassely], Blackrathe [= Blackrath], Inchenequyer [= Inchaquire], Ballecrew [= Crookstown], Mollaghmast [= Mullamast], Skerres [= Skerries North and South], Ballybrane, Ballybarney, Kylbride, Kilmead, Ballyonge [= Youngstown], Oldgrange, Balledrommen [= Ballindrum], and Ballenisprott [= Baile na Spreota, town of the tree-stumps], was appropriate to the abbess [of Timolin], and was of the annual value of £30 3s., besides the altarages of Norraghe, which belong to the vicar."⁹ The parish is in the Diocese of Dublin.¹⁰

¹ Ed. Stokes, 188; for the word *forrach* = place of meeting, place of assembly, v. O'Donovan, supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary.

² *Ib.*, 188.

³ KILDARE JOURNAL, vii, 242.

⁴ Gilbert, "Crede Mihi," p. 147. ⁵ Fiants, Elizabeth, Nos. 976, 6115.

⁶ Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 976.

⁷ Sweetman, Calendar Documents, Ireland, p. 243.

⁸ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

⁹ Inquisition taken the Friday next after the feast of St. Michael, 1551; manuscript note in Archdall's copy of his "Monasticon," p. 345; Fiants, Edw. VI, No. 601.

¹⁰ Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 420.

In the list of baronies in the county, in 1350, the Barony of Narragh and Reban East is called the Barony "de Norragh."¹ The barony is part of *Uí Muireadhaigh*. For the name *Reban*, *vide post*, sub Barony of Norragh and Reban West.

Parishes.

DAVIDSTOWN, 3,907 acres. In the ecclesiastical taxation of 1303, the "vicarage of the vill of David" is mentioned, but not valued.² So, too, in the "new taxation," Davyston, in the Deanery of Omurthy is mentioned.³ This parish is divided into two parts, separated by the parishes of Narraghmore and Usk, and in the townland of Colbinstown, in the detached portion south of the Parish of Usk, is the famous graveyard of *Cillin Chormaic*. In the Townland of Davidstown are the old walls of a church, and St. John's Well.⁴ Although the parish is in the Diocese of Dublin, the rectory was appropriate to the See of Kildare.⁵ At one period the three Townlands of Calverstown, Calverstown Little, and Calverstown Demesne, making together 1,417 acres, seem to have constituted a separate parish, the rectory of which was impropriate to the preceptory of Tully, of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham.⁶ An Inquisition, taken in December, 1544, found that the Prior was seized of the "rectory of Calverston, annual value, besides reprises, 40 shillings, and the advowson of vicarage."⁷

FONTSTOWN, *vide post*, sub Barony of Offaly West.

MOONE, *vide ante*, p. 254, sub Barony of Kilkea and Moone.

NARRAGHMORE, 12,273 acres, of which 2,118 are in the Barony of Kilkea and Moone, and 1,921 are in the Barony of Narragh and Reban West, *vide supra*.

TANKARDSTOWN, *vide ante*, p. 261, sub Barony of Kilkea and Moone. This parish is in the Diocese of Leighlin.⁸

TIMOLIN, 2,290 acres. *Teach Moling Beag*, Little Teach Moling, to distinguish it from *Teach Moling*, Moling's house, now St. Mullen's in Co. Carlow. According to the tradition,

¹ Rot. Can. Hib. Cal., pp. 74, 161; KILDARE JOURNAL, iii, 336.

² Sweetman, Calendar of Documents, Ireland, p. 243.

³ Christ Church Deed, No. 150.

⁴ "Ordnance Survey Letters," ii, 30.

⁵ Lewis, *op. cit.*, i, 449.

⁶ *Ante*, p. 252, Note 5.

⁷ MS. Note in Archdall's own copy of his "Monasticon," p. 347.

⁸ Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 595.

St. Moling Luachra obtained from Fionnachta Fleadhach, King of Ireland from A.D. 680 to 687, the remission of the *Bórainmhe Laighean*, the tribute imposed on Leinster by Tuathal Teachtmhar, King of Ireland, A.D. 79–109, to avenge the deaths of his daughters Dáirine and Fithir.¹ St. Moling, who was the Patron Saint of the Caomhánaigh (Kavanaghs),² died in A.D. 697. His Feast-day was June 17th.³ About A.D. 1200 Robert fitz Richard de Valle founded a Nunnery at Timolin under the invocation of the B.V.M. for nuns of the Order of Arôacia.⁴ The note added, *circa* 1270, to the entry, “Ecclesia de Tachmolyn in the deanery of Tristildermot,” appears to be quite inaccurate. It is as follows:—“Cum terris [et] redditibus valet li marcas, ix sol. v.d. omnibus, cum centesima, deductis.—Istius ecclesie medietatem confert dominus archiepiscopus ut prebendam in ecclesia Beati Patricii. Aliam medietatem habuit abbas et conventus Sancti Thome, Dublin, in proprios usus.—Istam prebendam contulit dominus rex, sede vacante, magistro Hugoni de Vienna, et valet xx. li. vel paulo minus.”⁵ As a matter of fact Teach Moling was never a prebend in St. Patrick’s Cathedral, nor did it ever belong to St. Thomas’s Abbey. In the ecclesiastical taxation of 1303 the “Manor and Church of Tamelyn” are valued at £21 16s. 5½d.⁶ In the new taxation “Tamelyn” is valued at £2 8s. 0d.⁷ The rectory of “Tymolyngbeg” was “parcel of the possessions of the house of nuns of Tymolyng.”⁸ The parish is in the Diocese of Dublin.⁹

USK, 1,763 acres. *Uisce*, water, a watery place.¹⁰ William Piro, Bishop of Glendaloch, A.D. 1192–1214, on the petition of William Calf, granted the church of Uske and its chapels to the nunnery of Timolin; and, in A.D. 1220, Archbishop Henri de Loundres confirmed this gift from an *inspeximus* of their charter.¹¹ But the nunnery seems to have lost this church, as it does not appear among its possessions at the dissolution. In the ecclesiastical taxation of 1303 Usk is valued at £8 13s. 4d.¹² In the

¹ Keating, “Irish Texts Society,” ii, 254; iii, 140.

² *Ibid.*, iii, 112.

³ *Féilire Aonghusa*.

⁴ Ware, Mon.; Archdall, *op. cit.*, p. 343.

⁵ Gilbert, “Crede Mihi,” p. 145.

⁶ Sweetman, “Calendar of Documents, Ireland,” p. 422.

⁷ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

⁸ Fiant of Edw. VI., No. 391.

⁹ Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 626.

¹⁰ “Ordnance Survey Letters,” ii, 26; Joyce, “Irish Names of Places,” iii, 597.

¹¹ Archdall, *op. cit.*, p. 343.

¹² Sweetman, “Calendar of Documents, Ireland,” p. 243.

new taxation, Usk, in the deanery of Omurthy, is valued at 2 marks, 4s. 8d.¹ The church of Usk paid to St. Patrick's Cathedral an annual "pension" of 5 marks for lights.² In the Inquisition taken on 27th January, 1547, this pension is described as "Uske pension. The Dean and Chapter receive an annual pension from the Rectory of Uske of 66s./8d."³ The advowson of the parish, which is in the Diocese of Dublin, belonged to Christ Church Cathedral.⁴

Barony of Narragh and Reban West.

This Barony contains 22,135 acres, and two entire parishes, with parts of three others. The name Reban (pronounced Ribbon) is derived from the castle of Reban, which was built about A.D. 1200, by David de St. Michael, created Baron of Reban.⁵ The ruins of the castle are on the bank of the Barrow in the townland of Castlereban North and parish of Churchtown. Not far from the castle there was in 1837 a moat about 20 feet high with trees on each side of it. The west side was cut away in the raising of limestone gravel.⁶ In a journal of the rebellion of 1641 the castle is called *Caislen a Rebain*. I do not know the meaning of the word *Reban*. In the list of Baronies in the County in 1350 this Barony is called the Barony of Ryban. In the same list there is the "Barony of Dunlost," which Lord Walter FitzGerald thinks was that part of this Barony which lies on the Queen's County side of the Barrow, and adjoining which are the Townlands of Dunbrin Upper and Lower in the Parish and Barony of Ballyadams.⁷ Although that part of the Barony of Narragh and Reban West, which lies on the Queen's County side of the Barrow, and comprising the Parishes of Churchtown and St. John's, is included in Leix in the sixteenth-century map of Leix published in "The Kilkenny Journal,"⁸ I do not think that I was right in saying⁹ that it was a part of *Laoighis* and not of *Ui Muireadhaigh*. The Parishes of Churchtown and St. John's are both in the Diocese of Dublin, and it is a remarkable fact that the boundaries of Irish *tuatha* (and consequently of modern Dioceses) did not always coincide with natural features. For example, the Parish of *Lusmhagh*, on the King's

¹ Christ Church Deeds, No. 150.

² Alan, "*Rep. Virid.*"; Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 71.

³ Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 82.

⁴ *Vide ante*, p. 427, *sub* Ballybought Parish; Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 672.

⁵ KILDARE JOURNAL, ii, 167. ⁶ "Ordnance Survey Letters," i, 204.

⁷ KILDARE JOURNAL, iii, 336; Rot. Can. Hib. Cal., pp. 74, 161.

⁸ "N. S.," vol. iv, p. 345.

⁹ KILDARE JOURNAL, vii, 382.

County side of the Shannon, was a part of *Ui Máine* in Connacht, and is in the Diocese of Clonfert, instead of being in *Dealbhna Eathra* in the Diocese of Meath.¹

Parishes.

CHURCHTOWN, 7,337 acres. *Fásach Reban*, the wilderness of Reban.² In Pope Alexander III's letter, dated A.D. 1179, to Malchus, Bishop of Glendaloch, "*Riban cum suis pertinenciis*," is mentioned among the churches of the diocese.³ In the time of Archbishop John Comyn (A.D. 1181-1212), David de Seint Michel, and Margerie, his wife, granted to St. Mary's Abbey the church of "*Riban*" with all its appurtenances, retaining in their hand the chapel of their castle of Riban.⁴ Between 1223 and 1232 Richard de Saint Michael, son of David de Saint Michael, granted and confirmed to St. Mary's Abbey the church of Riban, so far as it belonged to the patron.⁵ Henri de Loundres (Archbishop of Dublin, 1213-1228), with the consent of the Chaplain of Holy Trinity, granted to St. Mary's Abbey the church of "*Saint Fyntan of Riban*." The abbey was to receive two part of the sheaves and fish and all the land appertaining to the church, except six acres to be devoted to the habitation of a vicar competent for the place. The vicar was to receive everything else appertaining to the church—viz., all the small tithes, and all the obventions of the altar, and one-third part of the sheaves. He was to serve the church decently and honestly in his proper person, and sustain all the ordinary burdens of the church, saving to the Archbishop and his successors the pontifical and parochial rights.⁶ In the time of Luke (Archbishop of Dublin, 1228-1255), an agreement was made between St. Mary's Abbey and the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem without the New Gate of Dublin, which recited that a hospital (*domus hospitalis*) had been established within the parish of Ryban, a cause of complaint to the abbey. The agreement was that the Priory should possess thirty acres, and a free chapel, and the

¹ "Onomasticon Goedelicum," *sub Lusmag* and *Ui Maini*.

² So called on the map of Leix mentioned *supra*: cf. *Fásach an Deighnin*, the Barony of Fassadinin, in County Kilkenny, "Onomasticon Goedelicum"; Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i, 496.

³ Gilbert, "*Crede Mihi*," p. 7.

⁴ Gilbert, *Chartularies St. Mary's Abbey*, i, 115. It appears that this Margerie was the daughter of Thomas the Fleming, and married (1) Robert de Bigarz, (2) David de Seint Michel, and (3) Roger Waspail; see Gilbert, *Chart. St. Mary's Abbey*, i, 114, 115, 116.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i, 121.

⁶ *Ibid.*, i, 182.

tithes of the thirty acres, paying yearly to the abbey 4 lbs. of wax at Dublin, and one to the Vicar of the place.¹ The note added *circa* 1270 to the entry "*Ecclesia de Riban*" is "*valet lx marcas, et est abbatis Sancte Marie, Dublin, Ordinis Cisterciensis, in proprios usus, sed presentant perpetuum vicarium domino archiepiscopo.*"² In the ecclesiastical taxation of 1303 "*Riban*" is valued at £8, and the "vicarage of the same" at 4 marks.³ In the "new taxation" the "church of Ryban," in the deanery of Omurthy, is valued at £5.⁴ In the extent of the "rectory or church of Fassagh Revan," taken at "Kilkaa" on 27th November, 1540, the jurors found that the said rectory was appropriate to the late Monastery of the Blessed Mary, near Dublin, and that the said rectory was worth yearly in time of peace in the price of grain £16, and in altarages over and above the stipend of the Curate 20 lbs. of wax worth 6s. 8d., and in moneys 54s. 4d., in all £19. They found also that in time of war "the Mores" held the said rectory; that it was worth nothing; that the rectory was let to the Earl of Ormond and the late Prior of Athy for a term of years still then existing, paying 100s. *per annum*.⁵ The rectory of "*Fasagh rebane*" belonged to the Abbey of the B.V.M. by Dublin.⁶ An inquisition taken in Kildare on 20th April, 1640, found that the rectory of Fassagh Reban was held of the King in free and common socage.⁷

KILBERRY, 10,539 acres. *Cill Beara*, St. Beara's Church.⁸ When Archbishop Henri de Loundres constituted the office of Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral in A.D. 1219, he assigned to it the lands and churches of Kilbery and Clonwanwir with their chapels, liberties, and free customs, and also the church of Clonardmacgory, with its chapels.⁹ Clonwanwir, now the townland of CLONEY (1,518 acres), *Cluainidhe*, a regular extension of *cluain*, a meadow,¹⁰ formerly "*Much Cloyne*," was anciently a distinct parish. Clonardmacgory, *Cluain Árd macGothraidh*, high meadow of the sons of Gothraidh, called Clonarde i Agory by Archbishop Alan, and also "*Little Cloyne*, near the River Barrow,"¹¹ was also a distinct parish. It is now

¹ Gilbert, Chartularies St. Mary's Abbey, i, 390.

² Gilbert, "*Crede Mihi*," p. 146.

³ Sweetman, Calendar Documents, Ireland, p. 243.

⁴ Christ Church Deed, No. 150.

⁵ Gilbert, Chartularies St. Mary's Abbey, ii, 90.

⁶ Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 2660.

⁷ KILDARE JOURNAL, ii, 174.

⁸ "*Cill Beara at dhiagh andith cruidh*," *Leabar Branach*, 91b.

⁹ Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

¹⁰ Joyce, "*Irish Names of Places*," iii, 215.

¹¹ *Rep. Firide*; Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

the townlands of *Tullygorey* and *Geraldine* (O.S. 35)¹ It was called *Tulloghbegory* in 1546, *Tullaghgory* in 1635,² and is marked as "*Tullagory*" on Petty's map. The note of *circa* A.D. 1270 to the entry "*Ecclesia de Kilbery*" is "*cum terris, reddibus, pratis, piscariis, et proficiis nemorum, valet lx marcas et dimidiam, omnibus, cum centesima, deductis.*—*Pertinet ad dignitatem decani Sancti Patricii.*"³ The note to the entry "*Ecclesia de Clonard*" is "*valet xx marcas, omnibus, cum centesima, deductis.*—*Pertinet ad dignitatem decani Sancti Patricii.*"⁴ In the townland of Oldcourt there is just south of *Móin a' Mhullaigh* (Bog of the Summit) Bog,⁵ an old church and graveyard called Killart. There is a well in Tyrrelstown townland called Tobberara (= ? *Tobar Bheara*, St. Beara's Well) at which there was formerly a pattern held on June 24th. This well is to the south of an old graveyard near the eastern bank of the Barrow.⁶ The parish of Kilberry is in the Diocese of Dublin.⁷

NARRAGHMORE. *Vide ante*, p. 433, *sub* Barony of Narragh and Reban, east.

ST. JOHN'S, 1,123 acres, of which 101 acres are in the Barony of Ballyadams and Queen's County. This parish derives its name from the Priory of the Canons Regular of the Holy Cross or Crouched Friars, which was founded in Athy in A.D. 1253, under the invocation of St. John, by Richard de St. Michael, Baron of Reban.⁸ In Queen Elizabeth's reign the Priory is referred to as "*the late Hospital of St. John of Athie,*" which seems to be a mistake, as the house never belonged to the Hospitallers.⁹ The ruins of the Priory are in the town of Athy, on the western side of the Barrow to the north of *Crom a' Buaidh* Bridge. The parish, with the exception of four isolated fragments surrounded by St. Michael's Parish, is on the east side of the Barrow, and is in the Diocese of Dublin.¹⁰

ST. MICHAEL'S, 1,881 acres, of which 566 acres are in the Barony of Kilkea and Moone. This parish derives its name from the Dominican Friary, founded by the families of Boiseles

¹ The ancient graveyard of the parish is in the townland of Geraldine, just inside the boundary between it and Tullygorey.

² Monck Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

³ Gilbert, "*Crede Mihi*", p. 147.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 147.

⁵ *Vide sub Móin mulach* in "*Onomasticon Goedelicum.*"

⁶ "*Ordnance Survey Letters,*" i, 206.

⁷ Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 52.

⁸ Archdall, *Monasticon*, p. 308.

⁹ Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 1356. So, too, Fiant, Edw. VI, No. 928.

¹⁰ Lewis, *op. cit.*, i, 91.

and Owgan in the year 1253 or 1257.¹ It was situated in the town of Athy, on the east side of the Barrow, and on the north of *Bóthar Buidhe* ("Boherboy"), the road which leads from the bridge to Ardsceall. In 1347 Thomas, the chaplain, William, the son of Thomas Baker, Laurence Cook, John the prior of St. Thomas of Athy, Thomas Haywood, John Miller, and friar Maurice of Athy, were indicted for coming by night to the fishing weir belonging to the said Dominicans, and then and there, by force of arms, taking away a net with fish therein, the property of the said friars, to their loss and damage of upwards of 100s.² An inquisition taken on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, in the year 1543, found that the prior on the 30th of April, 1540, was seized of a church and belfry, chapter house, dormitory, hall, three chambers, and a kitchen, a cemetery, garden and orchard containing one acre; also six cottages, sixteen acres of arable of great measure, and of a water mill in Clokewory, annual value, besides reprises,³ 32s.⁴ Another inquisition, taken on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin in the year 1544, found that the last prior (Robert Wolf) was seized of a church, &c., six messuages, and ten acres of arable land in the More near Athy, annual value of the whole 27s. 2d. Two fishing weirs in the Barrow, below the Friary, two acres of pasture, and two of meadow, near the Barrow, annual value, 2s.; six acres of land in the townland of Athy, a mill with a water mill and the custom, and a messuage and an acre of land in Tollogheguorre, annual value, 6s. 8d., and seven acres of arable and meadow in Mellensgreall (Grangemellon), annual value, £20. The said acres are of the great measure, and in the County of Kildare.⁵

Barony of Offaly East.

This barony contains 47,224 acres, and nine entire parishes, with parts of five others. It derives its name from *Uí Fáilghe*, the tribe-name of the Leinster Ó Conchobhair. According to

¹ Ware's "Antiquities of Ireland," p. 276.

² Archdall, *op. cit.*, p. 309.

³ Reprises: yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charges, rent-seck, annuities, and the like.—Century Dict.

⁴ MS. in Chief Remembrancer's Office, quoted by Archdall in his own copy of the Monasticon, in Royal Irish Academy, p. 309.

⁵ MS. in Chief Remembrancer's Office, quoted by Archdall in his own copy, p. 309.

the genealogies, this name was derived from Ross Fáilghe or Rossa Fáilgheach, the eldest son of Cathaoir Mór, King of Ireland, A.D. 122–125.¹ The territory of the Uí Fáilghe was prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion much larger than the present Baronies of Offaly East and West, and included *Tuath Ghéisille* (= Barony of Geashill), *Clann Cholgan* (= Barony of Lower Philipstown), of which Ó hAonghusa and Ó hUallacáin were by turns chiefs,² *Tuath Dá Muighe* (= Baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown),³ in the King's County; *Uí Riagáin* (= Barony of Tinnehinch), of which Ó Duinn was chief,⁴ and *Clann Maoilughra* (= Barony of Upper Philipstown, in King's County, and Barony of Portnahinch) of which Ó Diomasaigh was chief, in the Queen's County.⁵

Parishes.

BALLYMANY, 506 acres. ? *Baile Meadhonach*, middle town; or ? *Baile Mháine*, Máine's town. This small parish contains one townland of similar name. Lewis spells the name *Ballymanny*.⁶ In the ecclesiastical taxation of A.D. 1303 “Balymany” is valued at 40 shillings.⁷

BALLYSAX, 7,207 acres. I have not been able to discover any satisfactory explanation of this name. I do not think that the derivation *Baile Seasca* or *Seisce*, sedgy town, is tenable, as the initial S of the syllable -sax is always broad. In A.D. 1205 an agreement was made between William Mareschal (first Earl of Pembroke, *ob.* 1219) and the Canons of the Monastery of Cartmel in Lancashire of the one part, and the Abbey of St. Thomas of the other part, whereby the Abbey of St. Thomas renounced all rights to the ecclesiastical benefits of Balisax and Balimadan [Maddenstown townland], and whereby William Mareschal gave to the Abbey “in fee and perpetual alms (*inter alia*) the whole land which Robertus Carpentarius formerly held, which is called Belansacse; and, besides, in so far as it belongs to the patron, all the tithes, great and small, of the said lands . . . Reserving to the said Canons of Cartmel and their mother church the oblations and other ecclesiasticals. Of which

¹ Keating, *Irish Texts Society*, ii, 260.

² *Annals of Four Masters*, iv, 819.

³ “Onomasticon Goedelicum,” *sub voc.*

⁴ *Ib.*

⁵ *Ib.*

⁶ *Op. cit.*, i, 147.

⁷ Sweetman, “Calendar Documents, Ireland,” p. 245.

church alone the inhabitants of the said lands by common law receive all spirituals.”¹ Donell O’Byrn, “vicar of the parish church of Ballysax,” was a juror on an extent of the manor of Rathangan, taken 25th November, 1540.² The “rectory of Ballysax and twenty acres of arable land belonging thereto; annual value, £4,” belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham. Inquisition held December, 1544.³

BALLYSHANNON, *vide post*, sub Barony of Offaly West.

CARN, 1,454 acres. *Cairn*, a pile of stones. The rectory of this parish belonged to the Chapter of Kildare Cathedral.⁴

CLONCURRY, 5,419 acres. *Cluain Chonaire Mhaolduibh*, Cluain Chonaire of Maoldubh,⁵ to distinguish it from *Cluain Chonaire Tomain*, Cloncurry, in the Barony of Okeathy and Oughterany (*q.v.*, p. 248, *ante*). *Cluain Chonaire* means Conaire’s meadow. The rectory of this parish seems to have belonged to Kildare Cathedral.⁶

DUNMURRY, 1,100 acres. *Dún Mhuireadhaigh*, Muireadhach’s fort. In the ecclesiastical taxation of 1303 Dunmory is valued at six marks, nine shillings, and the “vicarage of the same” at thirty shillings.⁷

GRANGECLARE, 532 acres. *Gráinseach an Chláir*, grange of the plain.⁸ The rectory of this parish belonged to “the Hospital of St. John without the Newgate of Dublin,” i.e., the Priory of Kilmainham,⁹ and the parish probably derives its name from an outlying farm belonging to the hospital. In Lewis’s time the Grangeclare was an extra-parochial district.¹⁰

KILDARE, 9,210 acres, of which 877 acres are in the Barony of Connell. *Cill Dara*, church of the oak; ¹¹ the name is derived from St. Brigid’s famous oak tree. The older name of the place was *Druim Criaigh*.¹² St. Brigid founded a nunnery here, circa A.D. 484. The prologue to Féilire Aonghusa, which is concerned to glorify the ecclesiastical centres in Ireland by

¹ Gilbert, Reg. St. Thomas’ Abbey, p. 337.

² KILDARE JOURNAL, v, 162.

³ MS. note in Archdall’s own copy of his “Monasticon,” p. 347.

⁴ Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 421.

⁵ “Onomasticon Goedelicum.”

⁶ Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 421.

⁷ Sweetman, “Calendar Documents, Ireland,” p. 244.

⁸ Joyce, “Irish Names of Places,” i, 427; iii, 388, “the grange of Clare,” Fiants, Edw. VI, No. 774.

⁹ Fiants, Elizabeth, Nos. 322, 347.

¹⁰ *Op. cit.*, i, 671.

¹¹ “Onomasticon Goedelicum.”

¹² *Irische Texte*, i, 106.

comparing their flourishing condition with the deserted state of the ancient habitations of the pagan period, contains this rann¹ about Kildare :—

“Brog Aillinde huallach
atbath lasluag mbágach
is mór Brigit buadach
is mór arruam dalach.”

“The proud burgh of Aillin
has perished with its warlike host
great is victorious Brigit
great is her multitudinous city.”

St. Brigid died on the 1st of February, 523. A monastery was founded here about the same time as the nunnery. The nuns and monks had one church in common, which they entered at different doors. The monastery subsequently came into the possession of the Canons Regular of St. Augustin.² The last abbess (*Banchomharba Brighde*), mentioned in the annals, is Sadhbh, daughter of Glúiniarn Mac Murchadha, who died in 1171.³ In A.D. 1220 Archbishop Henri de Loundres put out the fire of St. Brigid, which had been preserved from a very early period by the nuns. It was, however, relighted, and continued to burn until the total suppression of the nunnery.⁴ After this period the nunnery sank into insignificance. An inquisition taken on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop,⁵ 1543, found that the last prioress was seized of the nunnery, a chapel, and steeple, a hall, dormitory, two chambers and a small castle within the precincts, annual value, 3s. 4d.; two cottages and eight acres of arable in Krallaughton,⁶ in this county, annual value, besides reprises, 28s. 8d.⁷ The parish of Kildare was a rectory, appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral.⁸

KILMEAGUE. *Vide ante*, p. 247, *sub* the Barony of Connell.

¹No. 189. *Brog Aillinde* is, of course, Dún Aillinne, one of the ancient residences of the Kings of Leinster, on Cnoc 'Aluinn (Knockaulin), about 6½ miles south-east of Kildare. The *Féilire Aonghusa* was composed about A.D. 800 (Joyce, “Social History,” i, 509, on the authority of Strachan and Thurneysen, *Revue Celtique* xx, 191.)

²Trias Thaumaturga, pp. 625, 627, 629.

³Annals of the Four Masters.

⁴Ware, “Antiquities,” p. 237, quoting Giraldus Cambrensis, Topog. Hib. Dis. 2, cap. 34.

⁵*i.e.* St. Nicholas of Myra, venerated on December 6th.

⁶“Calliaghton, *alias* Knockencayllagh,” in a grant dated 4th January, 1585, *penes* Auditor-General, Archdall, *op. cit.*, p. 329. Now Knocknagalliagh tl. (= *Cnoc na gCailleach*, hill of the nuns) in this parish.

⁷MS. note in Archdall's own copy, p. 329.

⁸Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 86.

LULLYMORE, 2,656 acres. *Loiligheach Mhór*, literally "great milch cow," and so "good grass for milch cows."¹ The rectory of "Lilieghmore" belonged to the Chapter of St. Brigid of Kildare.²

MOONE. *Vide ante*, p. 254, *sub* the Barony of Kilkea and Moone.

POLLARDSTOWN, 1,249 acres. In the ecclesiastical taxation of A.D. 1303 *Pollardstown* is valued at 50 shillings, and its vicarage at 30 shillings.³

RATHANGAN, 11,481 acres, of which 50 acres are in the Barony of Offaly West. *Ráth Iomgháin*, Iomgán's Rath.⁴ "The rath which gave name to this place lies immediately at Rathangan town in a field adjoining the churchyard and lying to the right of the road leading from Rathangan to Edenderry in King's County. The mound is at present planted, and is, as well as I could guess, about 180 feet in diameter, and measures from its base to its summit slantwise about 42 feet, which would probably make 28 feet in perpendicular height. It is encircled with a large ditch, which is about 738 feet in circumference, and a foss, which is partly destroyed, existing on the south and east side."⁵ In A.D. 801, Flaithiusa mac Cinaedha, lord of *Ui Fáilghe*, was slain at Rath Imghain.⁶ In the ecclesiastical taxation of 1303, "Rathemegan, prebend" is valued at 40 marks, and "vicarage of same" at 30 shillings.⁷ In 1523 "Sr Olyver Ewstace" was "parson of the Church of the B. Vergyn Mary of Rathangan."⁸ The living of the parish was a rectory and vicarage, being the corps of the prebend of Rathangan in Kildare Cathedral.⁹ On Moll's map of King's and Queen's Counties, Rathangan is called "Rathangan or Purfoy's Place."

THOMASTOWN, 852 acres. I have not been able to discover anything about this small parish, which comprises the Town-

¹ Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," iii, 492.

² *Fiants of Elizabeth*, No. 421.

³ Sweetman, "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," p. 244.

Two derivations are given for the surname *Pollard*, "(1) the French *Polard*, *Pollard*; *Pol* for Paul and the Fr. dim. *-ard*; Teut. *hard*, hard, brave. (2) One with a close-cropped head [Mid. Eng. *polard*, from *pol*, to clip the hair; *pol*, poll, the head.]" Harrison, "Surnames of the United Kingdom," ii, 85.

⁴ "Onomasticon Goedelicum."

⁵ O'Donovan, "Ordnance Survey Letters," ii, 129.

⁶ *Annals of the Four Masters*.

⁷ Sweetman, "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," p. 244.

⁸ KILDARE JOURNAL, vi, 423.

⁹ Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 487.

lands of Thomastown East and West, except that it was a rectory episcopally united to the rectories of Dunmurry and Pollardstown, and in the patronage of the Duke of the Leinster.¹

TULLY, 5,168 acres, of which 1,147 acres are in the Barony of Kilcullen. *An Tulach*, the hillock. A commandery or preceptory of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem was founded here prior to A.D. 1293.² The rectory of the parish was inappropriate to the preceptory,³ and, after the dissolution of the religious houses, the commandery was always held *in commendam* with the See of Kildare.⁴ An Inquisition, taken the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas, the Bishop, 1544, found that the Prior of Kilmainham was seized of the rectory of Tully "ann: val: besides reprises, £3 10s. 0d."⁵ The parish is composed of four separate portions, three of them being in this Barony, and the other in that of Kilcullen. Two of the portions in this Barony lie immediately north and south of the Parish of Kildare, and the third, which is very small, forms an "island" in the western part of that parish.

At one period the Townland of Rathbride (*Rath Bhrighde* = Brigid's rath), 1,052 acres, in this parish seems to have constituted a separate parish, and the last-mentioned Inquisition found that the Prior of Kilmainham was also seized of the "rectory of Rathbride, ann: val: besides reprises, £3 8s. 0d."

¹ Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 621.

² Archdall, *op. cit.*, p. 345.

³ Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 1,407.

⁴ Archdall, *op. cit.*, 347; Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 657.

⁵ MS. Note in Archdall's own copy of the "Monasticon," p. 347.



ANNE COOKE, THE DIARIST,

Daughter of Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart. She married 1762 Walter Weldon, of Rahinderry, Queen's Co., and died 1809.

[From an oil-painting at Crom Castle in the possession of the Earl of Erne.]

THE DIARY OF ANNE COOKE.

(Continued from p. 219.)

1771 July Thursday y^e 18—At tome. Mr. Weldon pure well, I but indifrent.

Friday y^e 19—At tome; Mr. Weldon pure well.

Saturday y^e 20—At tome.

Sunday y^e 21—Went to Church; Mr. Weldon not well. We were all to dine at Dr. Percevals¹ this day at Athy, but Mr. Weldon was so ill that he sent word he could not come. Steuart Weldon, Mr. Alcock² and I dine there. Found Mr. Weldon better when we returned home in y^e Evening.

Monday y^e 22—Mr. Weldon better, but not well enuf to go to Major Shollock's³ Ball at Lamberton,⁴ and I stad with him. Steuart Weldon⁵ and Mr. Alcock went there this Evening.

Tuesday y^e 23—Mr. Weldon better.

Wensday y^e 24—Mr. Weldon pure well.

Thursday y^e 25—Mr. Alcock left this to go to Dublin. Mr. and Mrs. Nexton⁶ came here to pay a morning viset. Mr. Weldon, Steuart Weldon, and I went this Evening to Lord J's Ball at Brockely Park⁷; stad there tel 4 a Clock in y^e Morning. Mr. Weldon and I returned to Rahin,⁸ Steuart sleep and stead at Lord Joelen's at Brockely.

¹ Probably Rev. Kene Perceval, D.D., Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, who died 5th April, 1794.

² Robert Alcock (see p. 205, note 6.)

³ Major Richard Sherlock, of Lamberton, High Sheriff of the Queen's County in 1771.

⁴ Lamberton, a few miles south-east of Maryborough, so called from being the seat of the Lamberts, or Lambarts, Earls of Cavan. Before 1795 it became the property of Sir John Tydd, Bart., on whose death in 1803 it passed to his first cousin Arthur Moore, afterwards a Judge of the Common Pleas, father of Rev. John Tydd Moore, of Lamberton. While in the occupancy of Judge Moore, it had a distinguished visitor in the person of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., who, with Maria Edgeworth, her sister Harriet, and her brother William, stayed there in August, 1825.

⁵ The diarist's step-son (see p. 205, note 1).

⁶ Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, of Athy.

⁷ Brockley Park, in the Parish of Stradbally, then occupied by Lord Joscelyn, created in 1771 Earl of Roden, who built a large mansion here in 1768 from designs by Ducart, a Sardinian architect. The name was given by one of the Pigott family, and is derived from Brockley Hall, the home of the Pigotts in Somersetshire.

⁸ Rahin, or Rahinderry, Mr. Weldon's Queen's County residence, near Athy.

Friday y^e 26—Mr. Weldon but indifrent ; got a disagreeable letter from Mr. Nexton which mead him wors. Steuart returned home.

Saturday y^e 27—Mr. Weldon and Steuart Weldon went at 5 a Clock this morning to Athy to Mr. Nexton about this letter ; settled things with Nexton something better to their minds. They returned to dinner ; Mr. Weldon better.

Sunday y^e 28—Went to Church with y^e three Children.

Monday y^e 29—Mrs. Despart,¹ Mrs. Moloney,² and three sons and Daughter came here.

Tuesday y^e 30—They all dine here.

Wensday y^e 31—Mrs Despart, Mrs. Moloney, three son and Daughter and Steuart Weldon all dine at Brother Weldon's³ at Athy, but came all back to Rahin in the Evening. I very biscy all day geting thing ready for y^e Ball and Company y^e next day. Mr. Weldon pretty well.

1771, Aug y^e 1, Thursday—This day Mr. Weldon gives his Ball to all y^e Gentel Men and Lady about this Country on Steuart's coming of age. We had 70 at Supper.

Cos. Steuart,⁴ his Wife and Daughter sleep here ; y^e Company was not all gone tel 5 or 6 a Clock in y^e morning.

Friday y^e 2—Mr. and Mrs. Steuart and tow Daughters, Mrs. Despart, Mrs. Moloney and three Son, Mr. Weldon and Steuart Weldon, and Mr. Alcock went this morning to Sportland :⁵ but returned all to dinner. I was so ill that I went to Bed after tea.

Saturday y^e 3—Mr. and Mrs. Stuard and Daughter, Mrs. Despart and some party went this morning to Brockley Park ; returned to dinner. I was so ill as to be obliged to send for Mr. Johnston,⁶ to be Bleed ; keep my Bed ; was suposed to be in a violen feaver. Very ill all day and night.

Sunday y^e 4—Mr. and Mrs. Steuart and Daughter left this. I was removed to another room ; very ill still. Mr. Moloney came here this day.

¹ Mrs. Despard (see p. 112, note 5).

² Mrs. Molony (see p. 113, note 4).

³ Rev. Anthony Weldon, for nearly thirty years Rector of Athy, where he died in June, 1801, aged 73.

⁴ "Cousin Steuart" is evidently Mr. Weldon's brother-in-law William Stewart, of Steuart's Lodge, County Carlow, who married firstly, Anne Eliza, daughter of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., and, secondly, Mary, daughter of Michael Swift, of Dublin.

⁵ Now known as Kilmorony.

⁶ Joshua Johnston, of Athy, Apothecary.

Monday y^e 5—This day better. Mrs. Warburton and Mrs. Burgh¹ came to see me. I got up this Evening.

Tuesday y^e 6—Mr. and Mrs. Moloney, Mrs. Despard, three young Malone, and Miss Moloney, Mr. Weldon, Steuart, Mr. Alcock, dine at Mr. Weldon's at Athy. Mrs. Bambrick² came in the Evening and drank tea with me. I still in my Room.

Wensday y^e 7—Mr. and Mrs. Moloney, three Sons, Mrs. Despard, Mr. Weldon and his son, Mr. Alcock, all dine at Capt. Brereton's at Stradbelly.

Thursday y^e 8—All dine at tome at Rahin. I came down to dinner, very wake and low.

Friday y^e 9—Mr. and Mrs. Moloney, Mrs. Despard, Tommey, Wal and Bessey Moloney left this ; and Mr. Alcock.

Saturday y^e 10—Mr. Weldon went this day to Maryborough Assics. Steuart Weldon stead a tome and Arth. Moloney with me.

Sunday y^e 12—I went to Church and the Children. Dine at my Brother's.³

Monday—Ar^r Moloney left this for Dublin.

Tuesday, 13—A tome.

Wensday y^e 14—Mr. Weldon returned from the Assics.

Thursday y^e 15—At tome, all of us.

Friday y^e 16—Mr. Weldon and his Son Steuart Weldon went to y^e Assices of Athy. Dine at Dr. Perceval's at Athy.

Saturday y^e 17—Mr. Weldon, Steuart Weldon and I went this day to pay a viset at Dean Cootes⁴ and Dine there. Mrs. Coote prest us to sleep there ; cald on Mr. FitzGerald⁵ to pay a viset to him and his new wife at

¹The diarist's first cousin Elizabeth, wife of George Warburton, of Firmount, County Kildare, with her daughter Mary, wife of William Burgh, of Bert, County Kildare.

²Mrs. Bambrick, of Maidenhead, Queen's County (see p. 112, note 9).

³"My brother's," i.e., at Athy, with her brother-in-law the Rev. Anthony Weldon.

⁴At Shaen Castle, Queen's County, the seat of Dean Coote and afterwards of his son Charles William, 2nd Lord Castle Coote. Rev. Charles Coote, D.D., Dean of Kilfenora in 1761, married firstly, 31st July, 1753, Grace, who d. at Bristol, 1st January, 1767, daughter of Thomas Tilson, of Dublin, and widow of Thomas Cuffe ; and, secondly, 1770, Catherine, daughter of Benjamin Bathurst, of Lidney, Gloucester. On the death of his brother, Major-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, celebrated for his exploits in India in 1785, he succeeded to personal estate of over £200,000. He died at his house in St. Stephen's Green in February, 1796.

⁵Stephen FitzGerald, of Ballythomas, Queen's County, who m. February, 1771, Hannah, daughter of William Hamilton, of New Ross, County Wexford.

Sunday y^e 18—Went to Church with y^e three Children.
Dine at tome.

Monday y^e 19—At tome.

Tuesday y^e 20—At tome.

Wenesday y^e 21—At tome.

Thursday 22—At tome.

Friday 23—At tome.

Saturday 24—At tome.

Sunday y^e 25—Went to Church with y^e Children. Dine at tome.

Monday y^e 26—Mr. Weldon and his Son Steuart, and Sam¹ left this for Dublin. Sam to go to School.

Tuesday y^e 27—At tome. My Brother and Sister Weldon and Son came and dine with me.

Wensday y^e 28—At tome.

Thursday y^e 29—At tome.

Friday y^e 30—At tome.

Saturday y^e 31—Mr. Weldon and Steuart returned from Dublin by dinner time.

Sunday Sept. y^e 1—Went to Church; broat home my Brother and Sister Weldon to Rahen to dinner and spend a few days here. Sir Robert Staples² and Maj^r Pigot³ came here in y^e Evening to stay a week here. We waite Dinner for them till past 5 a Clock.

Monday y^e 2—The Gentelmen out in y^e morning a Patreg Shooting; all dine at tome.

Tuesday y^e 3—The Gentelmen all morning a Shooting. Major and Mrs. Sankey dine and sup here.⁴

Wensday y 4—We all dine at Major Sankey's at Sportland.

Thursday y^e 5—We all dine at my Brother Weldon's;

¹ The diarist's son, Samuel Cooke Weldon (see p. 114, note 4).

² Sir Robert Staples, 7th Bart., of Dunmore, Queen's County, born 1740: High Sheriff of County Tyrone, 1763, and of Queen's County, 1776. He married, firstly 1761 Alicia, daughter of Rev. Thomas Staples, of Lissane, County Tyrone; 2nd, Mary, widow of Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby, and daughter of Sir William Barker, 3rd Bt.; 3rd, 29th February, 1776, Hon. Jane Vesey, daughter of John Denny, 1st Lord Knapton. He died 1816.

³ Major Thomas Pigott, of Knapton, near Abbeyleix, subsequently a Major-Gen. in the Army. He was born 13th October, 1734, married 13th September, 1763, Priscilla, daughter of John Carden, of Lismore, Queen's County, and died 13th October, 1793, leaving issue. He was father of Sir George Pigott, Bart.

⁴ Major Thomas Sankey, who had taken a lease of Sportland from Mr. Weldon (see p. 207, note 1).

their Daughter Christened by y^e name of Lucey Marria;¹ my Brother and Sister did not return to Rahen with us that night.

Friday y^e 6—Y^e Gentlemen out a Shooting in y^e morning. Doctor Perceval dine here, and Major Sankey.

Saturday y^e 7—Y^e Gentlemen out a shooting in y^e morning.

Sunday y^e 8—Sir Rob. Stapel and Maj^r Pigot left us. Steuart, the Children and I went to Church.

Monday y^e 9—At tome and alone.

Tuesday y^e 10—Y^e same.

Wensday y^e 11—Y^e same.

Thursday y^e 12—Y^e same.

Friday y^e 13—Y^e same.

Saturday y^e 14—Y^e same. Mr. Weldon out ever Morning a Shooting; he not very well.

Sunday y^e 15—Went to Church; broat home my Brother and Sister Weldon to stay a few days.

Monday y^e 16—Mr. Weldon, my Sister Weldon, and tow Girls and I went in y^e Coach to y^e Races of Maryborough. My Brother and Steuart Weldon ride there. Molly Taylor and Mrs. Mary and y^e Sarven there a Hors Back; eat Cold meat at Mr. Burded's at y^e Heath.² Returned to dinner at Rahen; found Mr. P. Letuch³ at Rahen.

Tuesday y^e 17—Y^e Gentlemen out a Shooting. Dine at tome.

Wensday y^e 18—My Sister and I went to Athy in y^e morning. Dine at tome at Rahin. Sir K. Burros⁴ and Mr. Higeson⁵ Dine with us.

Thursday y^e 19—Ye Gentlemen a Shooting in y^e morning. Col. Ware came here before Dinner and sleep here.

Friday y^e 20—Y^e Gentlemen went out a Shooting. My Brother and Sister Weldon left this after dinner to go home.

Saturday y^e 21—Col. Ware and Mr. P. Letuch left this this morning.

¹ Lucy Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Anthony Weldon, Rector of Athy; she died unmarried.

² George Burdett, of Heath House, near Maryborough, M.P. for Gowran, 1783-90, and 1798-1800, and for Thomastown, 1790-98. He was born 1735, m. 1766 Jane, daughter of John Friend, of Boskell, County Limerick, and died 2 Feb., 1818, leaving issue.

³ Peter La Touche, of Bellevue, County Wicklow; m. 1st, 1766, Rebecca, only daughter of Robert Vicars, of Grantstown, Queen's County; and 2nd, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Vicars, of Levally, Queen's County.

⁴ Sir Kildare Dixon Borrowes, 5th Bart.

⁵ Probably Joseph Higginson, of Mount Ophaley, County Kildare, father of the then Lady Borrowes.

Sunday y^e 22—Mr. Weldon and Steuart and I left Rahin to go to Sir Rob. Staples; got there by dinner; Mr. Weldon not well.

Monday y^e 23—Y^e Gentelmen out a Shooting; Mr. Weldon returned home to Sir Rob. not well; staid in his room all y^e Evening.

Tuesday y^e 24—We all dine at Mr. Trenches at Ballynakill,¹ returned at Night to Sir Rob.

Wensday y^e 25—Dine at Lord Knapton's.²

Thursday y^e 26—Lord and Lady Knapton dine at Sir Rob.

Friday y^e 27—Lady Stapel not well. Mr. Weldon very ill with a Headach, so as to confound (? confine) him at home. Sir Rob. and Mr. Stapl and I and y^e rest dine at Mr. Walker³ at Rosscannol.

Saturday y^e 28—Mr. Weldon, Stuart and I went this morning to pay a viset at Spring Mount to see Maj^r. and Mrs. Brereton⁴; returned and dine at Major Pigot's at Knapton. S^{ir} Rob. and Lady Stapl meet us there.

Sunday y^e 29—Mr. Weldon and I left Sir Bob Staples to return home to Rahin. Steuart went to Kiltanon.⁵ Got home to dinner; Mr. Weldon very ill all day with a pucking and a pain in his stomach.

Monday y^e 30—Mr. Weldon something better.

Oct. 1st, Tuesday—I this morning went and call on my Sister in Athy, and went to Bert⁶ to see Mrs. W(arburton) and Mrs. Burgh; my Sister went with me. Returned to Rahen to dinner; Mr. Weldon better.

Wenesday y^e 2—Spent at tome.

Thursday y^e 3—At tome.

Friday y^e 4—At tome.

¹ The seat of Michael Frederick Trench, known since 1773, as Heywood. It is situated close to the village of Ballinakill, and received its name from the owner's mother in-law, Mrs. Stewart, who had been a Miss Heywood.

² Abbeyleix House, the seat of Thomas, 2nd Lord Knapton, whow as created Viscount de Vesci in 1776; married 24 April, 1769, Selina Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., of Colebrooke, County Fermanagh.

³ Rosconnell House, the residence of the Rev. Chamberlain Walker.

⁴ Major Edward Brereton, of Springmount, Queen's County, sometime Chief Serjeant-at-Arms, married, in 1754, Frances, daughter of Philip Rawson, and sister of Stepney Rawson, of Abington, County Limerick.

⁵ Kiltanon, County Clare, the seat of Mr. Weldon's brother-in-law, James Molony.

⁶ See p. 124, note 1.

Saturday y^e 5—Y^e tow girls and I went to see Mrs. Bambrick ; returned home to dinner.

Sunday y^e 6—Mr. Weldon went this morning to Mr. Stratford's¹ funeral. Lord Sidney² dine with us. I could not go to church, as Mr. Weldon had y^e chease³ with him. My daughter Jane⁴ not well.

Monday y^e 7—Atome all day. Jane not well.

Tuesday y^e 8—This morning I went to see Lady Burros at Grang Mellon ; returned to dinner. Its y^e measel Jane has.

Wensday y^e 9—Y^e measel out well on Jane.

Thursday y^e 10—Jane in a very good way.

Friday y^e 11—Jane out of all danger.

Saturday y^e 12—Jane pure well and up. Mrs. Bambrick and Daughter⁵ came here to pay a morning viset. Mr. Ward dine here.

Sunday y^e 13—This my son Sam's berth day. Jane pure well ; did not go to church for fear of any one being uneasy about y^e measel.

Monday y^e 14—At tome : Mr. Weldon pure well ; Jane quite well.

Tuesday y^e 15—Jane very well. Atome and alone.

Wensday y^e 16—Mr. and Mrs. Bambrick and Daughter dine here. Stewart Weldon and Jimmey Moloney came from Kiltanon, home by Dinner time.

Thursday y^e 17—Mr. Weldon not well. Stewart Weldon dine at his honcel Weldon's.⁶ Jemmey Moloney dine here.

Friday y^e 18—My Brother and Sister Weldon dine here.

Saturday y^e 19—At tome.

Sunday y^e 20—Mary and I went to church. Jemmey Moloney went to Dublin.

Monday y^e 21—At tome.

Tuesday y^e 22—At tome.

Wensday y^e 23—Mary not well.

Thursday y^e 24—Mary not well.

Friday y^e 25—Measel came out on Mary.

Saturday y^e 26—Mary in a good way . . .

Sunday y^e 27—Mary very pale ; not very well at night.

¹ Benjamin Stratford, nephew of John, 1st Earl of Aldborough (see p. 206, note 5).

² Lord Sydney (see p. 120, note 1).

³ Chaise.

⁴ See p. 117, note 1.

⁵ Mrs. Bambrick, of Maidenhead, Queen's County, and her daughter, Anne, who married Rev. William Sutton.

⁶ Rev. Anthony Weldon, at Athy.



SIR SAMUEL COOKE, BART.,
Of St. Catherine's, Co. Dublin, M.P. for the City of Dublin. Died 1758.
[From an oil-painting at Crom Castle in the possession of the Earl of Erne.]

Monday y^e 28—Mary out of all danger, I trust. Mr. Weldon not very well.

Tuesday y^e 29—Mr. Weldon very well, Mary purly.

Wensday y^e 30—Mr. Weldon and his son Steuart left Rahin for Dublin; Mary purly.

Thursday y^e 31—Mary purly, and Jane. Qute alone.

Friday, Nov^r. 1—Got a letter from Mr. Weldon that he and Steuart got safe to Dublin, was well and found our son Sam . . well. Mary and Jane pure well.

Saturday y^e 2—Mary and Jane pure well; alone.

Sunday y^e 3—Went to church; returned to dinner. Mary came down for y^e first time to dinner; she and Jane, thank God, pure well.

1771, Nov. y^e 18—Left Rahin with y^e tow girls Mary and Jane for Dublin. Found Mr. Weldon and Steuart pure well.

Nov y^e 19—Mr. Weldon still well, and y^e girls, Steuart, and Sam.

Nov^r. y^e 27—Mr. Weldon very unwell with his stomach.

December, Sunday, y^e 15—Mr. Weldon, Sam, Mary and Jane and I left Dublin for Rahan. Stewart Mr. R. Allcock,¹ and Molony left Dublin for Rahin Saturday y^e 14. We all got to Rahin on Sunday evening at 7 a clock. Mr. Weldon but indifferent with his stumack.

1771, Dec^r., Monday y^e 16—Mr. Weldon better; out a shooting.

Tuesday y^e 17—Mr. Weldon better; out a shooting.

Wensday y^e 18—Mr. Weldon but indifrent.

Thursday y^e 19—Y^e gentlemen, some a shooting and hunting.

Friday y^e 20—Mr. Weldon not well. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Weldon left us.

Saturday. Mr. W. very indifrent, but out a shooting. From this time to y^e 8 of Feb^{ry} Mr. Weldon was hardly one day well, most of y^e time confined to his Bed.

January, 1772—Mr. R. Alcock and Moloney left us.

Jan^y y^e 24—Steuart Weldon left Rahin for Dublin. We had fast Snow and Frost all through this month, so that y^e Gentelmen got very littel Hunting.

Feb^{ry} y^e 7—Friday, Mr. Weldon, Sam, Mary, and Jane and I set out from Rahin for Dublin as Mr. Weldon thought himself better, and y^e first day he was eabl for 5 week to set out. He was prete well all day. We sleep at Naas.

¹ Robert, second son of the Very Rev. John Alcock, Dean of Ferns, by Catherine, daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Oldtown, County Kildare.

Saturday y^e 8—Set out from Naas. Mr. Weldon pretty well tel he got within 7 miles of Dublin, where he grue very ill, and canturred all y^e way to Dublin; in y^e Evening grue better.

Feb^y y^e 9—Mr. Weldon pretty well in y^e morning, but take extramely ill just as he sat down to Dinner, and continued ill all y^e evening. Mrs. Christian¹ dine with us. Sam returned this Evening to School.

Monday y^e 10—Mr. Weldon better, had very littel. Mr. Weldon never had any return of his Stumack Compleant from y^e 9 Feb., so as to confine him, and was quite well when he left Ireland y^e 8 of April.

April. Friday, y^e 3—Mr. Weldon and his son Steuart seal a Board y^e Shelburn at 7 a Clock in y^e Morning for Holly Head, and by a letter from Steuart y^t got to y^e Head that Evening safe and well; from that to May all account wear from Mr. Weldon that he was pure well and in good Sperret.

May y^e 4—I set out with my Famly for Rahan; got there that Evening. Sam I brought with me out of Dublin on account of his having y^e Hooping Cough, thank God, not very bad. Soon after I got to Rahan I got a letter from Mr. Weldon from Long Staton² in Norfolk, date y^e 7 of May, that he had been ill of his Stomack compleant but better.

1772. May y^e 11—Miss. Anna and Miss. Betty Aigoin³ came down to Rahan to me. Sam but indifrent of his Cough; got a letter from Mr. Weldon that he was in London and had been extramely ill of his Stumack Compleant but was better, and got a letter from Steuart with y^e same good account from London that his Father was much recovered.

June—Got a letter from Steuart, date in May, that his Father was order to Bath, and that Steuart was to be over in Ireland in a week, and that I was to go to England to Bath to Mr. Weldon. Got a letter the day I expecte that Steuart Weldon was landed in Ireland from Mr. Weldon in London that he had chang his mind, that Steuart was not to go to Ireland, nor I to go to England, but that he proposed to go for three weeks to Bath, and so to go from that to Ireland.

June y^e 23—Sam left Rahan for school pure well of his cough; my account from Bath from Mr. Weldon but indifrent, y^e water not agreeing with him.

¹ See p. 113, note 6.

² Long Stratton, a few miles south of Norwich. Mr. Weldon went to visit the estate in Norfolk which his uncle, Col. Thomas Weldon, had left him.

³ See p. 115, notes 2 and 5.

July y^e 7—Miss Aigoïn left Rahan this day for Dublin.

8—This day got a letter, date y^e 1 of July, from Mr. Weldon, desiring I would set out on y^e receipt of that letter (some repetition here) with y^e chease as soon as may be as he proposed leaving Bath on Monday y^e 6 for Ireland as y^e Bath water did not agree with him.

July 10—I set out for Dublin, got safe there. Left y^e Girls at Rahan. Found Sam well in Dublin.

Saturday y^e 12—Got a letter from Mr. Weldon date y^e 3 of July that he was so unwell that he was not eable to leave Bath for some days. I stade in Dublin, and had no account from that day tel Monday Noon, y^e 20, when his son Steuart lande(d) and brought me an account that his Father was to ill to think of coming over, and that he desired I would set out for England as soon as may be, with y^e tow girls, to get to him to London.

Friday y^e 24—Left Dublin for Rahan; got there safe and sound; y^e girls well.

Aug. y^e 3—I set out from Rahin to Dublin with y^e two girls and Molly Taylor. Found on my coming to Dublin Sam not well.

Y^e 5—Sam better.

Y^e 6—Sam so well as to Dine with me, thank God.

Friday y^e 7—At 4 a clock this morning Mary, Jane, Molly Taylor, and Edward Pilworth, and I went a board y^e Travers Packet for Holly Heade. We did not get to y^e Head tel Saturday y^e 8 in y^e morning at 7 a clock. May sick all y^e way; Jane very well all y^e way, eat and drank.

Saturday y^e 8—Set out at 9 in a coach and four from y^e Head. Got to Conway that Night; left Conway y^e 9, got to Chester at 5 in y^e evening.

Y^e 11—Left Chester. Got to y^e Welch harp; sleep there.

Y^e 12—Got within 40 miles of London.

Y 2—Got to London at 12 a clock all pure well. Meet no disagreeable one (?) on y^e Road. Dine at Mrs. Parker's. Mr. Weldon gone out of town, but to return in y^e evening. He returned at 8 in y^e evening; thank God, I found him pure well recovered.

1772, Aug. y^e 13—Alone at our Lodgin all this day in Craven Street, at Mr. Harrason's.

Friday y^e 14—Mr. Weldon and I went to see our Aunt Weldon in Welbeck Street.

Saturday y^e 15—Alone all day; Cap. Caldwell¹ dine with us.

¹ Capt. Henry Caldwell, 36th Foot (see pedigree, p. 104).



JUDITH, WIFE OF SIR SAMUEL COOKE, BART.

(And daughter of the Very Rev. John Trench, D.D., Dean of Raphoe), with her daughter
Anne Cooke, the Diarist.

[From an oil-painting at Crom Castle, in the possession of the Earl of Erne.]

Sunday y^e 16—Mary, Jane and I went to see our Aunt; she neather shoud she was Pleased to see any of us or even ask us to Dine with her. Dine at Tome; out in y^e even to tak y^e aer with Mr. Weldon in his chease.

Monday y^e 17—At Tome; went with Mr. Weldon and y^e tow girls one y^e Teams.

Tuesday y^e 18—Atome, packing up for Norfolk.

Wensday y^e 19—Molly, Mary, and Jane, and Edward, set out this morning in y^e Stage for Long Staton, Norfolk; Mr. Weldon and I in y^e Evening in y^e Chease, and tow men on Horsback. Mr. Weldon pure well.

Thursday y^e 20—Mr. Weldon not well at night at Colchester.

Friday y^e 21—Mr. Weldon very well this morning. Got to Stoney Pye in our Chease, to Post Chease from that to Long Straten; got there at 9, a Clock; the Children got there y^e day before. Mary not very well, Mr. Weldon purly.

Saturday y^e 22—Mary pure well this day and Jane and Mr. Weldon. I not well, but not so as to complain. Like this House and everthing about it vastly.

Sunday y^e 23—Mr. Helkins (?) came to see us.

Monday y^e 24—Mr. Weldon pure well and very happy. Mrs. Joley came in y^e Evening.

Tuesday y^e 25—Mr. Weldon pure well, out a Fishin.

Wensday y^e 26—Mr. and Mrs. Burrow¹ here in y^e morning. Mr. Weldon pure well.

Friday y^e 28—Mr. and Mrs. Burrow dine here and some more Company. Mr. Weldon pure well in good sperret, and Stomack good.

Sept. y^e 1—Mr. Weldon pure well, in good Sperret and out a Shooting Patrag and in great joy and Stomack good, thank God. He still continued well, and in good Sperret, eat his meale well, and Drank wine, and was eable to be out eather Shooting or Fishing, and would stay out from seven, eight, nine, ten in y^e morning tel 4, 5, 6 in the Evening, and this almost ever day from y^e day after he came to Long Straton which was Friday 21 to Dec^r y^e 9, when he set out for London in his way for Ireland. Mr. Hiebkins went with him. I cannot say that Mr. Weldon was what I could call unwell the hole time he was here, or that his sperret from illness was lower; or his appetite bad: indeed, y^e last Fortnight he complained his appetite was

¹ Probably the Rev. Randall Burroughes, of Long Stratton Manor, who died 17 Sept. 1799, aged 66, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Ellis, of Kidhall, Yorkshire.

not so good as it was ; on the Hole, I have not known him to be so well in Health, and free from ole complain this 5 year, so long as he has been this last three month and a fortnight. God send he may be as well, now he has left me and this Place. I have not known so much happiness in ever partieluer, and comfort and ease this eight years, as I have done sinc I came here, nor have I ever had y^e comfort and happiness of haveing him ever before 15 weeks together with me, and so much happiness. I thank God, I hear my D^r Child Sam is well and good in Ireland at School and is like where he is ; God speare him to me and that he may turn out for his Father and my Comfort and joy. My tow D^r Girls Mary and Jane, thank God are well and hearty with me, good Children ; God spear them to me, they are now my only comfort in this my Sollotuaet, 500 miles from all my Friends, quite a stranger to everone in this Country. I trust by my one beheaven I shall make no one my enneamey, as I shall all way strive to gane y^e Friendship of thos about me from y^e highest to y^e loest.

1772, Dec^r, Wensday, y^e 9—Mr. Weldon left me at Straton for London, pure and well, Mr. Hebgens with him.

Thursday y^e 10—Alone with y^e tow girls.

Friday y^e 11—Wroat to Mr. Weldon ; alone and y^e Girls, I not well.

Saturday y^e 12—Alone as before.

Sunday y^e 13—Alone as before.

Monday y^e 14—Alone as before. Got a letter from Mr. Weldon ; he got safe to London, pure well.

Tuesday y^e 15—Alone as before ; still confined, not well.

Wensday y^e 16—Miss Sote came in y^e morning, stad to Dinner with me. Not well, still confined. Got a letter from Mrs. Bag (? Bagshawe).

Thursday y^e 17—Alone.

Friday y^e 18—Mr. and Mrs. Aldham and Daughter came and dine with me ; they left the tow girls with me.

Saturday y^e 19—Got a letter from Mr. Weldon from London, he pure and well. Wroat for Money to London.

Sunday y^e 20—Not very well ; atome.

Monday y^e 21—A tome ; Mrs. Carver came to see me.

Tuesday y^e 22—A tome.

Wednesday—Alone.

Thursday, y^e 24—A tome.

Friday y^e 25—Not well enuf to go to Church.

Saturday—At tome.

Sunday—A tome.

Monday—A tome ; Mrs. Carver here.

Tuesday y^e 29—Aldhoms went home.

Wensday,

1773—Jan^y 1—A tome; no one but my tow Girls and I Got a letter y^e 30 Dec. 1772 from Mr. Weldon, wroat y^e 24 of Decem. telling me he was confined at Chester with y Gout in his Feet, and Sickness and pain in his Stumack.

Saturday—Atome; got a letter from Steuart Weldon from Dublin.

Sunday y^e 3—Atome; snow and frost.

Monday y^e 4—Atome; snow and frost.

Tuesday—Atome; very hard frost.

Wensday y^e 6—At home; very hard frost.

Thursday y^e 7—Atome; very hard frost.

Friday y^e 8—Walk to Dr. Carver with y^e Child; hard frost.

Saturday y^e 9—A tome; frost going. Got a letter from Capt. Thomas Weldon.¹

Sunday y^e 10—Atome; frost gone.

Monday y^e 11—Molly Taylor left this to go to London to her sister who was ill. ye tow Children and I alone.

Tuesday y^e 12—Atome and alone; rain.

Wensday y^e 13—Atome and alone. Got a letter from Mr. Weldon from Dawson Street, Ireland, wroat the day he landed that he was well. Got a letter from Mrs. Despart that Mr. Weldon was seased with y^e Gout in his Foot on Thursday night, Dec^r y^e 31, and that he was in great pain y^e day she wroat which was Saturday y^e 2 of January.

Thursday y^e 14—Alone. Mrs. Hutson and Daughter drank tea with me this Evening.

Jan. y^e 15, Friday—Miss Soat dine with me this day.

Saturday y^e 16—Atome and alone; weather bad.

Sunday y^e 17—Atome and alone; weather bad.

Feb^y — Molly Taylor ill of a Faver from y^e 27 of y^e month tel y^e 4 of March.

Rec^d a letter y^e 7 of March from Mr. Weldon from Ireland to desire I would come over to him as soon as I Pleased, which I was resolved to do y^e first week in April, to leave Norfolk y^e 29 of March or y^e 2nd of April.

Tuesday y^e 23 of March—I went to Norwich with my 2 littel Girls; dine there at Mr. Aldoms. Got a letter that day from Mr. Weldon to let me know he was to come over to me in about three weeks, and to stay at Straton.

April — — Received another letter from him to y^e same

¹The 'diarist's brother-in-law Capt. Thomas Weldon, who died 9 Nov. 1788.

purpose that he would come soon; got one that he was to set out y^e Wensday after that letter was wroat, Saturday April y^e 17, and ever letter to y^e same purpose from March to May y^e 7, he wroat and sent by his son Steuart Weldon, who left Ireland y^e 14th of May, and I got Mr. Weldon's letter and y^e last I ever recev^d Wensday y^e 21 at Long Stratton to tel me he was so ill his Doctor would not allow him to leave Ierland, and to desier I would come over to him. This account of my D^r Mr. Weldon shoes me more than ever I was before.

Saturday y^e 23—Mr. Steuart came to me at Long Straton.

June y^e 1—Got to London.

Thursday—Dine at my Aunt Weldon's¹ in Welbeck Street.

Saturday y^e 5—Left London for Chester.

Monday y^e 7—Got to Chester.

Tuesday y^e 8—Dine at Mrs. Jones at Chester.

Wensday y^e 9—Left Chester for Holly Head.

Thursday y^e 10—Got there, went aboard y^e Packet that night. Landed Friday y^e 11, far from well myself, but thank God my Children safe and well.

Saturday y^e 12—Wroat to Mr. Weldon to Rahan that I was landed and to send Horses for me.

Sunday—Dine at Mrs. Despards.

Monday y^e 14—My dear Mr. Weldon came to Dublin, look ill; sad change in him from y^e 9 of Dec^r he left me in Norfolk. We stad in town till Tuesday y^e 22 of June; got to Rahan Wensday y^e 28 to Dinner, Mr. Weldon and Mary and Jane.

My D^r Mr. Weldon declining very fast in my mind. I beging him to come to Town for advice, but could not perveail, tho' from y^e 15 of July which day we went to Burton Hall,² he had promess to take advice but stil went on.

Aug^t y^e 14—We left Rahin, Mr. Weldon, Sam, and me. Got to Dublin that evening. Mr. Weldon very wake and ill.

Saturday y^e 14—He was out all day, very low and wake.

Sunday y^e 15—Send to Dr. Barry;³ he expected to meet Dr. Smith y^e next day.

Monday y^e 16—Drs. Smith and Barry met; order Mr. Weldon to y^e South of France and that as soon as possible; he had no time, Alas to loose, and to have (Iesve?) mead in his Noes.

Tuesday y^e 17—Mr. Weldon would walk out; came home

¹ See p. 119, note 2.

² Burton Hall, County Carlow, then the seat of William Henry Burton, who died 7 Jan., 1818.

³ See p. 115, note 9.

with Mr. Hort¹ hardly eable to stand. He was ill and low all evening.

Wensday y^e 18—Tho' very ill he would go out to viset ; at one he came home to have y^e (Joves?) cut, and at one y^e Surgeon came and cut them ; he compleaned at Evening of most pain from them ; was carried up at night to bed.

Thursday y^e 19—He had a bad night. Blead much on y^e Nose from abat 6 a Clock tel Eight his sore run and very painful. He got up at 1, came into y^e Dining Room, grew Lower and Lower. At half after 4 was seased with a pain between his shoulders which went to his Breast, and then fix. I never left him tel six ; Alas ! nothing could be done for him.

[*The Diary ends here abruptly.*]

¹ See p. 210, note 1.

THE BARONY OF OKETHY.

BY REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J., *Vice-President.*

IN THE KING'S HAND (1370-1380).

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 398.)

ON the death of Sir John Wogan II, one third of his lands and tenements was assigned in dower to his widow, Elizabeth, and, as his mother, Margaret fitzThomas, survived him, her dower lands also stood detached from the minor's estate of inheritance, which now vested in the King. As David Wogan, the heir, did not attain his majority until 1st February, 1380, the baronies of Okethy and Kilkea remained for over nine years in the King's hand.

Their history during those years is mainly a record of the difficulties encountered in enforcing the right of the Crown to rents and profits. Edward III at first granted a *custodiam* of most, if not of all, the lands in his hand, to Elizabeth, the minor's mother, at a fixed annual rent. The widow, however, did not prove a satisfactory tenant. In 1372 her arrears amounted to £58 8s. 3¼d., and to satisfy the King's claims, her dower lands were seized on 5th August, 1373, and let to a certain Henry Coneway, at an annual rent of £24, payable half-yearly at the Dublin Exchequer.¹ But as the new tenant also proved a defaulter when his rent fell due, and was not responsive to a writ of summons, issued by the King's Exchequer, a peremptory order was sent on 10th May, 1373, to the Sheriff of Kildare, in which it is set forth that:—

“The same Henry Coneway, under pretext of certain orders conveyed to him and to others, has not cared, and does not care at present, to render any satisfaction to us concerning his rent of £24 per annum, from the aforesaid day of August and thereafter, but retains the said rent in his possession, not caring to pay us, to our no small damage. We therefore, wishing to be secure against loss in this matter, and to be satisfied, as we should, in the matter of the said rent, enjoin you to have the aforesaid third part of the lands and tenements taken into our hand and seisin, and to have the same extended (valued) under oath of good liege men of the towns and places adjacent; to ascertain what they are worth yearly in all their issues, according to the true value of the same, so that you be answerable to us at our Exchequer for the same until it be otherwise ordained.”²

¹ Memorandum Rolls, 47 and 48 Edward III, m. 79, and 19 and 20 Richard II, m. 47.

² Memorandum Roll, 47 and 48 Edward III, m. 79.

It is recorded, however, that Coneway's debt was discharged in 1376,¹ and as we shall find Elizabeth in possession in the next reign, it is likely that her dower lands were restored to her in 1376.

Among others involved in the troubles incident to the administration of the minor's estate was Sir James de la Hyde, of Moyglare, County Meath, who was one of Elizabeth Wogan's sureties, but whose presence was, on another count also, eagerly sought by the Barons of the Exchequer at this time. De la Hyde, who is described as a distinguished soldier ("egregius miles")² in contemporary annals, had been selected in 1369 for the difficult position of Seneschal of the Bermingham country, then come into the King's hand, after a war of nearly nine years' duration, successfully concluded by the intrepid Viceroy, William de Windsor. Garrisker, in the present barony of Carbury, formed part of the Wogan estate, and for the issues of this district the Seneschal was called to account. A record of 1374 relates that :—

"A day was given to James de la Hyde, late Seneschal of Meath, to be before the Barons of the Exchequer within four weeks after the feast of St. Michael, by mainprise of Sir Walter Lenfaunt and John Foulter, who in presence of the court undertook to have the body of the aforesaid James, by the aforesaid day, to render to the King an account of the issues of all the lands and tenements of Graneskyr, in Carbury, in the King's hand by reason of the death of John Wogan, Knt., who held of the King *in capite*, and by reason of the minority of the aforesaid John's son and heir David, who is under the King's own guardianship. And as the aforesaid James, though several times summoned, did not come on the day aforesaid, to the contempt of the King, &c., it is enjoined that the Seneschal of Meath attach him, so that he answer the King within the quinzaine of St. Martin for his contempt, &c."³

The Barons of the Exchequer were apparently unaware of the fact that Sir James de la Hyde was then engaged in fighting the Magennisses of Iveagh in Ulster, where he was killed in battle about this time.⁴

The following writ, issued in 1373, shows us the position of under tenants with regard to scutage, where a barony was in the King's hand. It was issued to the Sheriff of Kildare in these words :—

"We command you to distrain all and each of the tenants of Presteston⁵ to answer and make satisfaction within fifteen days after the feast

¹ Memorandum Roll, 19 and 20 Richard II, m. 47, in P.R.O.

² Chart. St. Mary's Abbey, p. 283.

³ Memorandum Roll, 48 Edward III, m. 67.

⁴ Mem. Roll, 7 and 8 Rich. II, m. 12, and Chart. 5 Mary's Abbey, p. 283.

⁵ Probably Ballintagart, now in Barony of Narragh and Rheban E.

of St. Martin, for five shillings, which they owe to us, in respect of the last royal service proclaimed at Kilkenny, for their lands and tenements in the aforesaid town, as parcel of the castle and manor of Kylka in our hand by reason of the death of John Wogan, Knt., who held the aforesaid castle and manor of us *in capite*, &c. And you are to distrain in a similar manner all and each of the tenants of Coganeslonde¹ to answer and make satisfaction for twenty shillings in respect of the aforesaid royal service.”²

But it was not always in the power of the Sheriff to execute the writs addressed to him in such peremptory terms. The writ just cited was issued in Michaelmas Term, 1373; and in Trinity Term, 1374, William Ballymore, Sheriff of Kildare, in rendering his account to the Exchequer, explains the difficulties besetting his task. He begs to be exonerated from a charge of £24 13s. 3d.,

“which he owes out of the lettings of divers lands tenements, farms, and rents in the hand of the lord the King, from which he has levied nothing, and could not have levied, because the aforesaid lands, &c., during the time covered by his account lay waste and destroyed by the Irish rebels and enemies of the lord the King, so that he could take no distress on the aforesaid lands and tenements for the rents due to the King at the aforesaid period.” He then, at the end of his account, details the several sums which he failed to realize in certain places named, mentioning, among many others, “Thirty-eight shillings of the royal service of a parcel of lands and tenements of the barony of Kylka, which lie amidst the O'Tooles, and are wasted and destroyed.”

The Sheriff's plea was referred to a jury, who, after inquisition duly held, reported that he could not have levied distress in any of the places set forth, with the exception of two, viz., Cloncurry and Ardscull.³

In 1379 Margaret fitzThomas, widow of Sir Thomas Wogan, died, and the custody of her dower lands was granted by Richard II to David, her grandson, though still under age.⁴

SIR DAVID WOGAN, 1380-1417.

On 1st February, 1380, David Wogan proved his age, and having rendered fealty was at once admitted to his inheritance, before doing homage, which was postponed to 29th September following.⁵ In the course of this year an ordinance of Richard II, passed at Westminster, enacted that all absentees should return

¹ I cannot locate this place.

² Mem. Roll, 47 and 48 Ed. III, m. 70, dorso in P.R.O.

³ Mem. Roll, 47-48, Ed. III, m. 89, dorso in P.R.O.

Mem. Roll, 4 Rich. II, m. 29, dorso.

⁵ *Ibid.*

to Ireland before the 24th of June ; “ and if they do not, that two parts of their lands, rents, possessions, &c., should be levied and employed for the guard and defence of the said land.”¹ Sir David’s mother, Elizabeth, had by this time recovered her dower lands in Ireland, but preferred Wales as a place of residence, and so became liable to the penal clause of the ordinance. In her absence, Sir David was found in possession of the lands, and on 15th October, 1380, a writ was issued to the Sheriff of Kildare :

“ To distrain David Wogan, farmer and occupier of two-thirds of a third part of all the lands and tenements of John Wogan, Knt., deceased, in the County of Kildare, to give satisfaction within a month, from the feast of St. Michael, concerning the two-thirds of the third part aforesaid, in our hand by reason of an ordinance made by us and our Council in the last Parliament held at Westminster.”²

To extricate his mother and himself from the meshes of the law, Sir David invoked the powerful influence of Edmond Mortimer, third Earl of March and Ulster, and at that time the King’s Lieutenant in Ireland. In a petition presented to the Viceroy, he pleads :—

“ That whereas the two-thirds of the third part of the lands and tenements belonging to Elizabeth, who was wife of Mons. John Wogan, Chevalier, and who holds the same in dower out of the freehold of the same Mons. John in the land of Ireland, are taken into the King’s hand, by reason of the absence of the said Elizabeth ; nevertheless, Noble Sir, as there was an arrangement made by way of exchange between the said Elizabeth and David, to the effect that she should have as much rent out of the lands of the said David in Wales as the rent out of her dower in the said land in Ireland amounts to ; the said David prays it may please Your Nobility to order a brief amoving the King’s hand from the said two-thirds, as he is present and residing on the aforesaid dower lands of his mother ; and the said arrangement was made between his mother and him long before the Statute.”

The petition was endorsed by the Viceroy, and forwarded to the King, who referred it to the Treasurer and Barons of the Irish Exchequer, with a direction to amove his hand from the dower lands if they found for the truth of the allegations. On 18th June, 1381, Robert Hore, attorney of the lord the King, pleaded “ that no such arrangement between the aforesaid David and Elizabeth existed before the Ordinance ; that Elizabeth was in seisin of her said dower, as of her demesne, at the date of the said Ordinance, and that she is still seised of the same.”

¹ Berry’s “ Ancient Statutes,” p. 476.

² Mem. Roll, 4 Rich. m. 81.

David still contended persistently that the arrangement had been made "about the feast of Easter in the second year of the King now reigning," and he was prepared to prove it before a jury, with powers to make a special investigation, technically styled a "view." The matter was accordingly committed to a special jury, summoned by the Sheriff of Kildare; the jurors found for the truth of David's allegation, and the King's hand was removed from the dower lands of Elizabeth in Ireland early in July, 1381.¹

The young lord of OKethy and Kilkea at once took a prominent part in the affairs of the County. In this year (1381) he was appointed one of the Wardens of the Peace for the County of Kildare,² and, in the course of the same year, we find him Sheriff of the County, his shrievalty apparently terminating in Easter Term, 1382, as in the Rolls of that Term he is styled "Sheriff" and "late Sheriff"³ of the County.

It was the duty of the Sheriff to account for the scutage due by the several feudal baronies when the Royal service was proclaimed. It was now Sir David Wogan's turn to account for the scutage of OKethy and of Kilkea. In the "Account of the County of Kildare," from 8th February, 1381, to 8th May, 1383, contained in the Pipe Roll, we find the following entries:—

"*The Barony of Okethy* accounts for 100^s, for two services and a half in respect of the army of Cashel, proclaimed in the fifth year of the King now reigning, and in the time Edmond de Mortimer the King's Lieutenant in Ireland: deposited in the treasury: and the aforesaid David [Wogan] the Sheriff, accounts for the same in the end of this account."

"*The Barony of Kilca* accounts for £8, for four services in respect of same army and same time: deposited in the treasury: and David the Sheriff aforesaid accounts for 100^s, and owes 60^s."

"*The Barony of Okethy* owes 100^s for two services and a half in respect of the army of Cashel, proclaimed in the first year of the King now reigning, in the time of James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, Justiciar of Ireland."⁴

This last enrolment, it will be perceived, includes no record of any account or explanation by the Sheriff. No doubt he verbally satisfied the Barons that neither he nor the Barony was

¹ Memorandum Roll, 4 and 5 Richard II, in P.R.O., m. 51, dorso.

² Tresham, p. 115.

³ Memorandum Roll, 5 and 6 Richard II, in P.R.O., m.13 and m. 37, dorso.

⁴ Pipe Roll, 6 Richard II, in P.R.O.

chargeable. In the fifth year of Richard II the King was mesne lord of Okethy, and could not claim the royal service from the tenant in chief while he was in receipt of the rents and services payable by the under-tenants. Still the charge remained on the Roll without note or comment, and was a source of trouble later on.

It will be observed that the royal service due by the Barony of Kilkea—four knights' services—was exactly the amount payable by the heirs of Walter de Riddlesford, as found by a jury in 1305.¹ The scutage of OKethy also was invariably charged at the rate of two and a half knights' services from the time of Edward II.²

In addition to the payment of scutage, Sir David served in the field against the Irish enemy. In 1385 Sir Philip de Courtenay, the King's cousin, and ancestor of the Earls of Devon, landed and took up his position as Viceroy of Ireland. Sir David accompanied him to the wars on the Leinster border, and with de Courtenay's approval presented a petition to the King requesting some compensation for the hardship and losses incurred. He represented in this petition that, besides his labours, charges, and expenses, he had incurred a heavy loss in horses slain by the Irish, and in the maintenance of guards along the border, many of whom lay wounded for a long time. The King accordingly, by Letters Patent of 14th July, 1385, made him a grant of 10 marks.³

By letters patent of 14th July, 1386, Sir David was appointed a Commissioner for the Collection of Smoke Silver in the County of Kildare, the barony of Ballymore, and the abbey lands of Baltinglass, at the rate of one halfpenny, to be levied on every house from which smoke issued. The Commissioners were empowered to regulate the election of trusty collectors, and to appropriate the proceeds to the payment of watchmen in the area so taxed.⁴ It would seem that this tax was far from unpopular. In a parliament held in 1455, the "commons of the county actually petitioned for powers to levy it, representing that the said Commons, dwelling in the said county, by default of spies and watchmen on the border of the march of said county, at divers times are killed, taken, plundered and burned by the Irish enemies of the King, meaning and purposing to destroy the said county."⁵

¹ See p. 294, *supra*.

² 39 R.D.K., p. 67.

³ Tresham, p. 128.

⁴ Tresham, p. 136.

⁵ Berry's Statute Rolls, Henry VI, p. 337.

In 1389 a royal licence was granted, in consideration of a fine, to David Wogan "to make alienations in his manors of Kilkea, Tristledermot, Berton, Moone, Carbry, Allen, Combre, Maynan, and Okethy, to Walter Foulter, Vicar of Balyrothery; Richard Beneryll, Vicar of Slane¹; John Tanner, Vicar of Kilkea; William Taillour, Vicar of Pereston Laundey,² and David Walshe, Chaplain, to hold to them and their heirs for ever."³

In this transaction we see an instance of the practice, that became quite common in the reign of Richard II, of men putting their lands into the possession of several others, with the intent that the feoffees should dispose of the land according to the feoffor's will, and should hold the land, generally, to his use. The grantees were merely trustees to carry out the wishes of the grantor as to some settlement of the property, especially with a view to limiting or entailing the inheritance on his death. This was not practicable in the time of Edward I, as we have seen in the case of Henry de Rochford,⁴ as there was then no effective relief against a breach of trust. The grantor and those whom he purposed to benefit were at last secured by the protection of Chancery in the reign of Richard II.

In 1394 Sir David was summoned to a Parliament at Kilkenny,⁵ of which Parliament I can find no further record.

In 1395 Richard II was at Kilkenny, being then engaged on his first great military adventure in this country. Sir David seems to have got into trouble at this very time, as on 1st April, 1395, the King issued a pardon, dated from Kilkenny, in very solemn and significant terms:—

"Wishing out of reverence towards God, as becomes our royal clemency, to temper justice with mildness, so that those of our subjects who have behaved badly may the more quickly take an opportunity of bearing themselves better in future, out of our special grace, and in consideration of the fact that our faithful and beloved liegeman, David Wogan, chevalier, being, as he says, of English descent, has submitted himself to our grace, we grant to the same David pardon of our suit of peace, as far as pertains unto us, for treasons, felonies, murders, burnings, &c., perpetrated by him in our land of Ireland against our peace and crown, both in the time of the Lord Edward, our grandfather, late King of England, and in our time, before the feast of the Epiphany of Our Lord last past. Witness myself, at Kilkenny, 1 April, nineteenth year of our reign."⁶

¹ *Clane*, in Memorandum Roll, 19 Richard II, m 11.

² *Frierston*, in Memorandum Roll, 19 Richard II.

³ Tresham, p. 151.

⁴ *Journal, supra*, p. 278.

⁵ Tresham, p. 151; Lynch, p. 332.

⁶ Memorandum Roll, 22 Richard II, m. 21, in P.R.O.

In the form of this pardon a comprehensive catalogue of crimes is displayed, but it is now impossible to determine the nature of the charge against Sir David.

About this time the Barons of the Irish Exchequer discovered on the great rolls of the Pipe of the fiftieth year of Edward III and the fourth of Richard II, outstanding charges of scutage against the Baronies of Okethy and Kilkee in respect of royal services proclaimed at Kilkenny in 1371, and at Cashel in 1377. The procedure of the Barons on this occasion exemplifies the main principle which ran through the whole law of scutage : that the service due from the King's tenant was due also from the tenement, and could be enforced against the tenement into whosoever hands it might have come.¹ The Exchequer accordingly issued a writ to the Sheriff of Kildare to distrain the actual holders of the baronies to appear and account for the charges of scutage incurred many years before. The Sheriff found the lordship actually vested in the Vicars and the Chaplain, to whom Sir David had conveyed it in trust in 1389. These clergymen consequently the Sheriff distrained, and summoned to stand at the bar within the quinzaine of Easter, 1395. In due course it is recorded that "Richard Bonevyll, Vicar of Clane; John Tanner, Vicar of Kilka; William Taillour, Vicar of Frierston [*sic*], Laundy, and David Walsh, Chaplain," came to the Exchequer, not personally, but by their Attorney, who, on this occasion, was Sir David Wogan, the real beneficiary of their trust. He had no difficulty in showing that his clients were not liable, not because they were trustees, nor yet because their legal ownership had been acquired after the dates at which the royal services were proclaimed, but because at the times specified, owing to his minority, the lands and tenements in question were in the King's hand, and had discharged their obligations by rendering to the King whatsoever services were due to the tenant-in-chief on the occasions alleged in the Sheriff's writ. The Court at once exonerated the lands and tenements as well as the trustees, and made an order that their exoneration should be engrossed on the Pipe rolls cited against them.²

In 1403, in the absence of Prince Thomas of Lancaster, the youthful Viceroy of Ireland, the general Government of the English districts was committed to Sir Stephen Scrope, a brave and experienced soldier; nevertheless, for reasons apparently military and defensive, four special Deputies of the Prince were

¹ Pollock and Maitland : History of English Law, i, 261.

² Memorandum Roll, 19 Richard II, m. 11 in P.R.O.

appointed for the counties of Kildare and Carlow: Laurence Merbury, Treasurer of Ireland; Edmond Noon, Steward of the Viceroy's household; Sir David Wogan, and Sir Edmond Perers.¹ This, I suspect, was done at Sir Stephen Scrope's own suggestion. He saw that if the County of Kildare was to be effectively defended, the inhabitants should be encouraged to supply both the men and the money required, and that the investiture of a prominent and popular gentleman of the county with a share of Viceregal authority within its borders would afford an assurance that their contributions would not be misapplied. Scrope went further, and pushed this policy of making the burdens of border-war more tolerable to the point of granting a quasi-democratic organization to the county. In January, 1404, a convention of the "Clergy and Commons" of the County of Kildare met at the New Castle of Lyons, and there, in the presence and with the assent of the Deputy and Council, elected eleven delegates to take measures with the Bishop of Kildare for the government and security of the county. The King's letters patent of 26th January, 1404, ratified this election, and invested the delegates with authority to convoke assemblies of the Clergy and Commons, and with their assent to provide for the defence of the borders; to control the expenditure of all subsidies and contributions of the county, and secure their application to the marches of the county and not elsewhere; to compel the magnates and nobles to furnish men-at-arms, hobelars, and archers, at their own charges, and, in case of default, to levy distress, and to fine the defaulters; to appropriate the proceeds of such fines to the defence of the county, rendering an account of such receipts, not to the King's Exchequer, but to the Bishop of Kildare; to imprison all opposing and resisting their authority; to treat and make terms of peace with the Irish enemy. Finally, the King commands the Sheriff, wardens of the peace, serjeants, bailiffs, &c., to receive the King's writs from the elected delegates, or from any one of them, and to be intensitive to their directions. This complete supersession of feudal administration, and of the officials appointed by the Crown, is significant. The delegates chosen by the Clergy and Commons of the county were Robert, Bishop of Kildare; Gerald fitz Morice, Earl of Kildare; Brother Robert White, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; Sir David Wogan, Sir William Wellesley, Brother Peter Pass, Prior of St. Wolstan's; Thomas Fitz Eustace, John Fitz Eustace, John fitz Morice of Blackhall; Patrick Flatesbury, Walter Wellesley, and Robert Wodlok.¹

¹ Tresham, p. 164b.

² Pat. Roll, 5 Hen. IV, pars. 1a, n. 86, in P.R.O. Cf. Tresham, p. 178b.

In 1407 Sir David Wogan and the vicars and chaplain above referred to obtained letters patent granting a pardon for some transaction in the nature of a reconveyance of the baronies to Sir David.¹ This reconveyance was, doubtless, made to facilitate the final settlement of the property under new trustees which was made before Sir David's death—a settlement which had an important bearing on the subsequent history of the barony of Okethy. The pardon, moreover, relieved Sir David and his trustees of "all arrears due to the King or his predecessors in respect of the manors of Kilkea, Tristledermot, Berton, Moone, Carbery, Allen, Mainham, Okethy, Carnalway, Dunlost, Balymacloghtyr, and their appurtenances," Sir David had married Anastacia, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Staunton, lord of the half barony of Clane.² Her dower³ was assigned on 24th February, 1418. From this we may infer the approximate date of his death. He left two sons, John and Thomas.

SIR JOHN WOGAN III (1417–1421).

Sir John had married during his father's lifetime Margaret, the eldest daughter of Christopher Preston, of Gormanston. The contemporary chronicler, Henry Marlbrough, writes:—"Anno 1411, on St. Valentine's even and day, marriages were celebrated between John Wogan and the daughter of Christopher Preston, and Walter de la Hide and the second daughter of the same Christopher, with a great deal of charges."⁴ The celebration of these marriages took place at Castlecarybury according to Lodge.⁵ Holinshed also chronicles them⁶ under the same year 1411, and we must infer that they were accompanied by unusual display, and caused a considerable flutter in the Anglo-Irish community.

Sir John did not long enjoy the estate of his inheritance. He died in 1421, before 17th April of that year,⁷ leaving no male issue of his marriage, but four daughters, co-heiresses to a portion of the baronies assigned to them by settlement.

SIR THOMAS WOGAN II (1421–1435).

Though Sir Thomas, the surviving brother of the late Sir John, seems to have at once entered into possession, and to have acted through his lifetime as lord of the baronies of Okethy and

¹ Tresham, p. 185.

² Journal, vii, p. 250. ³ Tresham, p. 222, and JOURNAL, iii, p. 88.

⁴ "Chronicle," p. 218.

⁵ Volume iii, p. 75.

⁶ Black-letter Edition, p. 67.

⁷ Tresham, p. 219.

Kilkea, it is practically certain that by a settlement made by his father, Sir David, a portion of the estate was reserved for his nieces, the daughters of the late Sir John Wogan. On 17th April, 1421, the King granted a *custodiam* of this reserved estate to Sir John Bellew, who had married Anastacia, widow of Sir David Wogan. The grant declares that :—

“Whereas all the manors, messuage lands, tenements, rents, and services, with their appurtenances which belonged to John, son and heir of David Wogan, Knt., in the County of Kildare, and which are in the King’s hand by reason of the minority of Elizabeth, Catherine, Joanna, and Agnes,¹ daughters and heirs of said John, lie on the frontier of the marches of our Irish enemies, and by these enemies are for the greater part destroyed and devastated, &c., we have committed to John Bellew, junior, Knight, the custody of the aforesaid manors, &c., excepting the dowers of Anastacia, late wife of aforesaid David, and of Margaret, late wife of aforesaid John.”²

Sir John Bellew’s *custodiam* was no sinecure. Ten years later we find the King acknowledging in a practical manner, by a grant of £18, the energy with which he defended his trust. This grant records Sir John’s representation that within the year last past he had lost twenty horses, nine sets of arms and armour, two teams of plough-horses, and corn to the value of £40, and that while he himself was on active service he had lost seven men killed, and nine taken prisoners, who were ransomed by him.³

Sir Thomas Wogan had in the meantime dealt with the main portion of the lands as his estate by special entail, created in the settlement made by his father, Sir David Wogan. The latter, before his death, had conveyed “the manors of Kilkea, Bertou, Dunlost, Mainham and Rathcoffy, to Roger Staunton, Thomas Hore, John Cauntwell, and Richard Simond, Chaplains, on the condition that they would dispose of the said manors according to his will whensoever he should declare the same to them.” The precise terms of that will are not now ascertainable, but we shall see that, under the protection of Chancery, it was operative in giving to Sir Thomas Wogan a limited interest in the estate, and in effecting after his death an equal division of the Irish baronies and manors between his heirs and the co-heiresses of Sir John, or their representatives.

The settlement seems to have been accepted without demur by the family, and the arrangement was not disputed at first.

¹ The fourth daughter is named ‘Anne’ in the Exchequer and Statute Rolls, cited *infra*.

² Original Pat. Roll, 9 Henry V, n. 39, calendared by Tresham, p. 219, as n. 41.

³ Cl. Roll, 9 Henry VI (30) in P.R.O., calendared in Tresham, p. 252.

But in the second year of Sir Thomas's possession, John Founteyns, the King's Escheator in Ireland, made a determined effort to oust him. A long record of the proceedings which ensued is preserved in a memorandum roll of 3 Henry VI, and may be summarized as follows :—

In the account of divers escheats returned to the Exchequer in 1424, by John Founteyns, the King's Escheator, it was stated that he had taken the above-mentioned manors into the King's hand on Friday before Palm Sunday, 1423; but the same escheator answers not for the rents and issues, because the tenants did not attorn to him, "and because Sir John Bellew, Thomas Wogan, and Anastacia Staunton entered into the aforesaid manors with their appurtenances, and ever since the Friday aforesaid, have levied and been in receipt of the rents, &c., by what title the said escheator knows not." His right to take the lands and tenements, &c., into the King's hand had (he contended) been established by the finding of an inquisition previously held at Oughterard, before Richard Vale, his deputy, in which it was shown : that the late Sir David Wogan, held the manor of Rathcoffey of the King as tenant-in-chief by military service; that on his death John Wogan, as his son and heir, entered into the above-named manors, and was seised of the same in his demesne as of fee, and peaceably enjoyed the profits, &c., of the same, and managed them in his own name; and he had issue Elizabeth, Catherine, Joanna, and Anne; and he died peaceably seised of the manors aforesaid; and the aforesaid Elizabeth, Catherine, Joanna, and Anne are the daughters and next heirs of the said John Wogan, and the said Elizabeth is of the age of ten years, Catherine of the age of eight years, Joanna of seven, and Anne of six years. It is admitted that Sir David had made a conveyance of the manors to trustees on the condition above referred to, and that he had made a declaration of the trust to the escheator at Kildrought; but it is found that the tenants had not attorned to the trustees, and that after the conveyance Sir David continued to receive the rents and to administer the estate as before without any licence from the trustees. And as to the declaration made at Kildrought, inasmuch as it was not delivered to the escheator under Sir David's armorial seal, the said escheator declined to recognize it.

Upon this report the Exchequer issued a writ to the Sheriff of Kildare to summon and distrain the alleged intruders to appear and answer for their intrusions. They were somewhat tardy in putting in an appearance, but after three writs and levies of distress they stood before the bar of the Exchequer, represented by David Walsh, their attorney, on the Saturday following the feast of St. Nicholas, (6th December) 1424. The pleading of their attorney showed that they had not been inactive since their first citation. He met the contentions of the escheator by producing a writ out of Chancery, dated 14th November, 1424, which summarily disposed of the entire case made against Sir Thomas and his abettors, and virtually established his title and the settlement of his father. It destroyed the legal basis of the escheator's intervention by annulling the

finding of the Inquisition, held at Oughterard, before Richard Vale, who, it declared, had acted therein before his legal investiture with the office of deputy to the escheator, and without any special commission granted to him to hold the Inquisition relied on. It further directed the Barons to stay all proceedings, and to desist from troubling the defendants with writs of summons or distress. The proceedings in Chancery were taken before Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland, and the writ was witnessed by the Viceroy, Edmond, fifth Earl of March and Ulster,¹ the last of the Mortimers, but not the first of that noble line to support the interest of the Wogans in an emergency.

We find Sir Thomas once more before the Exchequer in 1426; but on this occasion his citation by the Barons was a virtual recognition of his lordship, as the following record makes clear:—

“Among the entries on the great roll of the sixth year of King Richard II, under letters D, in the account of the County of Kildare, is found: ‘The Barony of Okethy owes 100 shillings for two services and a half, in respect of the army of Cashel, proclaimed in the first year of King Richard II, in the time of James Botiller, Earl of Ormond, Justiciar of Ireland.’² Whereupon, on 10th February in this term the Barons then present at the bar commanded Thomas Wogan, tenant and occupier of the said barony, to make satisfaction to the King for the aforesaid 100 shillings.

“And to this the aforesaid Thomas, in his own person, protests and says, that the charge upon which he is charged is insufficient to compel him to reply.”³

Sir Thomas then produced in Court the pardon granted by Henry IV to Sir David Wogan in 1407, which relieved the estate of all arrears that had accrued up to that date.⁴ He was accordingly exonerated by the Barons. The charge, of course, should not have been brought against him, as the royal service had been proclaimed when the lands were in the King's hand. Sir Thomas, however, without alluding to this circumstance, pleaded the pardon, probably as a more effectual bar to further trouble from the vexatious or careless methods of the Exchequer.

His position as a great landholder was now fully recognized. In June, 1426, he was made a Commissioner of Muster and Array in the County of Kildare, and in August, 1427, a Justice and Warden of the Peace in the same precinct.⁵

¹ Mem. Roll, 3 Hen. VI, m. 14, in P.R.O.

³ Mem. Roll, 4 Hen. VI, m. 31, in P.R.O.

⁵ Tresham, pp. 239 and 242b.

² See p. 468, *supra*.

⁴ See p. 473, *supra*.

He had now to take his share in defending the county from one of the most formidable attacks of which we have record. In the summer of 1427 Gerald Kavanagh Mac Murrough had taken the field and carried war into the heart of the English territory. His object seems to have been the assertion of his right to the rent or fee of 80 marks per annum which the English Government had paid to his ancestors, and of which the payment had for some reason been suspended. His brother, Donough, the legitimate chief of his name, had been a prisoner in the hands of the English since 1419, when he fell into the hands of Sir John Talbot and was sent to the Tower of London.¹ In his absence Gerald acted as his Deputy, and was recognized as such in the official documents of the time, which record payments of 80 marks made to Gerald, "brother of Donough, chief of his nation, in the name of said Donough."² The brothers were sons of the famous Art Mac Murrough, "at whose might and puissance," in the words of Campion, "all Leinster trembled," and they seem to have inherited much of the spirit and mettle of their father. Some particulars of Gerald's campaign have come down to us in a contemporary letter of John Swayne, Archbishop of Armagh, in which he urges the despatch of an army from England to save the English settlement from ruin. It appears from this document that Mac Murrough had been joined by the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles. He had thus mustered, according to common report, eight battalions of foot, each battalion numbering 400 men, well armed and equipped in mail, with hauberks, basinetts, and gorgets. At first he led them across Kildare into Meath, taking the town of Conal on his way, and burning even the outoffices of the abbey. The Viceroy, Sir John Grey, had hurried forward with the King's troops from Dublin, and reached Naas on the very day that Mac Murrough was at Conal. Personally he was eager to ride on and throw himself across the invader's path; but more cautious counsels prevailed, and no serious opposition was offered to the Irish chief on his way to Meath, or on his return. Wexford then appeased his wrath by payment of 260 marks, on which he withdrew his forces from the English settlement there, and once more advanced to the borders of Kildare. And now Sir Thomas Wogan appears on the scene in his appropriate place as lord of the Barony of Kilkea defending his town of Castledermot. It was then a walled town, and, doubtless, had often beaten back the tide of war. But the rush of the clansmen was irresistible, the

¹ Annals of the Four Masters, 1419 and 1428.

² Tresham, pp. 225, 234, 240.

walls were carried by assault, the town was soon on fire, and Sir Thomas Wogan found himself the prisoner of Gerald Kavanagh Mac Murrough. "And ther," wrote the Archbishop, "they toke a knygh that is called Sir Thomas Wogan, lorde of the same ton : and all that same contree they rode and destroyde : and then my lorde¹ made pees with McMurgh, and McMurgh would not make pees bot if he hade lxxx marke every yere, lyke as his fadyr had."²

The Government now came to terms with Mac Murrough. Donough, the legitimate chief of his nation, was liberated, and, by warrant,³ directed to the Exchequer, had 80 marks paid to him; indeed, he seems to have been the chief gainer from the war, in which personally he took no part. But his brother Gerald, by the military code of the time, claimed his prisoner, and fixed his ransom at the high figure of 240 marks. Sir Thomas had, however, contrived to pay this sum before January, 1428, and the King in consideration of his distress incurred "in resisting the malice of Mac Morrough, and other Irish enemies of Leinster," graciously assisted him by a grant of £20 out of the Irish Exchequer.⁴

In 1430 he obtained by Letters Patent of 12th December a formal pardon for all intrusions, debts, arrears, &c., in respect of the manors of Kilka, Berton, Moone, Maynan, and Rathcoffy, and of the messuages and lands in Carbury, Allen, and Clonagh, and a full confirmation and ratification of his estate in the said manors, &c.⁵

Having thus legalized his title more securely, he executed, without the King's licence, a conveyance of two-thirds of his estate to trustees, no doubt to provide for his heir in conformity with his father's settlement. Subsequently, on 14th February, 1435, "the King, for a fine of 33s. 4d., pardoned Thomas Power, Vicar of Kilka, Richard Avell, Chaplain, and John Asshe, Chaplain, the trespass of acquiring from Thomas Wogan, son of David Wogan, Knt., two-thirds of the manors of Kilka, Tristledermot, Berton, Moon, Carbry, Allwayn, Combre, Maynan, and Okethy, which are held of the King in capite, and of entering them without licence of the King, and granted that they may hold the said two-thirds to themselves and their heirs for ever, of the King and his heirs, by the due and accustomed services."⁶

¹ The Viceroy.

² Gilbert's "Viceroys," p. 576.

³ Close Roll, 6 Henry VI, n. 31, Tresham, p. 246b.

⁴ *Ibid.*, n. 34.

⁵ Tresham, p. 250.

⁶ Pat. Roll 13 Henry VI, 31. Tresham, p. 256b.

Sir Thomas died on, or before, 30th March, 1435. On that date "the King committed to Thomas, son of Christopher Plunket, Knt., Robert Plunket, and James de la Hyde, Clerk, a custodiam of *two-thirds of two-thirds*¹ of all the lands, &c., that were Sir Thomas Wogan's, in the County of Kildare, and are in the King's hand by reason of the death of the said Thomas and the minority of Nicholas, son-and-heir of the same Thomas."

PARTITION OF THE BARONIES: THE HALF BARONY OF
OKETHY.

From the Pipe Roll of the fifteenth year of Henry VI, we find that Thomas and Robert Plunket and James de la Hyde, Clerk, accounted to the Exchequer for the profits and issues of the minor's estate, from 30th March, 1435, to 15th February, 1436. Their return runs as follows:—

Two-thirds of two-thirds of yearly issues of

Kilcock, ...	... }	60s. 4d.	Kilka, ...	... 30s.	5d.
Courton,...	... }		Carnalway, ...	... }	13s. 4d.
Fertgloriam,	.. }		Ballyluge,	... }	
Balrayne,	... 50s.	1d.	Mone, ...	... 3s.	0½d.
Maynan,...	... 41s.	10d.	Tristildermot	... 24s.	0d.

Total Receipts, £11 12s. 4½d.

On the same 15th February, 1436, the King, for the sum of forty marks payable at the Dublin Exchequer, "granted and sold to the aforesaid Thomas and Robert Plunket the custodiam of all the aforesaid Sir Thomas Wogan's manors, messuages, lands, &c., in the County of Kildare, or elsewhere within the land of Ireland, which were in the King's hand by reason of the minority of Nicholas Wogan," and at the same time granted to them the marriage of the aforesaid Nicholas.²

The claimants to the unentailed portion of the barony were the daughters of Sir John Wogan, cousins of Nicholas. The table of descent annexed will make their position sufficiently clear. Of these ladies:—

I. Elizabeth, the eldest, by dispensation of the Primate, granted in 1423, was married to her cousin, Christopher Fleming, son-and-heir of Thomas Fleming, second Baron of Slane, by his wife, Elizabeth Preston, cousin of Margaret

¹ Pat. Roll, 13 Henry VI, n. 53, imperfectly calendared in Tresham, p. 257b.

² Pipe Roll, 15 Henry VI, in P.R.O.

Preston, wife of Sir John Wogan III. Christopher Fleming succeeded his father as Baron of Slane in 1435, and died on 30th November, 1445.¹ Of his wife, Elizabeth Wogan, I can find no further record.

II. The second daughter, Catherine, became the wife of Owyn Don, of Muddlescombe, in Carmarthenshire. She had for her portion the Castle and Manor of Picton, in Wales, which, by the marriage of her granddaughter to Sir Thomas Philips, Knt., eventually descended to Sir John Philips, first Baron of Milford, who died without issue in 1823.²

III. The third daughter, Joanna, has left no record of her career.

IV. Anne, who was married (1) to Oliver Eustace, and (2), about 1455, to Robert Dovedale, Chief Justice of the King's Common Place in Ireland.³ This lady survived her sisters, and as a coparcener claimed, unsuccessfully, the Castle and Manor of Picton, on the death of Catherine. The baronies were eventually divided between her heirs and those of Nicholas Wogan, her cousin.

For a period of nearly twenty years, from the death of Sir Thomas Wogan, in 1435, we lose sight of all parties interested in the partition of the estate. It was their lot to pass through the troubled times of the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, when the dissensions that sprang up among the Anglo-Irish magnates reduced the English Pale to a state of turbulence verging upon anarchy. This condition of things was not favourable to the careful enrolment and preservation of official records; even the statute rolls of several parliaments have not survived; and a parliament held at Drogheda in the twenty-eighth year of Henry VI (1450) has left on record the significant fact that an act and prayer of a parliament of the twenty-first year, "by negligence of those who had them in their custody and governance, cannot be found."⁴

We should naturally expect that as the various dower lands fell in, and the final division of the baronies became imminent, troubles would arise, and our expectation is confirmed by a remarkable incident in 1453, which has obtained a conspicuous notice in the records of the period. From the Statute Rolls of Parliament of the thirty-third year of Henry VI, 1455, we learn that in 1453, Anne Wogan,

¹ Lynch, "Feudal Dignities," p. 198, Cokayne's "Complete Peerage," "Slane."

² Bank's "Baronia Anglica," p. 157. ³ Statute Roll, cited *infra*.

⁴ Berry, "Statute Rolls," Ireland, Hen. VI, pp. iv and 231.

PEDIGREE OF THE WOGANS OF RATHCOFFY. SHOWING DESCENT OF THE BARONY OF OKETHY.

[BY THE REV. M. DE VITT, S.J., *Vice-President*.]

Sir John Wogan I.

Chief Justiciar, 1295-1314,
ob. circa 2 Aug., 1328 (Pipe R. 2, Ed. III).

==
==
==

(1) Joan Picton.
(2) Margaret Staunton, ob. 1304.
(3) Isabella Ivelhorn, living, 1310 (Tresham, p. 15 b, Mem. R. 1 Ed. II, m. 37d).
== (4) Avicia — ? (JOURNAL IV, pp. 300 and 308).

Sir Thomas Wogan I, = Margaret filizThomas,
ob. 1358.

Sir John Wogan II, = Elizabeth — ? (Mem. R. 47-48 Ed. III, m. 74).
ob. Sept., 1370.

Sir David Wogan,
ob. 1417.

=
Anastacia Staunton = (2) Sir J. Bellew, Knt.
(dower assigned 24th Feb., 1418,
Tresham 223b).

Sir John Wogan III,
ob. ante 17th April, 1421
(Tresham, p. 219).

Margaret Preston.

Sir Thomas Wogan II,
ob. March, 1436.

(Mem. R. 3 Hen. VI, m. 14, & Pat. R. 9 Hen. V, Tresham, p. 219).

ELIZABETH = Christopher Fleming,
ob. Baron of Slane, 1446.
(Cokayne).

CATHERINE = OWYN DON. JOANNA.

Anne,
viv. in 1470,
heirress to $\frac{1}{4}$ bar.
of Okethy.

= (1) Oliver Eustace (ob. ante 1453).
= (2) Robert Dovedale,
C.J. of Common Bench.

EDWARD EUSTACE,
inherited $\frac{1}{4}$ bar. of
Okethy, created Estate
of Clongowes Wood in
tail male.

Nicholas Wogan
(heir to $\frac{1}{4}$ bar
of Okethy).

David.

Richard.

"then sole and a widow was seised in her demesne as of fee, of the castle and manor of Rathcoffey, in which manor she had 21 afers, 60 cows, 17 score sheep, and 10 score hogs, with divers other goods and chattels to the value of 300 marks. And the Saturday next after the feast of All Saints, in the 32nd year of the reign of our sovereign lord the King that now is, William Botiller, with divers other English rebels and Irish enemies, came to the said castle in manner of war, and took it by assault, and took and imprisoned the said Anne ; and the said cows, sheep, hogs, goods, and chattels, took, led, and carried away, to the final impoverishment of the said Anne."¹

Whereupon it was ordained that Anne and Robert Dovedale, whom she had married after the outrage, should have an action for double damages in any Court, and on any day, with, however, the significant proviso, "that this act extend not to Nicholas Wogan, Davy Wogan, or Richard Wogan." Further light is thrown on this proviso by a letter addressed in 1454, by the nobility and gentry of the County of Kildare, to Richard, Duke of York, then Viceroy of Ireland, and recently exalted by the Council to the position of Protector and Defender of the realm of England. In this document it is stated :—

"That William Bottler, Nicholas Wogan, David Wogan, and Richard Wogan came with divers Irish enemies and English rebels to the castle of Rathcoffey, there as Anne Wogan, sometime wife to Oliver Eustace. then being the King's widow, was dwelling, and burnt the gates of the said place, and took her with them, and Edward Eustace, son and heir to the said Oliver, and son and heir apparent to the said Anne, and of the age of eight years, and they took goods and chattels of the said Anne to the value of 500 marks."²

The attack on Rathcoffey was but an incident in an outburst of turbulence and disorder that desolated the English shireland at this time. From the letter above cited, and from the rolls of Parliament, we have evidence that William Botiller, a scion of the noble house of Dunboyne, and a kinsman of the Earl of Ormond, with his cousins from Munster, led a body of English rebels and Irish enemies into the County of Kildare, burned and destroyed villages and churches, and plundered the gentry and farmers to such an extent that the peaceable inhabitants were panic-stricken; the roads became impassable, the markets deserted, and the Executive incapable of affording protection. In these circumstances an appeal was made to the Mayor of Dublin, whose bailiwick was always dependent on Kildare for its regular supply of provisions, and with his assistance the marauders were forced to betake themselves elsewhere.³

¹ Berry, "Statute Rolls," Hen. VI, pp. 338-9.

² Ellis's "Origin of Letters," Second Series, vol. i, p. 121.

³ Gilbert, "Viceroys," p. 367 ; Berry, "Statute Rolls," Hen. VI, p. 293.

In the meantime Anne Wogan sought damages in the King's Courts. In the Easter Term, after the outrage, she appeared by her attorney, Philip Hirrell, before Chief Justice Robert Dovedale, and his colleagues, in an action against Richard Bette and Thomas Cottrell, yeomen, for "breach of her close at Rathcoffey, and for robbery and damage amounting to the value of £200." In Trinity Term of same year, she had a similar action at the Kildare Assizes, against William Botiller, gentleman; William Herbryk, gentleman; Robert Cardiff, of Naas, gentleman; and William Worgan, of Naas. In all these cases the defendants did not appear; and though several writs of summons and attachment were issued, it was found impossible to effect service.¹

Then the Parliament of 1456 endeavoured by solemn proclamation and enactment to assert the majesty of the law, but its efforts proved ineffectual. The incriminated persons had passed out of the sphere of its jurisdiction, and the ringleader, William Butler, had taken service under O'Connor of Offaly, and met his death on the field fighting against the forces of the English Crown.²

It is significant that no writ was issued against Nicholas, Richard, or Davy Wogan, and that Parliament by a special proviso protected them against the consequences of their participation in the raid on Rathcoffey, and the ejection therefrom of Anne and her son and heir. The natural inference, that they were asserting their lawful right in a lawless manner, will be borne out by the course of events. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that in the elaborate settlement made by Sir David Wogan for the purpose of creating an estate in tail male, the inheritance of the principal manor of the Barony of Okethy should not be confined to male heirs. Indeed, it seems highly probable that Anne entered into possession of Rathcoffey by the strong hand, no doubt provisionally, with a view to secure her claims to other portions of the estate, and in times when the ordinary process of law could not be easily enforced.

We find, moreover, that about six months after the attack on Rathcoffey, the King issued Letters Patent, dated 5th May, 1454, granting a pardon and remission of all suits and claims on the part of the Crown against Nicholas Wogan. In the terms of this grant are included all acts of treason and breaches of the King's peace, all arrears of accounts due for issues and profits of the "Manors of Mainham, Kilkea, Carnalway, Downings, Clane,

¹ Plea Rolls, Hen. VI, Nos. 439, 440, 441, in P.R.O.

² Berry, "Statute Rolls," Henry VI, p. 717.

Ladytown, Castlekealy, and their appurtenances," all arrears of royal services due by Nicholas or any other tenant of the aforesaid manors to the King or his predecessors, and finally all intrusions and alienations in the same without due licence of the King.¹ It is likely that at the date of this pardon the differences between Nicholas and Anne had been satisfactorily settled.

In 1459 Anne was vigorously pressing her claim to the reversion of her deceased's sister's estate in the castle and manor of Picton. The Parliament which met in that year on the Friday following 3rd February ordained:—

"That letters be sent to the Earl of Pembroke at the request of Robert Dovedale, Chief Justice of the Common Bench, and Anne, his wife, one of the daughters and heir of John Wogan, as follows:—Right worshipfull and noble lord, we recomaunde us unto you. And pleas you wit that Robert Dovedale, Chief Justice of our souverain lord (of) the King's Common Benche in Irelande, and Anne his wyf, one of the heirs of John Wogan, Squier, purporeth to sue your lordship for hir einheritance in Pembrok Shire, the which Owyn don, which wedded Katharine, the othre of the doghtres and heirs of the said John, occupieth, and holdeth, forasmuch as it is said, he saith that the saide Robert and Anne occupieth the enheritaunce the which should [be]long unto the said Katharine in Irlande. Upon the whiche matter we acerte to you in trouthe that the saide Robert and Anne sued Assis of Nouvell disseysyn agaynst Nicholas Wogan, Davy Wogan, and Richard Wogan before Roland the son of Edward FitzEustace, Knyght, Treasurer of Irelande, and other Justices of Assises in the Counte of Kildare, after the decease of the saide Katharine, at which tyme the saide Owyn don was tenaunt by courtesy. And so for several titles it belonged to them to sue only assise in their own names, and recovered half the lyving [estate] belonging to their partes. And so be they seised only of the halfe belonging to their parte, and ye said Nicholas occupieth ye other half to the whiche the saide Owyn pretendeth to have title."²

A similar testimonial-letter was despatched by a Parliament held at Dublin, before Richard Duke of York, in 1460; at which date it is evident from the terms of the document that Owyn don was dead.³ The letters, however, had not the desired effect, and the manor of Picton did not revert to Anne or to her heirs.

An interesting record of 1471 shows that by that date the final partition of Okethy had been accomplished. It appears that in June of that year a writ had been served on Nicholas Wogan, summoning him to account before the Exchequer for the sum of 100s. and 2d., due out of the Barony of Okethy for the royal service proclaimed at Kildare in 1468, by Thomas, Earl

¹ Recited in Memorandum Roll, 2 & 3 Richard III, m. 1, dorso.

² Berry, "Statute Rolls," Henry VI, pp. 586-588.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 759.

⁴ See *supra*, p. 28.

of Desmond, Deputy of George Duke of Clarence, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland. In the same month of June, 1471, Nicholas appeared, by his Attorney, Thomas Walsh, clerk, and pleaded before the Barons:—

“That with regard to a moiety of the aforesaid Okethy and two carucates of land in Maynane, parcel of said Okethy, he is the sole tenant thereof; that Robert Dovedale held nothing in the said moiety, or in the said two carucates of land or in any parcel thereof, at the time of the aforesaid proclamation or at any time subsequently.

“And as to any royal service issuing out of the said moiety and two carucates, his lord the King should not indict him; because Henry Rocheford was formerly seised of the aforesaid Okethy in his demesne as of fee, and held the said Okethy of Edward I, formerly King of England, and ancestor of the present King (Edward IV), by fealty and the service of one penny annual rent payable at Easter.”

He then cites the grant of Edward II to Sir John Wogan I, in 1317, to show that Sir John held by the same services as Henry Rochford, and further pleads:—

“That the aforesaid Okethy referred to in the indictment is the same Okethy that is referred to in the letters patent: and that the said John Wogan held the said Okethy of Edward II by fealty and the service of one penny annual rent, and not by any royal service; and that the aforesaid Nicholas now holds John Wogan's estate in the said moiety and in the two carucates of land in Maynan. And as to the other moiety of Okethy, excepting the two carucates in Maynan, which are parcel of said Okethy, that Robert Dovedale and Anne, his wife, in right of the said Anne, were tenants and occupiers thereof at the time of the proclamation of the royal service aforesaid, and in the whole subsequent period; and this he is prepared to verify as the Court shall consider fit.”¹

There is no further record of this proceeding. It is at the same time difficult to believe that the Exchequer would admit the exemption of Okethy from rendering royal services; the evidence of the Pipe Rolls, cited in the course of this paper, is all the other way. But from the above enrolment it is evident that before 1468, the date of the proclamation of the royal service referred to, the barony had been divided between Nicholas and Anne; the former holding that moiety of the barony containing the Manor of Rathcoffy, which continued in the Wogan family until the Cromwellian confiscation; the latter holding the moiety constituted chiefly by the Manor of Mainham, and including, with the exception of two carucates, the present parish of Mainham. This latter moiety, on the death of Anne, descended to her son-and-heir Edward, son of Oliver Eustace, from whom the Eustaces of Clongowes Wood derived their title.

¹ Memorandum Roll, 10 Edward IV, m, 16, dorso.

With this Edward Eustace, Nicholas Wogan shared also the Wogan estate, situated in the southern part of the county, as appears from the following record of the year 1485 :—

“A day was given to Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy, and Edward Eustace of Molacasse [Mullaghcash], tenants and occupiers of the moieties of the baronies of Okethy, Kilca. Mone, and Dunlosse [Dunlost], and of moieties of all messuages, lands, tenements, and services with appurtenances, in Carnalway and Harryston, which are for certain reasons in the King’s hand, to be here before the Barons of this Exchequer on the quinzaine of St. Hilary, to answer why satisfaction is not made to the King for the rents and issues of the aforesaid lands from the feast of St. Michael, in the thirtieth year (1451) of Henry VI, late King of England, &c.”

A note attached to this record certifies that Nicholas pleaded the pardon by letters patent of 30 Henry VI, above referred to,¹ and was exonerated thereupon from rendering any account.²

I can find no further contemporary reference to Edward Eustace. But that out of a portion of his moiety he created the estate in tail male, known as that of the Eustaces, of Clongowes Wood, is established by the finding of an inquisition held at Naas before Nicholas Kenny, the King’s Escheator, on 23rd February, 1605, in which

“The jurors say on their oath that Alexander Eustace, formerly of Clongowes Wood, gent, in the county of Kildare, was seised in his demesne as of fee tail to himself and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, of 122 acres of land, in the town and lands of Manyham, and portion of the manor of Manyham, which are worth 100s. *per annum*, beyond reprises ; and that he was similarly seised of 144 acres in the towns and lands of Clongoweswood and Danielston, in aforesaid county, which are worth 110s. *per annum*, beyond reprises ; which are held from the lord the King *in capite*, by military service ; but the amount of that service the jurors know not.

“And they further say he acquired for himself and his heirs male, &c., the aforesaid premisses from Edward Eustace, son of Oliver Eustace, who granted the same by his charter bearing date of 26th day of October in the ninth year of Henry VII (A.D. 1493), formerly King of England, as more fully appears from the same charter, shown in evidence at the taking of this Inquisition.”³

With this account of the partition of the barony the subject of this paper is exhausted. The subsequent history of Okethy can only be followed in its henceforth separate members, Rathcoffy and Clongowes Wood. In these the Wogans and the Eustaces flourished for another century, during which a diminished halo of seignorial dignity lingered over their

¹ Page 33, *supra*.

² Memorandum Roll, 2 Richard III, m. 24, dorso.

³ Exchequer Inquisition, Co. Kildare, Jac. I, No. 10.

castellated residences. How this was finally dispelled in the thunder of artillery is best told in the following extract from a letter of the Lords Justices of Ireland to the Parliament of England, dated 8th July, 1642:—

“ Since our last dispatch of 7th June . . . we afterwards employed Lieutenant Colonel Monk to two other castles, one of them at a place called Rathcoffy, and the other at Clongoweswood, both some fourteen miles from hence and in the County of Kildare, and sent along with him some two pieces of battery, so to batter and take in those two castles, which exceedingly annoyed the adjoining garrisons and much interrupted our markets at Dublin : which services he well performed, having, after a day’s fight at each place, taken in both castles, and slain divers persons therein of those that maintained them against him, and took three score and ten prisoners, and among the rest some priests, whom with the rest he brought hither, to be proceeded with as we should think fit, which was all the quarter he gave them ; and we have appointed them to be executed by martial law ; and those services so performed, he placed one hundred men to keep the castle of Rathcoffy, which is a place of importance to be kept, and blew up the other castle to make it uninhabitable for the rebels, and so returned hither.”¹

Note on Map of Ikeathy and Oughterany.

In the annexed map an attempt has been made to trace the dividing line between the old civil baronies. These baronies are treated as distinct administrative areas in the early records,² and each of them retained its separate administration as late as 1560.³ Between this latter date and 1608⁴ they were united, and have since formed one barony. No trace of any topographical distinction between them is to be found in the Cromwellian Surveys or on the Ordnance Survey Maps. The next unit of area for civil purposes after the barony was the parish, which, until comparatively recent times, was an administrative sub-division of the barony. We may take it as certain that the topography of the civil barony conformed to that of the feudal within the same area, as it originated in the process of adapting the feudal barony to the purposes of fiscal and judicial administration.

¹ Ormond MSS., vol. ii, N.S., 1903, p. 161.

² Tresham, pp. 74, 161, &c.

³ Acts of Privy Council in Halliday MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), pp. 87 and 90.

⁴ Calendar Carew MSS., 1603-1624, p. 24.



I. The feudal Barony of OKETHY included the following denominations now within the area of the united barony. They are specified in the dower of Anastacia Wogan,¹ assigned in 1418, with exceptions, for which reference is given in the text.

PARISH OF BALRAHEEN.

Baltrasna (Baltracey).
 Clonfert.
 Graiguepottle (Fiant of Elizabeth 5217).
 Painestown (Plea Roll, 35 Henry VI, n. 443).
 Raheen.
 Rathcoffy.

N.B.—The townlands of Clonagh and Graiguesallagh, adjacent to Rathcoffy, were in the feudal Barony of Okethy, but, as lying within the parish of Taghadoe, belonged to the civil Barony of Salt.

PARISH OF KILCOCK.

Boycetown.
 Clonsast (Fiant of Elizabeth 5217).

Courtown.

Duncreevy (Duncreevan).
 Fortgloriam (Portgloriam).
 Hodgestown (by Ballycaghan).
 Kilcock.

PARISH OF MAINHAM.

Clongowes Wood.
 Byrtesballagh (Fiant of Elizabeth, *supra*, now Mount Armstrong).
 Moortown.
 Richardstown.

PARISH OF CLONSHAMBO.

Loughan (Ballyloughan).
 Belgard.
 Clonshambo.
 Farnanton (Farranadum, Fiant of Elizabeth, *supra*).

I infer that the aforesaid parishes, lying within the areas of the united Baronies of Ikeathy and Oughterany, and being constituent parts of the feudal barony of Okethy, were included in the corresponding civil barony.

The parishes lying to the west of these were in the feudal Barony of Oughterany, and should be assigned to the civil barony of the same name.

II. The feudal Barony of OUGHTERANY is sometimes referred to as "the Barony of Cloncurry."² Its constituent parts are specifically set out in a Memorandum Roll of 2nd Elizabeth, m. 68, now in the Public Record Office. This enrolment registers the conveyance of the entire lordship or "Manor" of Cloncurry, by Thomas Earl of Ormond and Ossory, to Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, under licence granted by Letters Patent of Philip and Mary, dated 12th May, 1558.³

¹ JOURNAL, vol. iii, 88-96.

² Calendar of Pipe Rolls, Edward II and Edward III, in Reports of the Deputy Keeper, 39th, p. 67; 43rd, p. 35; 47th, p. 50.

³ See also Morrin, i, 375.

The following denominations are specified in the Memorandum Roll. I add the parishes of which they are members:—

PARISH OF CLONCURRY.

Ballycaghan.
 Ballycorkyran, *alias* Ballymackorkyran = Corcoranstown.
 Ballykelan, by Ballymacvorkan.
 Ballykelau, by Ballycaghan.
 Ballykenan, = Ballycannon.
 Cloncurry.
 Cowlmughan, *alias* Tirmoghan.
 Fynnaghs = Fanaghs.
 Howetston = Ovidstown.
 Killoghter = Killeighter.
 Kilmacmen, in Pat. Roll, "Killmacmoynnee = Killickaweeny.
 Kylbryde, *alias* Newtownbelly.
 Kymagarrok = Kilmagorroge.
 Loughighe, placed west of Nicholas-town in Civil Survey, 1665, not on Ordnance Survey Map.
 Lyttelkeppagh = Cappagh, "Cap-pockbeg" on Petty's Map.
 Mochgrange, *alias* Mochekeppagh = Grange; "Grangemore" in Civil Survey, 1655.
 Nicholaston.
 Pitchfordston.

PARISH OF DONADEA.

Cultrim, *alias* Dregan.
 Downada.
 Kynnamorraghe.

PARISH OF DUMURRAGHILL.

Donmurrhill.

N.B.—This parish contains but one townland.

PARISH OF SCULLOGESTOWN.

Balmastullock.

N.B.—The Civil Survey, 1655, assigns only one townland to this parish. It is now divided into five townlands.

PARISH OF RATHCORE.

(Barony of Lower Moyfenrath, Meath.)

Rathron (now Rathtroane).
 Jonson.
 Posswykston.

NOT IDENTIFIED.

Mochboggagh.
 Gurtynes.
 Castlegrave, *alias* Kilmore.

From this specification it will be seen that the four parishes of Cloncurry, Donadea, Dunmurraghill, and Scullogestown were parcels of the feudal lordship of Cloncurry, or Oughterany, and that none of the townlands assigned to the lordship were situated within any of the parishes which I have assigned to Okethy. As they lie within the area of the united barony, they must have constituted the feudal Barony of Oughterany.

It will be observed that the extension of this lordship into the County of Meath exemplifies the distinction between a feudal and a civil barony.¹

M. D.

¹ See JOURNAL, *supra*, p. 277, vol. viii.

NOTES ON HARTWELL CASTLE, IN THE
PARISH OF KILL.

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE name Hartwell frequently appears in old documents as Artwell, and neighbouring lands were called Artsland and Artstown, the latter being now known as Arthurstown ; the last two places, and possibly the first, acquired their names from the family of Arthur, who, with the De Herefords, were the lords of the soil in the thirteenth century.

Hartwell formed a portion of the lordship of Kill, which, at an early date, belonged to the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, otherwise known as Thomas Court, in Dublin.¹

After the suppression of this Abbey in 1539, its possessions were granted to various officers of the Crown.

The Manor of Kill, at this time, contained the lands of :—

Kill,
Artewell, *alias* Hartwell,
Arteston, *alias* Artureston,
Nicholston (),
Arteslande, *alias* Artureslande,
Fodyn (Fodeens),
and Ballibrogge (Broguestown).

The first grantee of the Manor was Thomas Alen, Clerk of the Hanaper, and younger brother of Sir John Alen of St. Wolstan's, Lord Chancellor of Ireland ; Thomas Alen obtained a twenty-one years' lease of it in August, 1541.²

In 1545 a grant for ever was made of the Manor to Robert Sentleger,³ Sub-constable of Carlow Castle, who was to hold it from the Crown by knight's service.⁴ Six years later, i.e., in 1551, Robert Sentleger obtained the permission of the Crown to alienate all the above-named lands to Richard Aylmer of Lyons, and his heirs male for ever.⁵

From this period to the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1641, no mention of any interest is to be found in connexion with Hartwell ; nor is it recorded when and by whom the castle was erected.

¹ Gilbert's "Register of St. Thomas's Abbey."

² Henry VIII Fiant, No. 245.

³ He was a brother of Sir Anthony Sentleger or St. Leger, Lord Deputy, and ancestor of the Viscounts Doneraile.

⁴ Henry VIII Fiant, No. 465.

⁵ Edward VI Fiant, No. 745.

When the Rebellion had continued for a couple of years, during which time the balance of success was decidedly in favour of the Confederate Catholics,¹ the state of affairs in England had reached such a crisis between Charles I and the Parliamentarians, that the king found it necessary to try to conclude a truce of arms in Ireland, and for this purpose appointed James Butler, Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Ormond, to carry out his wishes. In August, 1643, a conference was agreed to, and the Earl of Strafford's House at Jigginstown (then known as Sigginstown), near Naas, was the place appointed to discuss the terms with the Confederates; the Commissioners selected by the latter were :—

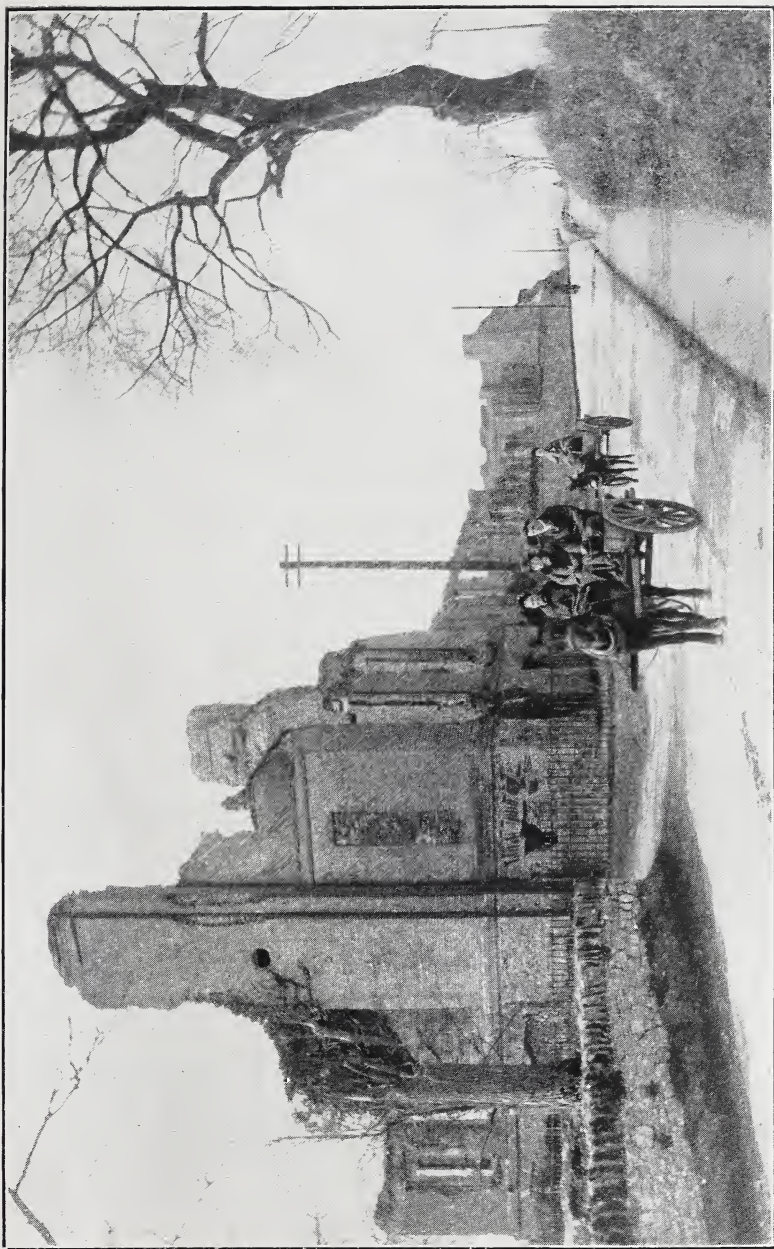
Donough MacCarthy, Viscount Muskerry;
 Sir Robert Talbot, 2nd Bart., of Carton, County Kildare;
 Sir Richard Barnewall, 2nd Bart., of Trimlestown, County Meath;
 Sir Lucas Dillon, Knt., of Loughglynn, County Roscommon;
 Turlough O'Neill, brother of Sir Phelim O'Neill;
 Ever MacGennis, (? of Ballycrune, County Down);
 Geoffrey Browne (of Galway);
 Nicholas Plunkett (of Balrath, County Meath);
 and John Walsh (of Waterford, or of "Ballibatha").

These Commissioners had quarters supplied to them in George Aylmer's Castle at Hartwell; the Order of the Lords Justices and Council selecting this place for their residence is as follows :—²

"Whereas his Majestie hath auctorized and required us, the Lords Justices, and our very good Lord, the Lord Marquess of Ormonde, Lieutenant-Generall of the Army, to agree with such of his Majestie's subjects as have taken upp armes in this Kingdome against his Majestie and his auctoritie, concerning a cessation of arms for a yeare; and whereas we, the Lords Justices, have appointed the said Lord Marquess to repaire to Giginstowne, there to treatie concerning the said Cessation of armes; and whereas it is adjudged fitt that the persons substituted by the said persons in armes against his Majestie as aforesaid, should, during the time of the said treatie, lodge at Hartwell, in the County of Kildare, wee do hereby require George Aylmer, Esq^r., possessor of Hartwell, and those entrusted by him to keepe his said howse, to admit those persons substituted as aforesaid and their retinue, not exceeding threescore persons, into his said howse and towne of Hartwell, there to lodge during the said treatie, and for damage to bee sustained by the said Aylmer in his corne, grass, and other provisions, by reason of the said persons and their retinues lodging there, we do licence the said Aylmer

¹ Gilbert's "History of the Confederation," vol. ii, p. cii.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 348.



THE RUINS OF JIGGINSTOWN HOUSE IN 1891, BUILT ABOUT 1637 BY THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD.

[From a Photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.]

and his wife and servants to receive recompense from them for the same, And it is our pleasure that the partie of soldiers now placed at Hartwell bee in present removed thence, during the said persons lodgeing there.

“Given at his Majestie’s Castle of Dublin, 25th August, 1643. (Signed) Richard Bolton, Canc. ; Ormonde ; & others.”

The Treaty for a truce for a year was signed on the 15th September, after which we may conclude that the Confederation Commissioners evacuated the Castle.

The next mention of Hartwell Castle is in a report of the Cromwellian officer, Colonel John Hewson, to the Speaker of the Parliament of England. This document is dated at Ballyshannon (County Kildare) the 3rd March, 1649(-50). In it Colonel Hewson states that :—

“About the latter end of December (1649), I marched with a party of 1000 horse and foot into the Island of Allin, and summoned Kilmaog therein, but finding it not feaseble to storne without guns, I marched to Rabride and Ponser’s Grange, and tooke them, and placed two strong garrisons there, which did give me good footing in the County of Kildare ; then I sent a party and took Kildare, Hartwell, and Cotlingstowne (Coghlanstowne), three useful garrisons in the said county ; and provisions being spent, I returned back to Dublin,”¹ &c.

In October, 1660, Thomas Aylmer, of Hartwell, the son of George mentioned above, petitioned King Charles II for the restoration of the lands he had been dispossessed of. His case was referred to Sir Maurice Eustace, the Lord Chancellor, who reported that, as Thomas Aylmer had stated, he was loyal to the Royal cause, he had taken no part in plotting the Irish Rebellion, and had been detained for ten months at its commencement. The Lord Chancellor further stated that his sisters Mabel and others, in May, 1655, petitioned the Puritan Council in Ireland for relief, but were refused on the grounds that their father George Aylmer had forfeited his estate by “recusancy.” He considers that Thomas Aylmer’s petition should be granted.²

The result was a letter from Charles II to the Lords Justices in Ireland, ordering them to cause Thomas Aylmer to be re-instated, in the following terms :—

“By our letters of 26th October, 1660, as it appeared that the lands of Thomas, son of George Aylmer, were seized for no other cause than recusancy, we ordered that he should be restored to quiet possession of his estate with mesne profits as from the 24th June last. Daniel Hutchinson, of Dublin, Alderman, who is in possession of part of Thomas Aylmer’s estate, namely the towns and lands of Hartwell, Arthurstown, Brogestown, and part of the lands of Kill by an order of Oliver Cromwell

¹ Gilbert’s “History of Affairs,” vol. ii, p. 369.

² Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1660-2, p. 62.

‘in high contempt of our said commands,’ refuses to give them up and opposed the Sheriff who went to reinstate Aylmer, claiming under the usurper’s special grant. There is no reason why Hutchinson should be thus preferred above others. You shall restore Aylmer, and call Hutchinson before you to answer for his contempt. If he is penitent he may be pardoned, but if not you shall refer the matter to us. You shall further inquire whether Hutchinson has not been granted, as we are informed, lands in excess of the debt of £2,000 owed him by the usurper, and shall deduct the value of such excess before giving him satisfaction in the ordinary way for what may be due to him.¹

[“Dated at Whitehall 11th June 1661.”]

The Aylmers of Hartwell are identical with those of Lyons, and not a separate branch of the family, as stated by Archdall.² This is proved by two “remainders” which are given at length in a couple of County Kildare Chancery Inquisitions, as shown below:—

I. John Aylmer, of Ballycannon, brother of Bartholomew Aylmer, of Lyons, died on the 27th June, 1632, leaving his estates to his five sons and their male heirs in succession, and, in default of such, to—

his nephew, George Aylmer, of Hartwell.³ Then to his nephew, James Aylmer, brother to the said George. Then to his nephew, Anthony Aylmer, another brother. Then to Thomas Aylmer, of Lyons, and their male heirs.⁴

II. This last-named Thomas Aylmer, of Lyons, a nephew of the above-named John Aylmer, of Ballycannon, died on the 3rd November, 1639. Failing issue to him he left his property to—

his brother, George Aylmer, of Lea, in the Queen’s Co., and of Hartwell. Then to his brother, James Aylmer, then to his brother, Anthony Aylmer. Then to the heirs of Richard Aylmer, greatgrandfather to him, the said Thomas Aylmer, of Lyons.⁵

On comparing these two “remainders” it will be seen that the same names occur in the same order—nephews in one case, and brothers in the other, so that the only conclusion is that

¹ Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1660-2, p. 351.

² Archdall’s edition of Lodge’s “Peerage of Ireland,” vol. vii, p. 47.

³ His residence during the time his father, Bartholomew of Lyons, was still alive.

⁴ County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 91 (92) of Charles I.

⁵ County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition, No. 87 (88) of Charles I.

they were the same individuals. In the Ballycannon case the name, Thomas Aylmer of Lyons, occurs last; but it was a common practice to leave lands in "remainder" to the younger brothers first, as apparently it was thought that the eldest brother was already well provided for.

The annexed Pedigree shows the Aylmers of the County Kildare whose names occur in the Inquisitions (Chancery and Exchequer) during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

In the eighteenth century Hartwell was in possession of the Bourke family, as is proved by the following Deed in the Registry of Deeds office, which shows that :—

On the 2nd April, 1724, Theobald Bourke, of Palmerstown, and Theobald Bourke, junior, of Kill, Esquires, in consideration of 5s. granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed unto John Burgh, of Dublin, Esquire, the lands of Hartwell, Brogestown, Arthurstown, Nicholstown, &c. This Deed appears to be an assignment to enable the Bourkes to suffer a recovery.¹

What remains of Hartwell Castle is incorporated in Mr. J. B. Malone's former residence, and from the outside is not noticeable. Inside it will be noticed that the walls are thick, that the lower story is vaulted, and that the staircase is in the thickness of the wall.

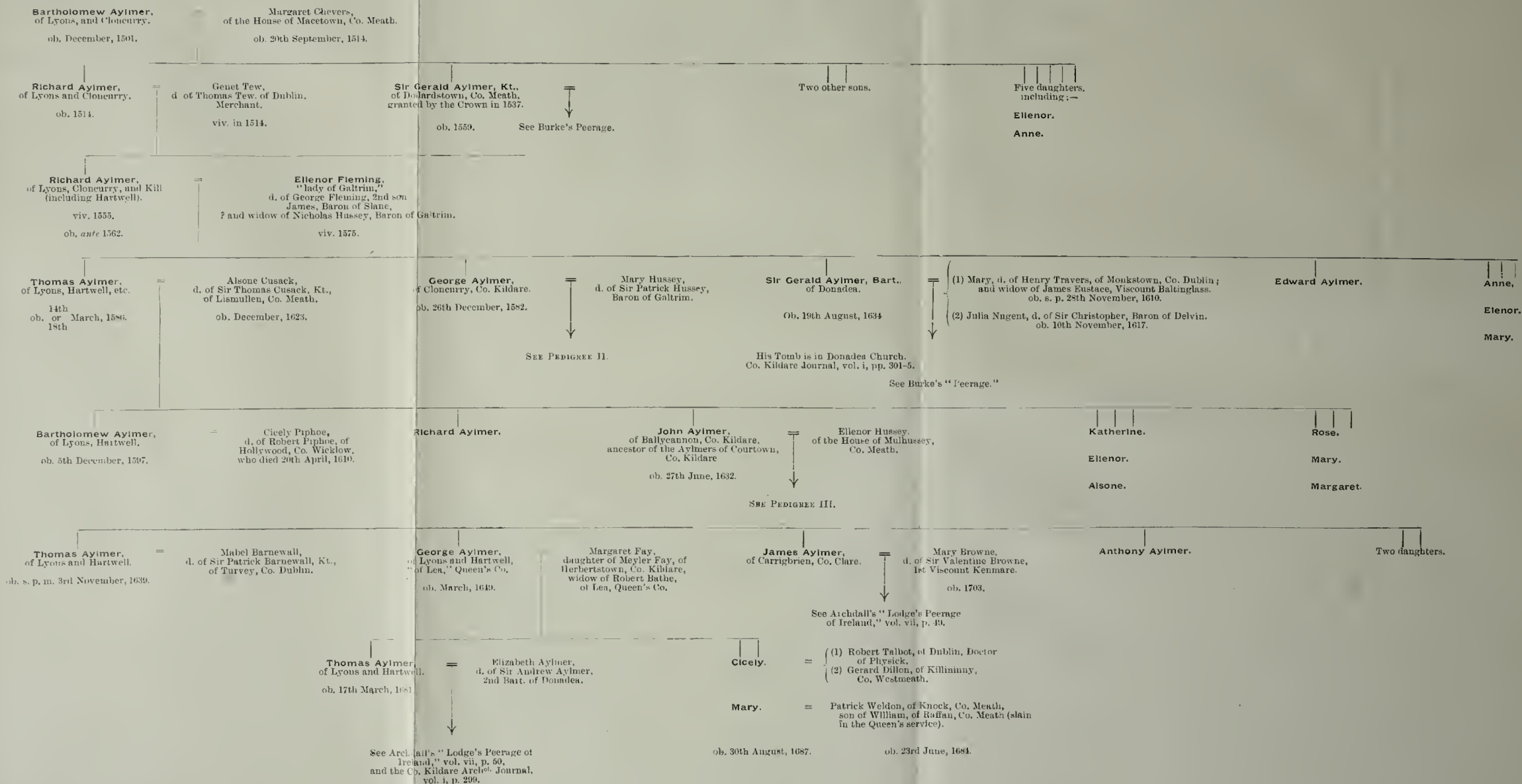
On the Townland of Hartwell Lower, on Mr. Lyons's farm, there is a Blessed Well, known as "St. Brigid's Well," which was associated with the Celtic Church at Kill, of which St. Brigid was the Patron Saint. This well is now sadly neglected; it is unenclosed, and trodden around by cattle. Though a strong flow of water boils up in it, yet from its position by the side of a gripe, it would require a native of the locality to point it out. Some years ago a sally tree stood near it, which bore the usual load of votive rags, &c. The old 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map does not mark the well down, though it appears on that of the recent issue (1911).

¹ From information supplied by Mr. T. U. Sadleir.

PEDIGREE OF THE AYLMER FAMILY (NAMED IN THE INQUISITIONS) DURING THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

[By W. FitzG.]

I.



[See the other side.]

II.

THE AYLMERS OF CLONCURRY, KILLEIGHTERTIRRY, AND CAPPAGH, CO. KILDARE.

FROM THE INQUISITIONS.

George Aymer,
of Cloncurry,
Killeightertirry, and Cappagh.
ob. 26th December, 1582.

Mary Hussey,
d. of Sir Patrick Hussey, Baron
of Galtrim, Co. Meath.

viv. 1582.

Gerald Aymer,
of "Castleton."

Robert Aymer,
of Cappagh, Co. Kildare.

Edward Aymer.

III.

THE AYLMERS OF BALLYCANNON, CO. KILDARE.

FROM THE INQUISITIONS.

John Aymer,
of Ballycannon.
Ob. 27th June, 1632.

Ellenor Hussey,
of the House of Mulhussey, Co. Meath.

viv. 1632.

Matthew Aymer,
of Ballycannon.

Elizabeth Wogan,
of the House of Rathcoffey,
Co. Kildare.

George.

Robert.

Bartholomew.

Richard.

Ellenor.

Cicely.

Alsone.

Ellice.

See Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of
Ireland," vol. vii, p. 47, and
Burke's "Landed Gentry," under
Aymer of Courtown.

KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

1559-1800.

(Continued from p. 403.)

By THOMAS ULICK SADLEIR.

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 30th Oct., 1761.

Simon Digby*(vice Marquess of Kildare, who elected to sit for Dublin).***Joseph Henry***(vice Keating, deceased).*

Simon Digby, of Landenstown, County Kildare, was the eldest son of John Digby, of Landenstown, who also represented this borough (see p. 306). He was born in Dublin about 1721, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1756. In politics a Whig, he was warmly attached to the Leinster interest, and his portrait, a pastel by Hugh Hamilton, in the study at Carton, may still be seen in an interesting series depicting the second Duke's personal friends.

Acting in accordance with the principles of his patron, he never subverted patriotism to party; his honest opposition to the Stamp Act and the proposed New Bridge (now O'Connell Bridge) over the Liffey being specially commended in the press. His liberal spirit was also evinced in the debate on the Catholic claims in October, 1795, when his name appears in the minority in favour of complete emancipation. He represented this borough in four successive Parliaments, retiring in March, 1796, when he accepted the Escheatorship of Ulster, probably owing to ill-health, for he died a month later. He was a supporter of the Volunteer movement, being one of the officers of the "Clane Rangers," on its formation in 1779, and although invited to enrol in the Geashill Yeomanry Cavalry, which had been raised on the estate of his kinsman Lord Digby, in the King's County, preferred to associate himself with a Kildare corps. He married first, 1st June, 1749, Elizabeth, who died 21st January, 1755, daughter of the Very Rev. Richard Daniel, Dean of Down; secondly, 23rd February, 1756, Jane, second daughter of William Gore, of Barrowmount, County Kilkenny; thirdly, 1st September, 1763, Letitia, daughter of William Sandes, of Crevagh, County Longford, and widow of . . . Daly.

For some years Mr. Digby had a town residence in Sackville Street, Dublin; he subsequently removed to 9 Temple Street, where he died in June, 1796, "most deservedly lamented."

By his first wife, he left issue:—

- I. John William, of Landenstown, b. 7th March, 1750; m., December, 1781, Anne, dau. of Ralph Smyth, of Barbavilla, County Westmeath, and d.s.p.s., 1822, having outlived his seven sons, of whom Robert, Lieut., 81st Regiment, was killed at Corunna.
- I. Dorothea Juliana.
- II. Jane, m., 1780, Hon. and Very Rev. William Annesley, Dean of Down.

[Authorities:—MS. pedigree in possession of the writer; Burke's "Landed Gentry"; KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. vi, p. 347; Kelly's "Irish Almanack and Directory, 1795"; "Journals of the Irish House of Commons"; Hunt's "Irish Parliament in 1775"; "Georgian Society," vol. iii, p. 96, and vol. v, p. 61; "Hibernian Magazine, 1796."]

Joseph Henry, of Straffan, County Kildare, was second son of Hugh Henry, of Straffan, formerly of Dublin, "a banker of great reputation," who died at Bath, in December, 1743, by Anne, who died in Henry Street, Dublin, 6th September, 1799, eldest daughter of Joseph Leeson, of Dublin, and sister of the 1st Earl of Milltown. Born in Dublin, he was educated at that University, where he matriculated 18th November, 1740, aged thirteen, and graduated B.A., Vern., 1745. On 30th April, 1745, he was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn, and three years later, his elder brother, Robert Henry, having died at Bristol, without issue, in June, 1748, he succeeded to the Straffan estates. A man of wealth and taste, Mr. Henry had early made the grand tour, travelling in company with his uncle, the first Lord Milltown, with whom he figures in Reynolds' celebrated caricature of the "School of Athens," painted at Rome. It was probably during this visit to Italy that he purchased the two classic marble figures, a Venus de Medici and a Dancing Faun, which, in 1786, he presented to the Royal Dublin Society. Entering Parliament, on the accession of George III, he represented the borough of Longford, in the Whig interest, from 1761 to 1768. He was not a serious politician, seldom attending the House, but when he did so his conduct is praised in a contemporary journal, in that "he always voted *free*, and for the real interest of his country." With such principles it is not surprising to learn that he won the approbation of the Duke of Leinster, by

whom he was nominated for this borough. By his wife, Lady Catherine Rawdon, daughter of John, 1st Earl of Moira, to whom he was married at St. Audoen's Church, Dublin, on 30th April, 1764, he had one son and five daughters.

Mr. Henry, who was High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1771, died at his house in Henry Street, Dublin, "most sincerely lamented," in November, 1796. He left issue:—

I. John Joseph, of Straffan; matriculated at Glasgow University, 1794; subscribed £500 for the defence of O'Coigly in 1798; High Sheriff of County Kildare, 1803. Married at Leinster House, Dublin, 13th March, 1801, Lady Emily FitzGerald, second daughter of William Robert, 2nd Duke of Leinster. Sold Straffan to Hugh Barton in 1828, and subsequently removed to Chaton, near Paris, where he died, 28th January, 1846.

I. Catherine, d. unm.

II. Helen, d. unm. at the Hot Wells, Bristol, in July, 1801.

III. Anne, m., 1793, Hans Widman Wood, of Rosmead, County Westmeath.

IV. Louisa, m., 1797, Dr. Patrick Plunket, brother of the 1st Lord Plunket.

V. Elizabeth, m. Gilbert King, second son of John King, of Ballylin, King's County.

[Authorities:—KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. iii, p. 386; "Georgian Society," vol. iii, p. 84; Burke's "Landed Gentry;" "Exshaw's Magazine;" Berry's "History of the Royal Dublin Society," p. 117; FitzPatrick's "Life and Times of Lord Cloncurry," p. 158.]

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 18 June, 1776.

Sir FitzGerald Aylmer, Bart. (See *ante*, p. 72.)

Simon Digby. (See above.)

Returned for this Borough, 14 Oct., 1783.

Lord Henry FitzGerald. (See *ante*, vol. vii, p. 311.)

Simon Digby. (See above.)

Returned for this Borough, 2 July, 1790.

Simon Digby. (See above.)

Robert Graydon. (See vol. vii, p. 408.)

Bye-election, 1796.

Jones Harrison

(*Vice* Digby, who accepted a place of profit).

Jones Harrison, of Dawson Street, Dublin, was the only son of John Harrison, M.P. for Doneraile, 1788-90, sometime collector of Ennis, who died in 1801. We have failed to trace his mother's name; but his father, who was admitted a Freeman of the City of Cork, at the request of the Mayor, in 1778, was almost certainly the son of Robert Harrison, of Aungier Street, Dublin, by his marriage, in October, 1729, with Anne, daughter of Theophilus Jones—a circumstance which would account for our Member's Christian name.

Mr. Harrison was born about 1768, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., Vern., 1787, being called to the Irish Bar in Hilary Term, 1790. Failing to achieve distinction in his profession, he was, possibly owing to the influence of his father-in-law, or for political services, appointed in June, 1779, Port Surveyor of Cork. Accordingly, he removed to that city. In 1816 he resigned his position in the Customs, though he appears to have continued to reside in Cork for many years. Finally, he went to live in Bath, where he died on 1st September, 1844.

He had married in March, 1796, Rachel Alicia, daughter of Thomas Winder, of the Custom House, Dublin, Secretary to the Revenue, but does not appear to have left descendants.

[Authorities:—"Cornwallis Correspondence," vol. iii, p. 17; Farrer's "Irish Marriages, 1771-1812"; Dublin Directories; MS. Matriculations, Trinity College, Dublin; Liber Munerum; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1844.]

Returned for the Borough of Kildare, 9 Jan., 1798.

Right Hon. James FitzGerald.

Bridges Trecothic Henniker.

Right Hon. James FitzGerald was the eldest son of William FitzGerald, of Ennis, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Pierce Lynch, of Rathfiladown, County Clare. Born in 1742, he

was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he won a scholarship, and at the Middle Temple, being called to the Irish Bar in 1769. He rose to fame as an orator, and, aided by the powerful influence of Lord Chief Justice Paterson, also a Clare man, achieved great professional success. In 1776 he entered Parliament for the Borough of Fore, and eight years later was sworn of the Privy Council. The importance of his practice may be gauged from the numerous entries in the Commons Journals of his being granted leave to appear as counsel before the Lords.

According to "Irish Public Characters" he never ranked high as a lawyer. There can, however, be no doubt that he was a remarkably able man, an effective political speaker, and that, apart from his office of Prime Serjeant, which he obtained in 1784, through Lord Clare's interest, he was, beyond all question, the leader of the Bar.

In Parliament his oratorical powers, which won for him the name of the Silver-tongued Serjeant, were ever on the side of his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, and it was he who introduced the important Relief Act of 1782. When the measure of a Union with Great Britain was first debated in the Irish House, FitzGerald's speech, violently in opposition, stands out as the most brilliant and most convincing of the many delivered on that celebrated occasion. The force of his advocacy so incensed the Government that, on 28th January, 1799, he was deprived of his office as Prime Serjeant.

Stripped of emolument, he still retained a great professional reputation, and his extensive practice enabled him to acquire wealth, but there were many, like Sir Jonah Barrington, who believed that his persuasive powers would have been better employed as a diplomatist than as an advocate. Mr. FitzGerald, who, prior to this election, had represented Fore, 1776-83, and Tulske, 1783-97, was returned for Ennis in 1802; he continued a member of the Imperial Parliament till 1818, but, save for his advocacy of Catholic Emancipation when that measure was unsuccessfully introduced in 1804, he seems to have taken no active part in debate. His wife, whom he had married in 1782, was Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Rev. Henry Vesey, Warden of Galway, a grandson of John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, from whom the Viscounts de Vesci derive. In 1826, in consideration of his services, this lady was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baroness FitzGerald and Vesey, her husband having declined the honour. During the greater part of his long life, Mr. FitzGerald lived in Molesworth Street, Dublin, removing in old age to Herbert

House, Booterstown, where he died on 20th January, 1835, aged 93. He had issue:—

- I. Hon. William, who s. his mother in 1832 as 2nd Lord FitzGerald and Vesey, b. 1783, M.P. for Ennis, 1808-12, 1812-18, and 1831-32; Co. Clare, 1820-26, and 1826-28; Newport, 1829-30; Lostwithiel, 1830-31. Appointed P.C. and a Lord of the Treasury in Ireland 1809, and, three years later, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and a Lord of the Treasury in England; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, 1820; Paymaster-General, 1826; Treasurer of the Navy, 1828-30; created 1835 Baron FitzGerald, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; President of the Board of Control, 1841-43; H.M.L., Co. Clare; President of the Institute of Irish Architects, and a Trustee of the British Museum; d. s. p. l., 11 May, 1843, when the Barony of the United Kingdom became extinct.
- II. Hon. Henry (Very Rev.), Dean of Kilmore, LL.D., who s. his brother as 3rd Baron, b. 1786, m. 7th Sept., 1825, Elizabeth, dau. of Standish O'Grady, of Elton, Co. Limerick. He d. s. p. m. 30th March, 1860, when the peerage became extinct.
- I. Hon. Mary, m. 1 Oct., 1809, Sir Ross Mahon, 1st Bart., of Castlegar, Co. Galway, M.P.
- II. Hon. Letitia, m. 1814 John Leslie Foster, Baron of the Exchequer.
- III. Hon. Catherine, d. unm.

[Authorities:—"Georgian Society," vol. vi, pp. 92, 93; The Complete Peerage, by G.E.C.; Dictionary of National Biography; Irish Public Characters; Wilson's "Biographical Index to the Members of Parliament, 1806," p. 184; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1835 and 1843; Rathmore's "Life of Plunket," p. 132; Hutchinson's "Notable Middle Templars," p. 92.]

Brig.-Gen. Bridges Trecothick Henniker, of Sandymount, County Dublin, was the youngest son of Sir John Henniker, 2nd Bart., F.R.S., M.P. for Sudbury, 1762-68, and for Dover, 1774-84 (created 31st July, 1800, Baron Henniker, of Stratford-on-Slaney), by Anne, who died 18th July, 1792, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Major, Bart., of Worlingworth Hall, Suffolk. Born 10th November, 1767, we have no information as to this officer's career till he was quartered in Ireland as Lieut.-Col. of the 9th Dragoons. He was an Englishman, his grandfather,

John Henniker, of Chatham, having amassed wealth as the largest importer from Norway, Riga and St. Petersburg, of masts for the navy. It was the marriage of Col. Henniker's sister with Edward, 2nd Earl of Aldborough, which brought him into touch with Irish politics. During the Irish Rebellion he was in command of the troops in the Carlow district, and gained much credit for his unwearied exertions to preserve order. After the peace of 1802, he offered to raise a regiment of Irish Dragoons for general service. As a volunteer, he commanded three detachments of cavalry, which left Ireland for the Continent, but were afterwards sent to join the army under Lord Moirā at Southampton. This officer's services in Parliament obtained a peerage for his father, as will appear from the following letter from Marquess Cornwallis, then Lord Lieutenant, to the Duke of Portland :—

“ 3 June, 1800,—Your Grace may be surprised to see the name of Sir John Henniker, who is not an Irishman, in my list for new peerages, but as his son (General Henniker) came into Parliament here at his own expense, and has been a steady supporter of the Union, and assiduous in his attendance, and as it will a little suit my provincial politics in England to do a kindness to Sir John, I trust this promotion will not be disapproved.” The only estate in Ireland possessed by the new peer was a plot of two acres, next the church at Stratford-on-Slaney, which was doubtless purchased from his relative Lord Aldborough.

After the Union this borough was disfranchised, General Henniker receiving £3,500 compensation for the loss of his seat. Having attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1808, he subsequently retired to his seat, Newton Hall, Essex; he was created a Baronet 2nd November, 1813. The Hon. Sir Bridges Trecothick Henniker, who was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, as well as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, married 25th September, 1791, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Press, of Dedham, Essex, and died 3rd July, 1816, having by her, who died 27th March, 1840, had issue :—

- I. Sir Frederick, 2nd Bart., b. 1st November, 1793; d. unm. 6th August, 1825.
- II. Rev. Sir Augustus Brydges, 3rd Bart., born 24th January, 1795, m., 1st, 1822, Frances, who d. 17th June, 1823, Amelia, dau. of John Vanderstegen Henry Stewart; 2ndly, 1826, Hon. Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John, 3rd Lord Henniker, and d. 28th January, 1849, leaving issue.

III. Aldborough Brydges John, of Mayfurlong, Stafford, b. 4th June, 1797, m. 1820, Sarah, d. of John Jones, of Manston, Isle of Thanet, and d. 6th July, 1880, leaving issue.

IV. John Wright-Henniker-Wilson, b. 7th June, 1800, m. 29th April, 1839, Mary, only child of Captain Edward Wilson, niece and heiress of Sir Henry Wright-Wilson, of Chelsea Park, Middlesex, whose surname he assumed. He d.s.p. August, 1872.

I. Anne, m., 16th August, 1817, John Wythe.

II. Emily.

III. Elizabeth, m., 28th April, 1829, Rear-Admiral Hon. Major Jacob Henniker, and d. 18th November, 1860.

[Authorities :—Playfair's "British Family Antiquity," vol. iv, p. 366 ; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1816, vol. ii, p. 186 ; "Cornwallis' Correspondence," vol. iii, p. 246 ; Lewis' "Dictionary of Irish Topography," vol. ii, p. 537 ; Peerages of Burke and Debrett.]

FI
SL

=

mur
Rat

ras

113t

=

1

nes

Carl
arl
isco

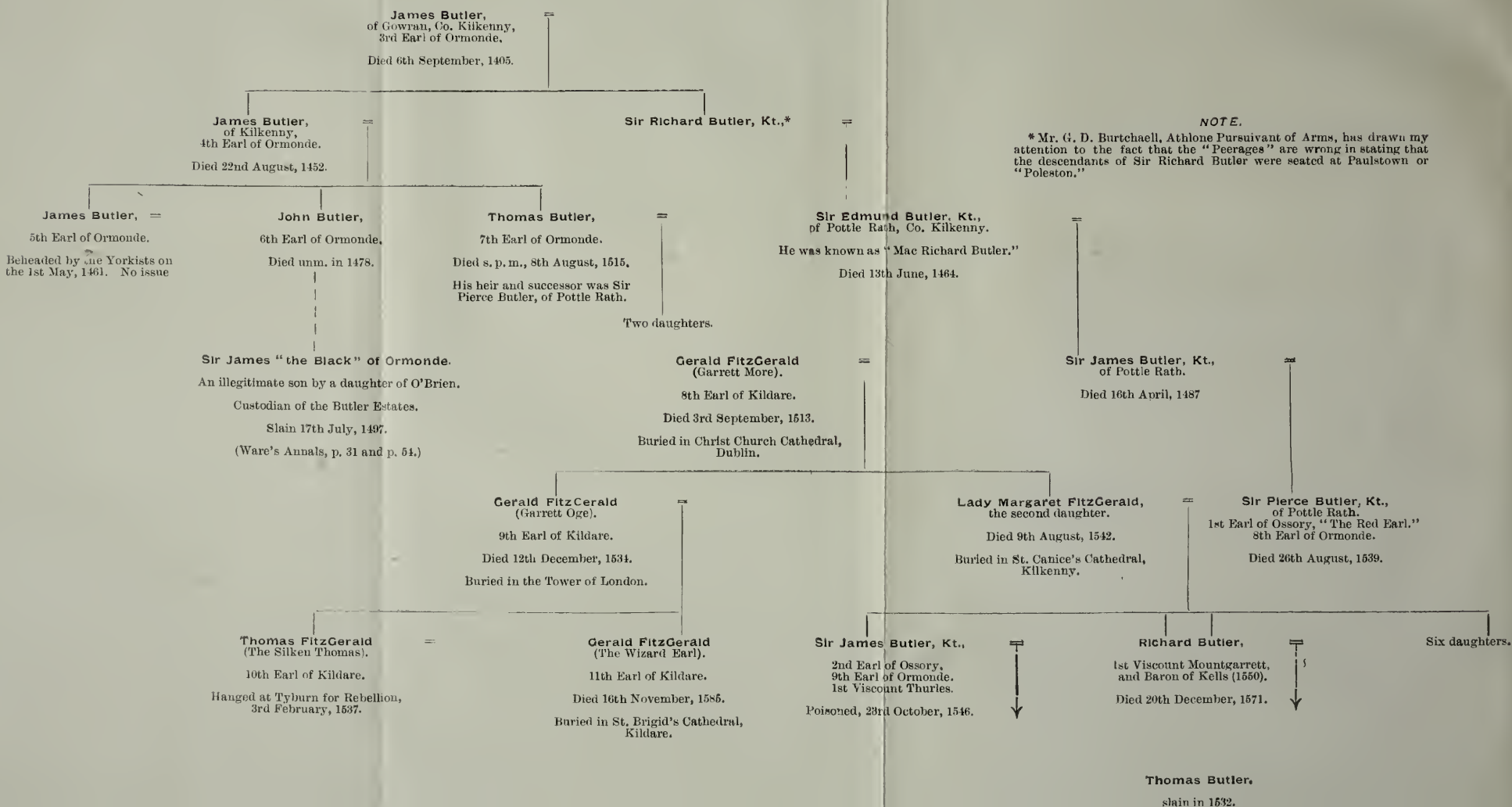
23r

CHART SHOWING THE MARRIAGE OF LADY MARGARET FITZGERALD, AND THE SUCCESSION TO THE EARLDOM OF ORMONDE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

[By W. FITZG.]

NOTE.

* Mr. G. D. Burchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, has drawn my attention to the fact that the "Peerages" are wrong in stating that the descendants of Sir Richard Butler were seated at Paulstown or "Poleston."



*NOTES ON LADY MARGARET FITZGERALD,
WHO MARRIED PIERCE, 8TH EARL OF
ORMONDE, IN 1485.*

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

LADY MARGARET FITZGERALD, second daughter of Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Alison Eustace, Lord Portlester's daughter, was married in 1485 to Sir Pierce Butler, Earl of Ossory, a distant cousin of the Earl of Ormonde. Her father is said to have promoted this marriage "for policy," as by setting his son-in-law against Sir James of Ormonde (the natural son of John, 6th Earl of Ormonde, and to whom the management of his Irish estates had been committed by his uncle, Thomas, 7th Earl of Ormonde, during his residence in England), he divided the forces of the Butlers. Sir James, "the black bastard," however, was very powerful, and pressed hard on Sir Pierce and his adherents, particularly between the years 1491 and 1497. In the latter year Stanihurst relates—

"Great and manifold were the miseries the Lady Margaret susteyned, her husband Pierce Butler being so eagerly pursued by the usurper as hee durst not beare up head, but was forced to hover and lurke in wooddes and forrests. The noble woman being great with childe and uppon necessitee constreyned to use a spare diet (for her onely sustenance was milke) shee longed for wyne, and calling her lord and a trusty servant of his, James White, to her, she requested them both to help her to some wyne, for she was not able any longer to endure so streight a life. 'Truly, Margaret,' quoth the Earl of Ossorie, 'thou shalt have store of wyne within these foure & twentie houres, or else thou shalt feed alone on milke for me.' The next daye following, Pierce having intelligence that hys enemye the base Butler would have travayled from Donmore to Kilkennie, notwithstanding hee was accompanied with sixe horsemenne, yet Pierce having none but his lacky, did forstall hym in the way, and with a couragious charge, gored the bastard through with his speare. Thus prosperous calm, succeeding the former boisterous storm, the Lady Margaret began to take hearte, her natural stoutness floted, as well by the remembrance of her noble birth, as by the intelligence of her honourable matche."

This event happened on the 17th of July, 1497; and on the 7th of September Sir Pierce wrote to Thomas, 7th Earl of Ormonde, an account of it, in which he says that Sir James not only kept him out of his lands, but imprisoned him for a long time, "contrarie to his oath and promyse," and never set him free till the Earl of Desmond, with difficulty, obtained his liberty. Sir James then swore, he added, that he would slay



THE TOMB OF PIERCE BUTLER, 8TH EARL OF ORMONDE, AND HIS WIFE LADY MARGARET FITZGERALD, IN KILKENNY CATHEDRAL.

[From a Photograph by Fox and Greenhough, Kilkenny, 1908.]

him whenever he met him, "after which it fortunèd me sodenly to mete with hym, and so by the grace of God, which wold that every ill dede should be punyshed, the same Sir James and I, otherwhiles remembering his oathe and threatening and agaynewards his disobedience to the Kyng's said letters and commaundments, recountred and fought together so long till God had wrought his will upon hym."

This was so much in accordance with the ideas of the time, that within a few years Sir Pierce had succeeded Sir James in his post of representative in Ireland of the absentee Earl.

The concord between Sir Pierce and his father-in-law appears to have continued unbroken till the death of the Earl in 1515.

In 1514, Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, who had succeeded his father as Lord Deputy, gave his brother-in-law "a chief horse" or charger, a grey hackney, and a haubergeon or shirt of chain-mail.

Thomas, 7th Earl of Ormonde, died on the 3rd of August, 1515, and Sir Pierce succeeded him.

In 1516 he accompanied the Earl of Kildare in the invasion of Ely-O'Carroll, and assisted at the destruction of O'Carroll's chief castle of Lemyvannon, now called Leap Castle, in the King's County.

A change, however, soon took place in their friendly relations; the Earl of Ormonde saw with impatience the greatness of the Geraldines, and keenly felt the depression of his own family. He determined, even at the sacrifice of the friendship of his wife's brother, to maintain the honour of his house, and in this he was cordially supported by the energetic character of the Countess, who had become in heart and soul a Butler, and instigated him to give a vigorous opposition to her own kinsman.

In 1522 he was appointed Lord Deputy, and in September, 1524, the feud between the two families broke out again in consequence of Robert fitz John Talbot, of Belgard, having been slain by James FitzGerald,¹ on the 20th of November, 1523, near Ballymore-Eustace, on his way to visit Ormonde at Kilkenny. Stanihurst writes:—"With this dispiteful murdher both sides broke into open enmitie, and especially the Countess of Ossorie (i.e. Ormonde), Kildare his sister, a rare woman, and able for wisdom to rule a realme, had not her stomache over-ruled her knowledge." In consequence, Commissioners were appointed

¹Described as "Chief of the Earl of Kildare's followers"; he was possibly the James FitzGerald of Osberstown, Constable of Lea Castle, in the Queen's County, in 1534.

to inquire into the matter, with power, if the charges against Kildare were not proven, to appoint him Lord Deputy in Ormonde's place. They accordingly did so, and Ormonde was appointed Treasurer of Ireland.

Amongst other charges brought against Ormonde by Kildare is the following:—"All the churches for the most part, within the said Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, are in such extreme decay there is no devine service kept there, and shall be well proved that few or none laboureth to the Appostill for any benefice without the consent of the said Earl, or my Lady his wife, by whom he is only ruled. . . ."

During the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas in 1534 the Earl took an important part against his wife's nephew, but after the surrender of the latter, the Earl's son, James, afterwards Lord Thurles, did all in his power, but in vain, to save his life.

On the 5th of October, 1537, in a presentment of the Jury of Kilkenny, the following was among other charges:—"That my lord of Ossory, my Lady his wife, and children, do charge all the county with coin and livery as often as they please."

The Earl died full of years and honours on the 26th August, 1539, and by his Will appointed the Countess, and his sons James and Richard, joint executors.

After the Earl's death the rule of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary was committed by the Government to the Countess in conjunction with her son, Richard, and others.

In 1540 the now aged Countess wrote to Henry VIII the following letter, the signature of which is in the trembling hand of extreme old age:—

"Pleas it your mooste excellent Highnes to be advertised, that lyke as my lord my Husband, whose sowle Jhesu rest, at tymes delyted to provyde suche pleasures in this land as sholbe acceptable to your Majestie, soo, in semblable wise, do I recognis my self moche bowndyn to declare my hart and dutie towards your Grace of lyke sorte and dispocission. And having sent unto your Highnes, by this berrer, two Goshawkys, to be delyvered unto your Majestie as of my pore gifte, for lacke of any convenient thing, at this tyme, being in my dispocission, to be presented unto your Grace; in mooste humble wise I beseche your Highnes to accept same in goode parte, not agreant to soo unmete a gifte or present sent to soo mightie a Prynce, but as in respect of my hart and intente towards your Majestie, whose grace it may pleas graciously to accepte the same as proceeding of a confydent boldnes. And thus the Blessed Trinitie preserve your most Royale Person long and tryumphantly to reigne with moche victory.

"Written at your Highnes Citie of Waterford the 8th of July.

"Your Graces mooste humble bounden subject

"M. of Ormond & Oss.

"To Our Sovereign Lord the Kinge's Mooste Excellent Highnes."

Lawless, in his "House of Ormonde," writes of the Countess:—"The Lady Margaret, Countess of Ormonde and Ossorye, lived a few years after him, and during that small remainder of her life she lived most godly in contemplation and prayer, giving alms bountefully unto poore and needy people, and, at her proper costs and charges, built a scholehouse neere the churchyard of St. Kenny's Church." This school sent forth many learned men, until the fabric was ruined in the civil war of 1641.

She died three years after her husband on the 9th August, 1542, intestate. The Lord Deputy, Sir William St. Leger, curtly announced her death to the King—"The olde Ladie of Ormonde is deceased."

The Earl and Countess are buried in Kilkenny Cathedral, where their altar-tomb is, with their effigies, and this inscription:—

† I.N.R.I. hic jacent Petrus butteler Comes Ormonie
et Oli' | q̄ obiit xxvi die Augusti | A° do
m°cccc° xxxix | Et Margareta fiz gerald
Comitissa uxor ei' q̄ obiit ix die | Augusti. . .

The year of her death (1542) was never inserted.

The Countess lies on the left of her husband; her head is supported by angels; that of her husband rests on a cushion, embroidered on either side of the head with a Falcon, the Ormonde crest.



† I.N.R.I. hic jacent Petrus butteler Comes Ormonie et Oli' | q̄ obiit xxvi die Augusti | A° do m°cccc° xxxix | Et Margareta fiz gerald Comitissa uxor ei' q̄ obiit ix die | Augusti

DRAWING OF THE EARL OF ORMONDE'S TOMB, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE INSCRIPTIONS.



The dog's paw

qobut xxi die Augusti
Pierius butler Comes Ormonde f

XXVI
die iacent

This space is occupied
by the Knight's arm



The
Angel's
wing

xxviii q obitu

Alougarde is grade Comilla

A RUBBING OF THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE TOMB OF PIERCE BUTLER, 8TH EARL OF ORMONDE.
[Taken by Lord Walter FitzGerald in 1906.]

The inscription is cut in raised "black letters"; it occupies, as far as space will allow, the two long sides of the tomb. It commences on the cushion at the knight's head, and runs as far as the elbow; it recommences below the elbow in a double line to the dog's head and paws (with the word *Off* in the very corner of the slab); the lower line is read first, then the upper line, and then follows the date of the Earl's death, which is carved between the two effigies, near the point of the sword.

The second half of the inscription is equally brief; it commences at the lower end of the slab as soon as the lady's skirt allows space enough, and at the word "*Comitissa*" it is partly cut on the lady's elbow; above the elbow it starts afresh, and continues to the end of the slab with the word "*Augusti*" round the corner. The concluding words of this unfinished inscription (*viz.* : IX die Augusti) are merely traced on the stone.

The present sides of this tomb do not all properly belong to it.

Lady Margaret is known as "the Great Countess of Ormonde," and Stanihurst states that:—"Through the singular wisdom of the Countesse, a lady of such port, that all the estates of the realme couched to her, so politique that nothing was thought substantially debated without her advice; man-like, tall of stature, very rich and bountiful, a bitter enemy, the only meane in those days whereby her husband's country was reclaymed from the sluttish and unclean Irish custome to the English habits, bedding, house-keeping, and civilities. But to these virtues was yoked such a self-liking and such a majesty above the tenure of a subject, that for insurance thereof she stickled not to abuse her husband's honour upon her brother's follye. Notwithstanding I learn not that she practised his undoing (which ensued, and was to her undoubtedly a great heaviness, as upon whom both the blemish thereof and the sustenance of that whole family depended after); but that she, by indirect meanes wrought her brother out of credite to advance her husband, the common voyce and the thing itself speaketh."

A modern work (*vide* Graves and Prim's "*History of St. Canice's Cathedral*") also thus describes her: "Margaret Countess of Ormonde and Ossory, the fairest daughter of the Earl of Kildare, was unquestionably one of the most remarkable women of her age and country, and proved, in every sense of the word, 'a help mete' for her husband. That she bore a conspicuous part in public affairs is evident from the published State Papers, no less than from the writings of Campion and Stanihurst. In the management of her husband's property she seems to have taken a lively interest. We find her name coupled with his in hundreds of original deeds still existing among the Ormonde

evidences. 'The said Earle and Countess,' writes Lawless, 'planted greate civilitie in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and to give good example to the people of that country brought out of Flanders, and other countries devirse artificers, who were dailye kept at worke by them in their castle of Kilkenny, where they wrought and made diaper, tapistrey, Turkey-carpets, cushions, and other like workes, whereof some doe remayne as yet with the Earl of Ormonde.' But large as is the place filled by 'the Red Earle' in the history of Ireland, it is a singular fact that in the traditions of the peasantry of Kilkenny his existence is utterly forgotten, whilst his consort stands vividly forth as 'the Countess,' or oftener as plain 'Mairgread Gearoid' (the Irish for her maiden name), forming with Cromwell and the Danes a triad to whom almost everything marvellous, cunning, or cruel is attributed. She is the traditional builder, as Cromwell is the traditional destroyer, of nearly every castle in the district; and by the peasant's fireside numberless are the tales told of her power, her wisdom, and—truth compels us to add—her oppressions."

In the traditions of the country she is said to have emulated, if not excelled, her lord in feats of arms, having a train of well-accounted followers at her command, by whose aid she levied blackmail on all her less powerful neighbours. Tradition also tells us that, being seized with a dangerous illness, a clergyman was sent to attend her, who admonished her as to certain duties to be performed before her exit from earth. The admonition was ill-received. She told her spiritual adviser it was better that one old woman should suffer the pains of another world than that the Butlers should be left without an estate.

The following traditions are connected with ruined castles in the County of Kilkenny:—

Ballyragget Castle, distant nine and a half miles north-west of Kilkenny, was a favourite residence of Lady Margaret's. From this place she is said to have frequently issued at the head of her armed retainers, and committed ravages on the cattle and other possessions of neighbouring families, who were not so fortunate as to be deemed her friends. At the top of the castle a stone seat, called her "chair," is still shown, and a jutting stone from which she used to hang her prisoners.

About two miles north-west of Freshford (*alias* Aghanure) are the ruins of Balleen Castle. A name by tradition connected with it is that of Margaret FitzGerald, or "Peg Garrett," as the peasantry called her, who point out here also her "chair," and to whom the creation of the castle is attributed.

Grannagh (sometimes called Granny) Castle, situated on the

banks of the Suir, at a short distance above Waterford, is a fine and picturesque ruin, originally built, it is said, by Pierce, Earl of Ormonde. In the hall there was held a court under the direction of Margaret, "the great Countess," for the trial of rebels, and the window is shown from whence they are said to have been hanged. The respect or fear inspired by this great woman still remains among the common people, by whom she is called "Maughreed Georoid," and to this day they frighten children into obedience by using her name.

Notes.

Barrettstown, Parish of Old Connell.

The Will of Alexander Eustace of Carragh and Yeomanstown is dated 17th January, 1669; and that of his wife, Catherine, the 6th February, 1690. Both of them mention, among their possessions, the lands of Barrettstown. In the former case it is called *Barrettstown, alias Ballivarrak*, and in the latter *Barristown, alias Ballyvarre*, so that the present name underwent the following changes: *Ballyvarre, alias Barr-is-town, alias Barrettstown*. Thus the correct modern form would appear to be *Barrstown*. There is an ancient churchyard on this townland, and close to it a Blessed Well, dedicated to St. Patrick.

There are two other Barrettstowns in the county, one in the Parish of Bride's Church (i.e., St. Brigid's Church), and the other in the Parish of Tipperkevin (St. Kevin's Well).

W. FITZG.

Ballardseix.

In 1613 there is mention made in a County Kildare Chancery Inquisition (No. 8 of James I) of a *Thomas FitzGerald of Ballardseix*, which should not be confused with Ballysax.

Ballardseix as a townland name is now obsolete; it is shown on Petty's Barony Maps (1655) of the County Kildare as being situated in the Parish of Bride's Church, and barony of Clane.

W. FITZG.

Place-names in 1395, lying between Clane and the present town of Newbridge.

In the printed Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery, Ireland, during the eighteenth year of Richard II, is the following entry, which has been translated by Mr. M. J. McEnery, Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, as follows:—

"The king commands William Screne, Richard Rede, and Thomas fitz Eustace, who had been appointed Justices to take the Assize of Novel Disseisin, which Thomas, son of Philip Staunton, arraigned against Gerald, son of Maurice, (5th) Earl of Kildare, and others, concerning tenements in

Domyngges (Downings, same Parish).

Clane (same Parish).

Newetoun (now Millicent, Parish of Clane).

Oldetoun (? of Donore, Parish of Downings).

Pirronestoun (not identified).

Castelkely (Castlekealy, Parish of Bride's Church).

Gingerestoun (Parish of Carragh).

Holweystown (not identified).

Newehall (Parish of Old Connell).

Ladytoun (same Parish).

Barretestoun (Parish of Bride's Church, or of Old Connell).

and Dadynestoun (Dowlingstown, Parish of Ladytoun).

that if all of them are unable to be present (at the same time to perform this matter), any two of them may proceed to take this Assize. Dublin, 12th March, 1395."

W. FITZG.

Query.

Richard, son of John, son of Robert FitzGerald,
living 1383.

In Plea Roll of the 6th year of Richard II, 1383, mention is made of a lawsuit in which Lucia, the widow of John fitz Robert FitzGerald, sues her son, Richard, to obtain her dower out of the lands of Balysonan (Ballyshannon), Adameston, Cnockanglasshe, and Molymoyll (? Mullaghmoyne), in the County Kildare.

To what branch did these FitzGeralds belong? The only Co. Kildare FitzGeralds who at this early date used Robert as a Christian name, were those of Allen, descended from the Knights of Kerry.

W. FITZG.

CORRIGENDA.

VOL. VIII.

PAGE.

30, Under the year 1664, *for* "Killmadonogue," *read*
" ? Kilmogonoge."

53, On the Pedigree facing this page, alter " Butler of
Polestown " to " Butler of Pottle Rath."

150, Above the line "Returned for the Borough," &c.,
add THE BOROUGH OF KILDARE.

156, Line 8, *for* " Savage, of Rheban," *read* " Savage
of Reban."

207 and 208, In the Notes where " Castle Rheban " occurs, *read*
" Castle Reban."

247 Under RATHERNAN, *for* " St. Peter's Day,
June 27th," *read* " St. Peter's Day, June 29th."

305 and 306, Where " Colverstown," occurs, *read* " Calverstown."

409, In the ninth line from the bottom of the page, *for*
" the late," *read* " the present."

INDEX

A

"ABBEY PIECE," a counter so called,
98, 103, 223.
Abbotstown, Co. Dublin, 331, 343, 356.
Adams, Sir Thomas, Bart., 120.
Alcock, Robert, 455.
Alen, of *St. Wolstan's and Kill* :—
 ,, Coat-of-Arms stone, 220.
 ,, Edward, 4, 270.
 ,, Giles, 4.
 ,, Sir John, 3, 4, 220, 270.
 ,, Thomas, 4, 269, 271, 489.
 ,, Warren, 4.
Allen, District of, 292, 297.
 ,, Hill of, 364.
 ,, Island of, 489.
 ,, Leap of, 364.
Almhain. *See* Allen.
An Fhorrach Mhor, 433.
Anne Mount, 332, 340.
Annesley Peerage Case, The, 307.
Archbold, of *Timolin* :—
 ,, Christopher, 162.
 ,, James, 162.
 ,, Walter, 162.
Ardkill, 242, 377.
Ardnureher, 377.
Ardree, 256.
Ardscull, Moat of, 112.
Arklow, 54.
Armstrong, Family of. *See* Pedigree,
 p. 160.
 ,, of *Gallin and Stonestown* :—
 ,, Andrew, 158, 159.
 ,, Charles, 157, 158.
 ,, Edmund, 157, 160.
 ,, General John, 159, 160.
 ,, Col. Lawrence, 157.
 ,, of *Mount Armstrong* :—
 ,, Col. Andrew, 158, 159.
 ,, Charles, 157, 158.
 ,, of *Rashinagh* :—
 ,, Edmund, 35, 159.
Arodstown, 203.

Arran, Earl of, 59.
Arthur, of *Hartwell* :—
 ,, Family of, 489.
Arthurstown, 489, 492.
Artwell, 489.
Athgarvan Lodge, 29.
Athy :—
 ,, St. John's Parish, 439.
 ,, St. Michael's Parish, 439, 440.
Axtell, Col., 5.
Aylmer Family. *See* Pedigree, p. 494.
 ,, Jane, 152.
 ,, John, 152.
 ,, of *Ballycannon* :—
 ,, John, 493.
 ,, of *Donadea* :—
 ,, Family of, 72, 73.
 ,, of *Hartwell* :—
 ,, Anthony, 493.
 ,, George, 490, 493.
 ,, James, 493.
 ,, of *Lyons* :—
 ,, Bartholomew, 493.
 ,, Cecilia, 193.
 ,, George, 490, 493.
 ,, Mabel, 492.
 ,, Richard, 493.
 ,, Thomas, 193, 492, 493, 494.

B

Bagpipes, The Irish :—
 ,, War Pipes, 133.
 ,, Union Pipes, 135.
Bagshaw :—
 ,, Anne, 211.
 ,, Col. Samuel, 104, 211.
Baldwin, of *Corolanty* :—
 ,, Lucy, 106.
 ,, Thomas, 106.
Ballaghmoon, 256.
 ,, Battle of, 256.
Ballardseix, 512.
Balleen Castle, 510.

- Ballintaggart, 465.
 Ballitore, 167, 168.
 Ballybarney, 170.
 Ballybrackan, Parish of, 221, 405.
 Ballybought Parish, 427, 428.
 Ballybrittan, 376.
 Ballybyrne, 161.
 Ballycanew, 82.
 Ballycannon, 493.
 Ballycotelane. *See* Coghlanstown.
 Ballycrook, 433.
 Ballycutland. *See* Coghlanstown.
 Ballygarvey, 197.
 Ballyger, 297.
 Ballykilcavan, 125.
 Ballyloughan, 487.
 Ballylug, 479.
 Bally mac Adam, 242.
 Bally mac Scolog, 251.
 Ballymadan, 281, 285, 292.
 Ballymadden, 285.
 Ballymaloe, 142.
 Ballymany Parish, 441.
 Ballymore-Eustace, 269, 292, 293, 425-427, 469, 505.
 Ballynaas, 262.
 Ballynadrumny, 242.
 Ballynafagh, 244.
 Ballynagar, 307.
 Ballynakill, Queen's Co., 452.
 Ballyragget Castle, 510.
 Ballysallagh, 161.
 Ballysax, 58, 441, 442.
 Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare, 492, 503.
 Ballysonan, 513.
 Ballyteigue, 297.
 Ballyvarre, 510.
 Balraheen, 248, 479, 487.
 Balrairie, 248, 479.
 Baltinglass, 469.
 Baltracey, 487.
 Bambrick, of *Maidenhead*, Queen's Co.:—
 „ John, 112, 206.
 „ Mrs., 112, 449, 453.
 Barnewall, of *Arodstown*:—
 „ Dominick, 203.
 „ of *Trimblestown*:—
 „ Sir Richard, 490.
 „ of *Turvey*:—
 „ Mabel, 193.
 „ Sir Patrick, 193.
 Barrestown, 432, 512.
 Barrettstown, 432, 512, 513.
 Barry, of *Newtown-Barry*:—
 „ James, 303, 304.
 „ Richard, 303.
 Barton, of *Straffan*:—
 „ Hugh, 497.
 Belan, 257.
 Belin, 257.
 Belegra. *See* Belgard.
 Belgard (Ikeathy), 283, 487.
 Bellew, Sir John, 474, 475.
 Bermingham, de, Family of:—
 „ Eva, 186.
 „ Matthew, 53.
 „ Sir Peter, 300.
 „ Robert, 242.
 „ of *Ballycommon*:—
 „ Redmond, 377.
 „ of *Carbury*:—
 „ Sir Piers, 242.
 „ of *Carrick*:—
 „ Garrett, 242.
 „ Sir Pierce, 300.
 „ of *Dunferth*:—
 „ Edward, 242.
 „ Sir William, 242.
 „ of *Grange*:—
 „ Cecilia, 31.
 „ Edward, 31.
 „ of *Mylerstown*:—
 „ Meyler, 243.
 „ Thomas, 242.
 „ Walter, 242.
 “Bermingham's Country,” 375, 376.
 Bert, 124, 154, 452.
 Bessborough, 6.
 „ Baron, 6.
 Bigod, le, Family of, 52.
 Bile-mac-Cruaich, 433.
 Birchballagh, 157, 487.
 Birtown. *See* Burtown.
 Bishops court, 3-29.
 „ near the Liffey, 3, 270.
 Bishop's Effigy in Kildare Cathedral, 329.
 Blessed Wells. *See* Wells.
 Blund, David, 284.
 Blundell, of *Edenderry*:—
 „ Sir George, 30, 151, 386.
 „ Joyce, 32.
 „ William, 32.
 Bodenstown, 263.
 Boherboy (Athy), 440.
 Bohun, de, Family of:—
 „ Francis, 281.
 „ James, 292.
 „ John, 292.
 Bolebeg, 181, 429, 430.
 Boleyn, Sir Thomas, 53.
 Boneville, Richard, Vicar of Clane, 470, 471.
 Book Notices:—
 “History of the Queen's County,” 83.
 The King's Inns, Dublin, 224.

Borrowes, of *Gilltown* and *Ardinod* :—
 „ Alexander, 156.
 „ Erasmus, 156.
 „ Henry, 156.
 „ Sir Kildare, 451.
 Bourke, of *Palmerstown* :—
 „ Theobald, 494.
 Brabazon, Lady Martha, 167.
 Brannockstown Parish, 430.
 Brereton, Family of :—
 „ Andrew, 156.
 „ Edward, 125, 452.
 „ Jane, 156.
 Bride's Church, 244.
 Bri Ele, 384.
 Brockley Park, Queen's County, 206, 447.
 Brogestown, 492.
 Buncloody, 304.
 Burdett, of *Bellavilla* :—
 „ Arthur, 73, 74.
 Brereton, of *Heath House* :—
 „ George, 451.
 Burgh, of *Bert* :—
 „ Thomas, 115.
 „ William, 124, 208.
 „ of *Donore* :—
 „ Rev. John, 114.
 „ of *Oldtown* :—
 „ Thomas, 455.
 Burrell, Nicholas, 385.
 Burton, William, 16.
 Burton Hall, 16, 462.
 Burtown, 290, 292, 293, 473, 474.
 Butler, Family of. *See* Ormonde. *See*
 Pedigrees, 53, 69, 503.
 „ Sir James of Ormonde, 503, 505.
 „ of *Clogrenan* :—
 „ Sir Edmond, 55, 58.
 „ James, 58.
 „ Pierce, 58.
 „ Theobald, 58.
 „ Thomas, 59.
 „ of *Dunboyne* :—
 „ William, 481, 482.
 „ of *Tullow* :—
 „ Family of, 60*n*.
 „ Edward, 60.
 Byrne. *See* O'Byrne.
 „ of *Busherstown* :—
 „ Ferganaim, 163.
 „ Joan, 162.
 „ of *Gorteenvacan* :—
 „ Teige, 162.
 „ of *Tullow* :—
 „ Cahir or Charles, 63, 64.
 „ Edmond, 63, 64.
 Byrtesballagh, 157, 487.

C

CADAMSTOWN, 241.
 Caldwell :—
 „ Capt. Henry, 457.
 „ Hume, 108.
 „ Sir James and Lady, 106, 107, 108.
 Calfe, of *Narraghmore* :—
 „ John, 330.
 „ Walter, 330.
 „ William, 330.
 Calverstown, 252, 253, 305, 306, 434.
 Calvestown, 252, 253.
 Carbury :—
 „ Barony, 241.
 „ Castle, 374, 382, 383.
 „ Church, 369, 370-372.
 „ Hill of, 369, 382.
 „ Manor, 292, 297, 376, 382.
 Carew, Sir Peter, 56.
 Carlow, 351.
 Carn, 442.
 Carnalway Parish, 430, 431, 479.
 Carragh, 245.
 Carrick (Oris), 242, 243, 282, 300.
 Carrickbrennan, 189.
 CarriekmacGriffin, 51.
 Carrick-on-Suir, 51.
 Carroll :—
 „ Ephraim, 183.
 „ Mary Anne, 183.
 Casting-Counters, 223.
 Castle Caldwell, 115.
 Castlecomer, 297.
 Castledermot, 257, 477, 479.
 „ Kist found near, 163.
 Castledillon, 222.
 Castle Iney, 400.
 Castlekeely, 483.
 Castlemoyle, 200.
 Castleroe, 200.
 Castletown (Celbridge), 14.
 Castletown-Croghan, 374.
 Castro, Peter, 386.
 Celbridge, 276.
 Chapman, of *Reban* :—
 „ George, 207.
 Church pavement Tiles, 328.
 Churchtown (Reban), 437, 438.
 Clane, 244, 307, 512.
 „ Barony of, 244, 290.
 Clannaliere, Territory of, 405.
 Clogrenan, 56-58.
 Clonardmacgory, 438.
 Cloncurry in Offaly, 248, 442.
 Cloncurry in Oughterany, 240, 442, 488.
 Cloney, 438.

- Clongowes Wood College, 484-487.
 " " Collection of
 coins, 97-103.
 Clonkeen, Co. Kildare, 376.
 Clonkeen, Co. Dublin, 426.
 Clonmell, Lord, 21, 22, 29.
 Clonmore (Co. Carlow), 390.
 Clonsast, 487.
 Clonshanbo, 248, 487.
 Clonwanwir, 438.
 Clotworthy, of *Money more* :—
 " Col. James, 138.
 " Mary, 138.
 Cloyne, 142.
 Coats-of-Arms :—
 " On Coins, 99.
 " On Harps, 139, 143.
 Coats-of-Arms on slabs :—
 " Alen, 220.
 " Colley, 370, 371, 372.
 Cogane's Land, 466.
 Coghlan, of *Kilcolgan* :—
 " Alice, 160.
 " Antony, 161, 213.
 " Francis, 32.
 " John, 330.
 " Margaret, 330.
 " Terence, 330.
 Coghlan, of *Kincora* :—
 " Terence, 32.
 Coghlanstown Parish, 428, 429, 492.
 Coillach, Forest of, 187.
 Coin, bearing the Earl of Kildare's
 Arms, 99.
 Coins, collection of, at Clongowes
 Wood College, 97-103.
 Colbourne :—
 " Catherine, 32.
 " William, 32.
 Colley, of *Castle Carbury and Rahin*
 (See Pedigree, p. 371) :—
 " Family of, 370-382.
 " Dudley, 32.
 " Ellen, 32.
 " Gerald, 382.
 " Sir Henry, 374-379.
 " Capt. Henry, 379, 381, 382.
 " Richard, 382.
 " Robert, 372, 374.
 " of *Croghan* :—
 " Robert, 372, 374.
 " of *Edenderry* :—
 " Sir George, 30, 151, 379-381.
 " Margaret, 30.
 " Sarah, 151.
 " Sir William, 30, 151.
 " of *Killurin* :—
 " Arthur, 37.
 " Thomas, 37.
 Colleystown. See *Edenderry*.
 Collinstown, 377.
 Combre, The, 192, 297.
 Coneway, Hugh, 464, 465.
 Connell, 246, 477.
 " Barony of, 246.
 Conolly, of *Castletown* :—
 " Lady Anne, 14.
 Cooke, of *Dublin*. See *Pedigree*,
 p. 219 :—
 " Anne's Diary, 1761 to 1776.
 104-132, 205-219, 447-463.
 " Sir Samuel, 104, 112, 209.
 " Thomas, 111.
 Coolestown. See *Edenderry*.
 Coolgad, 282.
 Coote, Rev. Charles, 449.
 Cosby, of *Stradbally*. See *Sydney* :—
 " Dudley, A. S., 126.
 Coshegowney district, 405-408.
 Cotlingstown, 492.
 Counters, Casting, 223.
 Cowley. See *Colley*.
 Cowley, of *Kilkenny*, 372.
 Croghan. See *Old Croghan* :—
 " Castle, 385.
 " Churchyard, 384.
 " Hill of, 384.
 " Manor, 374, 384, 385.
 " Well (Blessed), 384.
 Cromwellstown, 270.
 Crocket, 200.
 Crookstown, 433.
 Crosbie, William A., 356, 357.
 Crosbie, of *Ballyfin* :—
 " Sir John, 152.
 Crosslow, 59.
 Crotanstown, 336-347.
 Courtown, 479, 487.
 Crowdenstown. See *Crotanstown*.
 Crowle, Charles J., 72.
 Cruachan Bri-Elle, 382.
 Cruys, de :—
 " Henry, 285, 287, 289, 295.
 Curragh, The, 60, 186.
 " Ranger of the, 82.
 Curran, John Philpot, 22.

D

- Daly, Denis Bowes, 16, 18, 40.
 " Hyacinth, 40.
 Dames, Joseph, 385.
 Danielstown, 485.
 Darcy, Maude, 381.
 Davells, of *Killeshin* :—
 " Ellice, 152.
 " Henry, 152.
 Davidstown (B. of Narragh), 434.

Delahyde, of *Moyglare* :—
 „ Sir James, 465.
 „ Sir Walter, 375.
 Denny, of *Tralee* :—
 „ Col. Arthur, 107, 211.
 Derrinturren, 369.
 Despard, of *Crannagh* :—
 „ Richard, 112.
 „ Mrs., 448.
 Diary of Anne Cooke, 1761 to 1776,
 104-132, 205-219, 447-463.
 Digby, of *Landenstown* :—
 „ John, 306, 495.
 „ Simon, 307, 495.
 „ William, 495.
 Dillon, of *Loughglynn* :—
 „ Sir Lucas, 490.
 Discart Diarmada. *See* Castledermot.
 Dixon, of *Calverstown* :—
 „ Robert, 305-306.
 Dominick, of *Dublin* :—
 „ Christopher, 343.
 Donville, of *Dublin* :—
 „ Gilbert, 152.
 „ William, 152.
 Don, Owen, 480, 483.
 Donadea, 249, 488.
 Donagh, *alias* Domhnach, 249.
 Donaghcomper, 4.
 Donlost. *See* Dunlost.
 Donnurghill. *See* Dunmurraghill.
 Donore, Co. Kildare, 114.
 Dovedale, Robert, 480, 481, 483, 484.
 Dowdenstown, 432.
 Dowdingstown, 513.
 Downes, of *Donnybrook* :—
 „ Rev. Dive, 399.
 „ Robert, 399.
 „ William, 400.
 Downings, 245, 512.
 Druim Criaigh, 442.
 Druim Dearg, 364-367.
 Druimh, Urchaille, 250.
 Drumfertan, 243.
 Duke, of *Castle Jordan* :—
 „ Thomasina, 374.
 „ William, 374.
 Dullough, a Co. Carlow district, 56, 59.
 Dun Aillinne, 443.
 Dunbrin, 241.
 Dunbrody Abbey, 186.
 Duncreevan, 487.
 Dunferth, 154, 242, 243.
 Dunlost, 241, 436, 473, 474.
 Dunmanoge, 258.
 Dunmurraghill, 250, 488.
 Dunmurry, 442.
 Dunne, of *Brittas* :—
 „ Charles, 330.

Dutton, of *Loughcrew* :—
 „ James L., 120.

E

Eadeestown, 270.
 Edenderry, 375.
 „ Castle, 386.
 „ Church, 386.
 „ Manor, 375, 379, 386.
 Effigy of a Bishop, 329.
 „ a Knight (Butler), 504-507.
 „ a Knight (FitzGerald), 80, 81.
 „ a Knight (Hartpole), 221.
 Elverstown, 432.
 Eskerbeg, 376.
 Eustace or FitzEustace :—
 „ John, 472.
 „ Thomas, 472.
 Eustace, of *Ballybyrne* :—
 „ Margaret, 161.
 „ Richard, 161.
 „ Rowland, 161.
 „ of *Ballymore Eustace* :—
 „ Geoffrey, 427.
 „ Robert, 427.
 „ Thomas fitzOliver, 426.
 „ of *Baltinglass* :—
 „ James, 190.
 „ Mary, 190.
 „ Sir Rowland, 190.
 „ of *Castlemartin* :—
 „ James, 162.
 „ John, 192.
 „ of *Clongowes Wood* :—
 „ Alexander, 485.
 „ Edward, 481, 484, 485.
 „ Oliver, 480, 481.
 „ of *Mullaghcash* :—
 „ *See* those of Clongowes
 Wood.
 „ of *Portlester* :—
 „ Edward, 483.
 „ Rowland, 483.

F

FALKINER, of *Abbotstown* :—
 „ *See* Pedigree, p. 331.
 „ Family of, 331-363.
 „ Caleb, 340.
 „ Daniel, 340.
 „ Sir Frederick J., 352-354.
 „ Dr. John, D.D., 350, 351.
 „ Richard, 334.
 Farbeck, Thomas, 153.
 Farrenemorghen district, 375.

- Farren O'Kelly district, 189.
 Fasagh, 221.
 Fasagh-an-Earla, 221.
 Fasagh Reban, 438.
 Faure, Henry, 348.
 Feigheullen, 246.
 Fews, Parish of, Co. Kildare, 243.
 Fiddown Church, Monument in, 9.
 Finglass, of *Clonbulloga* :—
 " Roger, 375.
 Fircall, Territory of, 376.
 Firmount, 115, 401.
 FitzEustace. *See* Eustace.
 FitzGerald. *See* Kildare, Earl of.
 " Lady Emily, 497.
 " Gerald fitz Maurice, 244.
 " Griffin, 51.
 " Sir James, of *Leixlip*, 191.
 " "Margaret fitz Thomas,"
 394, 464, 466.
 " Lady Margaret, 503-511.
 " Maurice, of *Maynooth*, 51.
 " Maurice fitz Maurice, 293.
 " Raymond le Gros, 51.
 " Richard fitz John fitz
 Robert, 513.
 " Col. Richard, 124.
 " William, of *Carew*, 51.
 " William, of *Naas*, 262.
 " of *Ballyshannon* :—
 " Mary, 152.
 " Sir James, 407.
 " Col. Pierce, 152.
 " of *Ballythomas*, Queen's
 County :—
 " Stephen, 449.
 " of *Cloyne*, County Cork :—
 " Edmund, 142.
 " John, 141, 142.
 " of *Damastown*, County
 Dublin :—
 " Patrick, 161.
 " Thomas, 161.
 " of *Drinnanstown* :—
 " James, 407.
 " of *Ennis*, Co. Clare :—
 " Hon. Henry, 500.
 " Rt. Hon. James, 498, 499.
 " William, 498, 500.
 " of *Glassealy* :—
 " Garrett, 152.
 " of *Grangemellon* :—
 " Catherine, 399.
 " Hon. Robert, 138, 139,
 399.
 " of *Lackagh* :—
 " Mary, 406.
 " Sir Maurice, 406.
 " of *Osberstown* :—
 " James, 505.
 FitzGerald of *Ticroghan* :—
 " Amy, 154.
 " Sir Edward, 31.
 " Frances, 31.
 " George, 154.
 " of *Walterstown* :—
 " Walter, 152.
 FitzHenry, Meiler, 241, 246.
 " of *Kilkevan* :—
 " Cecilia, 155.
 " Matthew, 155.
 FitzMaurice :—
 " Mary, 107.
 " Hon. Thomas, 109.
 " Hon. William, 106, 107.
 Flanagan, Edmund, 380.
 " Rowland, 384.
 Flatesbury, of *Palmerstown* and *Johns-*
 town :—
 " Christopher, 407.
 " Eleanor, 150.
 " James, 150.
 " Patrick, 472.
 Fleetwood, of *Athy* :—
 " Alexander, 217.
 Fleming, Baron of Slane.
 " Christopher, 479.
 " Thomas, 479.
 " le, of *Ardree* :—
 " Margerie, 437.
 " Thomas, 437.
 Flood, of *Middlemount* :—
 " Robert, 215.
 Fontstown Parish, 405.
 Forth O'Nolan, 51.
 Frankford, 376.
 Freeholders in the Queen's Co., 1758
 to 1775, 309-327.
 Friarstown, 201.
 Funeral Entry :—
 " Eustace, 162.
 " FitzGerald, 142.
 " Mottly, 66.
 " Piphoe, 193.
 Fyrres, Capt. William, 377.

G

- GAGANSTOWN, 430.
 Galmorstown (identified), 252.
 Garrisker, 465.
 Garryrider, 406.
 Geale, Benjamin, 348.
 Gifford, of *Castle Jordan* :—
 " Elizabeth, 151.
 " Capt. Richard, 151.
 Gilltown Parish, 431.
 Gingerstown, 513.
 Glassealy, 292.

Gorteen (Offaly), 406.
 Gortenvacan, 161, 162.
 Graiguepottle, 487.
 Graiguesallagh, 487.
 Graney, 260, 269, 292, 293.
 Grangebeg, 304.
 Grangeclare, 442.
 Grangeford, Co. Carlow, 59, 189.
 Grangemellon, 138, 156, 440, 453.
 Grangerosnolvan, 260.
 Grannagh Castle, 510.
 Great Connell, 246, 477.
 Gyfford, William, 287.

H

HAMILTON, of *Abbotstown* :—
 „ Family of, 356.
 Harbert, of *Coghlanstown* and *Durrow Abbey* :—
 „ Bridget, 30, 31.
 „ Edward, 31.
 „ Sir Francis, 386.
 „ Sir George, 30, 31.
 „ Mary, 37.
 Harman, of *Athy* :—
 „ Sir Thomas, 200.
 „ Wentworth, 200.
 „ of *Millicent* :—
 „ Robert, 400.
 Harper, an Irish, 149.
 Harps of the Seventeenth Century, 136-149.
 Harrison, of *Dublin* :—
 „ Jones, 498.
 „ Robert, 498.
 Harristown (Offaly), 405, 407.
 Harristown Borough (Naas, S.) :—
 „ M.P.'s, 71-75.
 Hartpole, of *Shrule* :—
 „ Robert, 221.
 Hartwell Castle, 489-494.
 „ Lower, 222, 494.
 Henniker, of *Sandymount, Dublin* :—
 „ Gen. Sir Bridges, 500, 501.
 „ Elizabeth, 501.
 „ Sir John, 500.
 Henry, of *Straffan* :—
 „ Hugh, 496.
 „ John, 497.
 „ Joseph, 496.
 Hereford, de :—
 „ Eleanora, 276.
 „ Eva, 276, 282.
 „ Geoffrey, 251.
 „ Henry, 290.
 „ Roger, 250, 251.
 „ Thomas, 276.

Hewetson, of *Kildare* :—
 „ Col. John, 199. *See* Hewson.
 „ Thomas, 199.
 Hewson, Col. John, 492. *See* Hewetson.
 Heywood, Queen's Co., 452.
 Higginson, Joseph, 451.
 High Sheriffs of the King's Co., 30-49.
 Hodgestown, 487.
 Hollywood, Co. Wicklow :—
 „ Blessed Well, 196.
 „ Castle, 186, 187, 194.
 „ Church, 194.
 „ Glen, 196.
 „ Manor, 186, 188.
 Holweyston, 513.
 Holy Wells. *See* Wells.
 Hort, of *Hortland* :—
 „ John, 107.
 „ Archbishop Josiah, 409.
 „ Josiah G., 210.
 Hortland, 409.
 Hunt, The Kildare, 8, 10, 16, 17.
 „ Ballad, 17.
 Hutchinson, Alderman Daniel, 492, 493.

I

IKEATHY, Barony of, 247, 276-301, 388-398, 464-488.
 Inchbreslan, 431.
 Inchbristelan, 431.
 Inscriptions :—
 „ on Harps, 139, 145-149.
 „ on Tombs. *See* Tombstones.
 „ on a Windmill, 409.
 Irish Bagpipes :—
 „ The Union Pipes, 135.
 „ The War Pipes, 133.
 Irish Harps, 135-149.
 Ivethorn, Family of :—
 „ Isabella, 398.
 „ Margaret, 292.
 „ Walter, 291, 398.

J

JAGO PARISH, 429, 430.
 Jettons, or Casting Counters, 223.
 Jigginstown House, 490, 491.
 Jocelyn, of *Brockley Park* :—
 „ Robert, Viscount, 126, 206, 447.
 Johnstown (Inn), 263, 270.
 Jones, of *Osberstown* :—
 „ Sir Arthur, 200, 302.
 „ Lewis, 302.
 „ Thomas, 302.

K

- KEATING, of *Millicent* :—
 „ John, 71.
 „ Michael (of Castle Iney), 71, 400.
 „ of *Narraghmore* :—
 „ Antonia, 169, 178.
 „ Elizabeth, 179.
 „ Emily, 168.
 „ Isabella, 179.
 „ Col. Maurice, 167, 181.
 „ Selina, 171.
 Kellystown, 303.
 Kennedy, of *Kishoge* and *Newtown Mountkenedy* :—
 „ Sir Richard, 197.
 „ Sir Robert, 197.
 „ Sylvester, 198.
 Kerdiffstown, 263.
 Kilbarrack, 255.
 Kilbeg, 245.
 Kilberry Parish, 438.
 Kilbride (Co. Kildare), 245.
 Kileoock, 250, 283, 479, 487.
 Kilcolgan, 160.
 Kilcormack, 376, 379.
 Kilcullen, Barony of, 251.
 Kilcullen, Old, 251.
 Kildalton, 5.
 Kildare :—
 „ Barony of, 241.
 „ Castle, 492.
 „ Cathedral, a Bishop's Effigy in the, 329.
 „ Parish, 442.
 Kildare, Earls of :—
 „ Tomb of the 6th or 7th Earl, 80.
 „ Gerald, 9th Earl, 54, 188, 505.
 „ Thomas, 10th Earl, 55, 506.
 Kildare Folklore, 76-79.
 „ Hunt, 8, 10, 16, 17.
 „ Maps of the County, 405.
 „ M.P.'s. for Boroughs :—
 „ Harristown, 71-75.
 „ Kildare, 150-156, 197-204, 302-308, 399-403, 495-502.
 „ Sheriff, 6.
 Kildrought (Celbridge), 272, 475.
 Kilheale. *See* Kilteel.
 Kilhelan, 260.
 Kilhill. *See* Kilteel.
 Kilkea, 254, 291, 293. *See* the *Okethy Paper*.
 „ Barony of, 254.
 Kill, Patron Saint of, 222, 494.
 Kill of the Grange, 426.

- Killart, 439.
 Killashee, 431, 432.
 Killeen Cormac, 434.
 Killelan, 260.
 Killenkeynen, 186.
 Killybegs, 245, 267.
 Kilmalum, 432.
 Kilmeage, 247, 443.
 Kilmoage, 247.
 Kilmore (Carbury), 243.
 Kilpatrick (Carbury), 243.
 „ (Offaly), 426.
 Kilpipe, 294.
 Kilpole, 294.
 Kilrainey, 243.
 Kiltanon, Co. Clare, 452.
 Kilteel, 4, 267-275, 392, 393.
 „ Castle, 271, 272.
 „ Churchyard, 275.
 „ Commandery, 267, 268.
 „ Cross, 274, 275.
 Kilwarden, 270.
 Kineagh, 261.
 King, Sir John, 4.
 King's Co. High Sheriffs, 30-49.
 King's Inns, Dublin, 224.
 Kingston, Baron, 4.
 Kinnafad Castle, 409.
 Kist discovered near Castledermot, 163.
 Knapton, Queen's Co., 450.
 „ Lord, 120, 452.
 Knight's Garden, 406.
 „ Hospitallers, 267.
 „ Templars, 267.
 Knockaulin, 443.

L

- LADYTOWN, 247, 483, 513.
 Lambertton, Queen's Co., 447.
 Landenstown, 306, 495.
 La Touche, of *Bellevue* :—
 „ Peter, 451.
 „ of *Harristown* :—
 „ *See* Pedigree, p. 74.
 „ John, 74.
 „ Robert, 74.
 „ William, 75.
 Leadbeater, of *Ballitore* :—
 „ Elizabeth, 221.
 „ Mary, 167-179.
 „ William, 221.
 Leap Castle, King's Co., 505.
 Lee, of *Castlemartin* :—
 „ Capt. Thomas, 192.
 Leigh, of *Rathbride* and *Rosegarland* :—
 „ Francis, 201.
 „ John, 201.
 „ Robert, 201.

- Leinster, Duke of :—
 „ William R., 2nd Duke, 401-403.
 „ His children, 403.
 Leixlip, 295.
 Lemyvaunon, 505.
 Loftus family :—
 „ Archbishop Adam, 151, 380, 381, 407.
 „ Anne, 381.
 „ Arthur, 408.
 „ Sir Dudley, 151.
 „ Hon. Henry, 121, 212.
 „ Jane, 408.
 „ Margaret, 380.
 Longespee, de :—
 „ Christiana, 291, 293.
 „ Emmelina, 291, 293, 294.
 Loughbratoge, 429.
 Lullymore, 444.
 Luttrell, of *Luttrellstown* :—
 „ John, 162.
 „ Margaret, 162.

M

- MACAWLY'S Country of Calry, 376.
 MacAwly, Frank, 376.
 MacCarthy, of *Muskerry* :—
 „ Donough, Viscount Muskerry, 490.
 MacCoghlan's Country of Delvin, 376.
 MacCridan (Harpers) :—
 „ Dermot, 149.
 „ Gillapattrick, 149.
 MacFhaolain, 262.
 MacFheorais. *See under* Bermingham.
 MacGealan, Conor, Bishop of Kildare, 222.
 MacGennis, of *Iveagh* :—
 „ Ever, 490.
 MacGeoghegan, of *Kineleagh* :—
 „ Ross mac Conla, 380.
 MacKelan, 262.
 MacKeogh, Farrell, 428.
 MacMurrough Clan, The, 51.
 „ Art, 477.
 „ Dermot, 51.
 „ Donough, 477, 478.
 „ Gerald, 477, 478.
 „ Murrough garr, 56.
 Magh nAilbhe, 256.
 Magh Laighean, 257.
 Maidenhead, Queen's Co., 112, 207.
 Mainham, 250, 276, 277, 283, 479, 484, 485, 487.
 Map of :—
 „ Carbury (Kildare), 368.
 „ Coshegowley (Kildare), 404.
 „ Hollywood (Wicklow), 195.
 „ Kildare Baronies and Parishes, 241.
 „ Kilteel (Kildare), 272.
 „ Tullow (Carlow), 50.
 „ the County Kildare, Baronies of Oughterany and Ikeathy, 487.
 Margetson, Family of, 4.
 Mariscis, Christiana de, 291.
 Maynan. *See* Mainham.
 Maynooth Castle, visited by the R.S.A. Ire., 163.
 Medal, Dublin, 307.
 Medlicott, of *Dublin* :—
 „ Thomas, 202.
 „ Thomas John, 203.
 M.P.'s for Co. Kildare Boroughs :—
 „ Harristown, 71-75.
 „ Kildare, 150-156, 197-204, 302-308, 399-403, 499-502.
 Meredith, Family of :—
 „ Anne, 151.
 „ Rt. Rev. Richard, 151.
 Millicent, 71, 400.
 Milltown, near Feigheullen, 291.
 Moghna Moshenoge, 258.
 Mohun, de, Family of :—
 „ John, 292, 293, 298.
 „ William, 298.
 Moll Anthony, of the *Red Hills*, 76-79.
 Moloney, of *Kiltanon* :—
 „ James, 113, 206, 453.
 Molyneux, of *Castledillon* :—
 „ Sir Capel, 213.
 Monasterevin, 407, 408.
 Monasteroris, 386.
 Monkstown (Dublin), 189.
 Monroe, Dolly, 122.
 Monument, Sepulchral. *See* Tomb.
 Moone, 254, 292.
 Moone Barony, 254.
 Moore. *See* O'More.
 Moore, Judge Arthur, 447.
 Moore, of *Ardee* :—
 „ Brabazon, 6.
 „ of *Barmeath* :—
 „ Catherine, 382.
 „ William, 382.
 „ of *Croghan* :—
 „ Jane, 32.
 „ John, 32, 33.
 „ Thomas, 32.
 „ of *Drogheda* and *Mellifont* :—
 „ Edward, 408.

Moore, Hon. Robert, 353.
 „ Thomas, 374.
 „ of *Tinraheen* :—
 „ Lorenzo, 82.
 Moortown, 487.
 Morristown-Biller, 159, 247.
 Mortimer, de, Family of :—
 „ Edmond, 294.
 „ Roger, 294, 298, 299.
 Mottly, of *Tullow* :—
 „ James, 66.
 „ Thomas, 66.
 „ Walter, 64, 66.
 Mount Armstrong, 157.
 „ Arran, 59, 63.
 „ Falcon, 332, 334.
 „ Kennedy, 197.
 „ Wolseley, 59, 63.
 Moyglare, 153.
 Moyleigh district, 375.
 Much Boggagh, 488.
 Mullaghcash, 485.
 Mullaghmast, 292.
 Mullaghmoynce, 513.
 Myagh, Bishop of Kildare, 3.
 Mylerstown (Carbury), 253.
 „ (Offaly), 407.

N

NAAS, 262, 263.
 „ North, Barony of, 262.
 „ South, „ 425.
 Narragh, East, „ 433.
 Narragh, West, „ 436.
 Narraghbeg, 56, 433.
 Narraghmore, 74, 167, 330, 433.
 Nevil, of *Dollardstown* :—
 „ Gen. the Hon. Clement, 62.
 Newberry Hall (Carbury), 369.
 Newcastle Lyons, 472.
 New Castle, McKynegan, 392.
 Newhall, 513.
 Newtown (now Millicent), 512.
 Newtown-Barry, 304.
 Newtown Mount Kennedy, 197.
 Norragh. See Narragh.
 Nurney (Carbury), 244.
 Nuttall, of *Dublin and Boleycbeg* :—
 „ Family of, 180-183.
 „ Family Arms, 180.
 „ Charles, 181.
 „ George, 183.
 „ Henry, 182.
 „ Richard, 180, 182.
 „ of *Tittour* :—
 „ Major John C., 357.

O

O'BREEN'S Country, 376.
 O'Byrne. See Byrne.
 „ Donnell, 442.
 „ of *Ranelagh* :—
 „ Clan Territory, 192.
 „ Feagh mac Hugh, 58, 270, 271.
 „ Hugh mac Shane, 270.
 „ of *Tullow* :—
 „ Edmund mac Cahir (or Charles), 63.
 „ Gerald mac Teige, 55.
 „ His sons, 55.
 O'Carey, Sept of, 242, 382.
 O'Collatons, The, 52.
 O'Connor, of *Offaly* :—
 „ Clan Territory, 441.
 O'Dempsey :—
 „ Clan Territory, 405.
 „ Dermot, 379.
 „ Giles, 379.
 „ Owny mac Hugh, 406, 407.
 „ Sir Terence, 407.
 „ Tirlagh, 406.
 O'Dermody, Harp Maker :—
 „ Donagh mac Teige, 145, 149.
 O'Dunne's Country, 376.
 Offaly East, Barony of, 441.
 O'Flanagan :—
 „ Edmund, 380.
 „ Rowland, 384.
 O'Garvey, Sept of, 51.
 O'Keary, Sept of, 242, 382.
 Okethy (Ikeathy), Barony, 276-301, 388-398, 464-488.
 Old Connell, 247.
 Old Croghan :—
 „ Castle, 385.
 „ Chapel, 385.
 Oldtown, 512.
 O'Melaghlin's Country, 376.
 O'Molloy's Country, 376.
 „ Hugh mac Neill, 376.
 O'More, of *Leix* :—
 „ Cahir, 55.
 „ Connell, 55.
 „ Donough, 55.
 „ Edmund, 55.
 „ Gillapatriek, 55.
 „ James, 55.
 „ Kedagh, 55.
 „ Murrough, 55.
 „ Rory oge, 58, 270.
 O'Neill, of *Tyrone* :—
 „ Phelim, 490.
 „ Turlough, 490.

Ormonde, Earl of :—
 „ Charles, 14th Earl, 59.
 „ James, 9th Earl, 68.
 „ Sir James of Ormonde, 503, 505.
 „ John, 11th Earl, 58.
 „ Pierce, 8th Earl, 54, 503-511.
 „ Thomas, 7th Earl, 53.
 O'Rogan, Laurence, 427.
 Osberstown, 200, 302.
 O'Toole, Sept of, 52.
 „ Clan Territory, 192.
 „ Feagh, 270.
 „ More, 55.
 O'tymy, Barony of, 244.
 Oughterany, Barony of, 55, 247, 276.
 Oughterard, 475.
 Oughteryn. *See* Oughterany.

P

PAINESTOWN, 261, 487.
 Palmer, of *Dublin* :—
 „ Catherine, 204.
 „ William, 203.
 Parnell, of *Rathleague* :—
 „ Sir John, 219.
 Parsonstown (Carbury), 297.
 Paul family :—
 „ Cadwallader, 180.
 „ Rev. John, 175.
 Pavement Tile, Church, 328.
 Peeke, Capt. John, 199.
 Pedigrees :—
 „ Armstrong, 160.
 „ Aylmer, 494.
 „ Butler, 53, 69, 503.
 „ Caldwell, 104.
 „ Colley, 371.
 „ Cooke, 104, 219.
 „ Falkiner, 331.
 „ La Touche, 74.
 „ Piphoe, 190.
 „ Ponsonby, 4.
 „ Travers, 190.
 „ Trench, 104.
 „ Wogan, 480.
 Peisley, of *Ballyowen* :—
 „ Bartholomew, 198.
 „ Sir Francis, 198.
 Peppard, of *Levistown* :—
 „ Elizabeth, 161, 192.
 „ Walter, 161.
 „ William, 192.
 Peppard, of *Ballygarth* :—
 „ Thomas, 121.
 Perceval, Rev. Kane, 447.
 Picton, in Wales, 480, 483.
 Pigott, of *Knapton* :—
 „ Major Thomas, 450.

Pilsworth, of *Naas* :—
 „ Philip, 154.
 „ Rt. Rev. William, 154.
 Pinsent, Rev. Robert, 182.
 Piphoe, of *Hollywood* :—
 „ *See* Pedigree, p. 190.
 „ Family of, 190-193.
 „ Cecilia, 193.
 „ Frances, 193.
 „ Robert, 190-193.
 „ Ruth, 193.
 „ Travers, 190, 193.
 "Pirroneston," 512.
 Plunkett :—
 „ Sir Thomas fitz Christopher, 479.
 „ of *Balrath* :—
 „ Nicholas, 490.
 Poer, le, family :—
 „ John, 398.
 „ John, Lord Curraghmore, 193.
 „ Roger, 398.
 Pollardstown Parish, 444.
 Ponsonby, of *Bessborough* and *Bishop's Court* :—
 „ *See* Pedigree, p. 4.
 „ Family of, 5-29.
 „ Charlotte, 40.
 „ Hon. John, 40.
 „ Hon. Richard, 120.

Portgloriam, 479, 487.
 "Possykiston," 488.
 Power, Thomas, Vicar of Kilkea, 478.
 Pratt, of *Cabra* :—
 „ John, 106.
 "Presteston," 465.
 Preston, Baron Dingwall, 58.
 „ of *Gormanston* :—
 „ Elizabeth, 479.
 „ Gennet, 193.
 „ Jenico, 193.
 Punchers Grange, 492.
 Punchestown, 198.
 „ Cup, A, 29.

Q

QUEEN'S COUNTY, Freeholders, from 1758 to 1775, 309-327.
 „ History of the, 83.
 Quidrath, an Irish Tax, 376.

R

RABBITS in lieu of Rent, 161.
 Raheen, 487.
 Raheenbrock, 161.
 Rahinderry, 112 (*See* Anne Cooke's Diary.)

Rashinagh, 35, 159.
 Rathangan Parish, 444.
 Rathbride, 201, 445, 492.
 Rathcoffy (See the Okethy Paper), 276,
 281, 285, 287, 295, 481, 482, 484, 485,
 486, 487.
 Rathcore Parish, Co. Meath, 488.
 Rath Derthaige, 367.
 Rathernan, 247.
 Rathmore, Co. Kildare, 189, 262, 264,
 269, 270, 392.
 Reban, Barony of, 433, 436.
 Redhills, The, 365.
 Reeves Castle, 220.
 Richardstown, 4.
 Rickardstown, 407.
 Riddlesford, Walter de, 51, 291.
 Robartes of *Dublin* :
 „ Hon. Francis, 201.
 „ John, Earl of Radnor, 201.
 Rochford, de, of *Ikeathy* :
 „ Henry, 277-289.
 „ Sir John, 285.
 „ Margaret, 285.
 „ Milo, 276.
 „ Simon, 267, 269.
 „ Walter, 276, 282.
 Roden, Earl of, 126.
 Rosconnell, 452.
 Rosegarland, 201.
 Rush of *Rush Hall* :
 „ Anne, 155.
 „ Sir Francis, 155.
 Russellstown, 188, 192.
 Rutland (Urglin, Co. Carlow), 217.

S

St. AILBHE OF CLANE, 244.
 St. Auxilius of Killashee, 431.
 St. Beara of Kilberry, Co. Kildare, 438,
 439.
 St. Boyanna of Gilttown, 431.
 St. Brigid, 366, 367, 384, 442, 443.
 St. Brigid of Brideschurch, 244.
 St. Brigid and St. Mary of Kill, 222,
 494.
 St. Caoidhe of Kilkea, 254.
 St. Catherine's, Co. Dublin, 112.
 St. Coca of Kilcock, 250.
 St. Columbkil of Moone, 255.
 St. David, and the B. V. Mary of
 Great Connell, 246.
 St. Diarmaid, or Dermot, of Castle-
 dermot, 257.
 St. Faolain of Killelan, 260.
 St. Farranan of Downings, 245.
 St. Fintan of Reban, 437.
 St. John of Athy, 439.
 St. John of Ballybought, 427.
 St. John of Davidstown, 434.
 St. John the Baptist of Kilteel, 267.
 St. Kevin of Hollywood, 185, 196.
 St. Kevin of Tipperkevin, 432.
 St. MacCaille of Croghan, 384.
 St. MacTail of Kilcullen, 251.
 St. Martin and St. Mary of Cloncurry
 (Oughterany), 248.
 St. Mary of Ballymore Eustace, 425.
 „ (B.V.M.) of White Church,
 266.
 „ of Rathangan, 444.
 St. Mhaadhoge, or Mogue, of Kilmeage,
 247.
 St. Michael of Athy, 439.
 St. Mochua of Timahoe, Co. Kildare,
 246.
 St. Moling of Timolin, 434, 435.
 St. Mosheannog, or Seannan, of Dun-
 manoge, 259.
 St. Patrick of Barrettstown, 512.
 St. Peter of Donadea, 250.
 St. Peter of Rathernan, 247.
 St. Sylvester of Brannockstown, 430.
 St. Thomas of Tankardstown, Queen's
 Co., 262.
 St. Werburgh's Church Tomb, 80.
 St. Wolstan's Abbey, 2, 270.
 St. Michael, de :—
 „ David, 435, 437.
 „ Margerie, 437.
 „ Richard, 437, 439.
 Sancto Bosco, see Hollywood.
 Sankey, Family of :—
 „ George, 30.
 „ Major Thomas, 207, 450.
 Sarsfield of *Tully* :—
 „ John, 155.
 „ Patrick, 155.
 „ William, 155.
 Saundford, John de, 281.
 Savage of *Reban* :—
 „ Arthur, 156.
 „ Frances, 30.
 „ Jane, 156.
 „ William, 30.
 Scott. See Clonmell.
 Scullogestown, 251, 488.
 Sculptured boulder near Hollywood,
 196.
 Seal of a Bishop of Kildare (Calfe), 330.
 Sentleger, Family of :—
 „ Sir Anthony, 489.
 „ Robert, 489.
 Shackleton of *Ballitore* :—
 „ See Mary Leadbeater.
 „ Abraham, 174.
 „ Richard, 172.

- Shaen Castle, Queen's Co., 449.
 Sheephill, 356.
 Shergold, William, 151.
 Sheriffs of the King's Co., 30-49.
 Sherlock, Major Richard, 447.
 Sherlockstown, 265.
 Sherwood Park, 181, 183.
 Sidh Nechtain, 382.
 Sigginstown, 490.
 Smoke Silver, a Tax, 469.
 Sportland (Kilmorony), 104. See Anne Cooke's Diary.
 Staples, of *Dunmore, Queen's Co.* :—
 „ Sir Robert, 450.
 Staunton, de, Family of :—
 „ Adam, 290.
 „ Anastacia, 473, 474, 475, 487.
 „ Henry, 259.
 „ Sir John, 290, 473.
 „ Margaret, 290.
 „ Milo, 255, 256, 257, 259.
 „ Roger, 474.
 Steuart, William, 448.
 Straffan, 496, 497.
 Strafford, Earl of :—
 „ Thomas Wentworth, 491.
 Stratford, of *Belan* :—
 „ Benjamin, 206.
 „ Edward, 34, 216, 501.
 „ Elizabeth, 34.
 Sutton of *Castletown-Kildrought* :—
 „ David, 193.
 „ Gerald, 193.
 „ Margaret, 193.
 Sutton of *Tipper* :—
 „ John, 407.
 Sydney of Leix (Cosby), Baron, 120, 453.

T

- TALBOT, of *Belgard* :—
 „ Robert fitzJohn, 505.
 „ of *Carton* :—
 „ Col. Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell, 271.
 „ Sir Robert, 490.
 Tallon, Family of :—
 „ Hugh, 66.
 „ Philip, 52.
 Tampuldo, 369.
 Tankardstown, 258.
 Tanner, John, Vicar of Kilkea, 470, 471.
 Teach-na-bretnach, 430.
 Templeowen, 67.
 Thomastown (Co. Kildare), 444.
 Tile, church pavement, 328.
 Timahce (Co. Kildare), 246.
 Timogue, 189.
 Timolin Parish, 434, 435.
 „ church tile, 328.

- Tipper, 265.
 Tipperkervin, 185, 432.
 Toberara, 439.
 Tombstone Inscriptions :—
 Butler, 507, 508.
 Byrne, 63.
 Colley, 370, 371.
 Dames, 385.
 Falkiner, 343.
 Flannagan, 384.
 Mottly, 64, 65.
 Totemoy, 242, 375.
 Tottenham, Family of :—
 „ Charles, 183.
 „ Sir John, 183.
 Towe Crohan, 385.
 Travers, of *Dublin* and *Hollywood*.
 See Pedigree, p. 190.
 „ Family of, 188-190.
 „ Henry, 191.
 „ Sir John, 188-190.
 Trench, of *Heywood* :—
 „ Michael F., 452.
 Tristledermot (Castledermot), 258, 291, 293, 479.
 Trott, Rev. Walter, 188.
 Tuath Cruachan, 385.
 Tuath-da-Muighe, 242, 375.
 Tulfarris, 188, 192.
 Tullow, County Carlow, 51-70.
 „ Abbey, 66-70.
 „ Castle, 60-62.
 „ Church, 62-66.
 „ Viscount, 59.
 Tullowbeg, 66, 68.
 Tullowphelim, 51.
 Tully, 267, 445.
 Tullygorey, 439.
 Tydd, Sir John, 447.
 Tyrone Lodge, Hollywood, 194.

U

- UPTON, of *Castle Upton* :—
 „ Arthur, 130.
 Urglin, 162.
 Ussher, of *Dublin* :—
 „ Mary, 371.
 „ Sir William, 371.
 Usk Parish, 435.

V

- VALENCE, DE; Agnes, 300, 301.
 Valentine, Family of :—
 „ Charles, 193.
 „ Kinborough, 193.
 Valle, de :—
 „ Robert fitzRichard, 435.
 Vaughan, William P., 110.

Vesey, Family of :—

- „ Catherine, 499.
 „ Rev. Henry, 499.
 „ William, 306.

W

WALKER, REV. C., 452.

Wall, of *Urglin* :—

- „ Oonah, 162.
 „ William, 162.

Walsh, of *Waterford*, or of *Ballybatha* :—

- „ John, 490.
 „ of *Ballykilcavan* :—
 „ General Hunt, 125, 215.

Wandesford, Hon. Christopher, 153.

Warburton, of *Dublin* :—

- „ Anne, 401.
 „ George, of *Firmount*, 401, 440.
 „ John, 401.

Warburton, of *Garryhinch* :—

- „ George, 124, 208.
 „ Mary, 124.
 „ Richard, 115, 181, 304.
 „ Susanna, 304.

War-cry of the O'Tooles, 52.

War Pipes, Irish, 133, 135.

Warren, of *Grangebeg* :—

- „ Anne, 371.
 „ Henry, 304, 371.
 „ Richard, 304.

Warrenstown, 376.

Weldon, of *Rahinderry* and *Sportland* :—

- „ See Anne Cooke's Diary.
 „ Anne, 113.
 „ Anthony, 8, 10, 113, 119.
 „ Rev. Anthony, 448.
 „ Jane, 112, 448.
 „ John, 114.
 „ Mary, 116.
 „ Samuel, 114, 207.
 „ Stewart, 113, 205.
 „ Thomas, 116, 117, 119, 461.
 „ Walter, 104, 110.

Welden, of *Roscomroe* :—

- „ Celia, 38.
 „ Robert, 38.
 „ William, 38.

Well, Blessed or Holy :—

- „ Father Byrne's, at Derrinturren, 369.

„ Lady Well, at Tullow, 62.

„ „ Whitechurch, 266.

Well, Blessed or Holy :—

- „ St. Beara's, at Toberara, 439.
 „ St. Brigid's, Hartwell, 222, 494.
 „ St. John's, at Ballybought, 427.
 „ „ Davidstown, 434.
 „ St. Kevin's, at Hollywood, 196.
 „ „ Tipperkevin, 432.
 „ St. Patrick's, at Barrettstown, 512.
 „ St. Patrick's, at Croghan, 384.
 „ Trinity Well, at Carbury, 369.

Wellesley, of *Dangan* :—

- „ Garrett, 200, 382.
 „ Margaret, 200.
 „ Walter, 472.
 „ Sir William, 472.
 „ of *Bishop's Court* :—
 „ Christopher, 150.
 „ Edward, 150.
 „ John, 150.

Wenman, Susanna, 370.

Wentworth, Sir George, 154.

Wesley. See Wellesley.

Whitechurch, 266

Windmill, at Hortland, 409.

Wogan, of *Rathcoffy* :—

- „ See Pedigree, p. 480.
 „ Anne or Agnes, 474, 475, 480, 481, 482, 483.
 „ Catherine, 474, 475, 480.
 „ David, 398, 464, 466-473, 480, 481.
 „ Elizabeth, 474, 475, 479.
 „ Joan, 474, 475, 480.
 „ Sir John I, 289-301, 389.
 „ Sir John II, 394-398.
 „ His wife Elizabeth, 398, 464, 467, 468.
 „ Sir John III, 473.
 „ His wife Margaret, 479.
 „ Nicholas, 479-485.
 „ Richard, 481, 482.
 „ Sir Thomas I, 269, 389-394.
 „ His wife Margaret, 394, 464, 466.
 „ Sir Thomas II, 473-479.

Wolfe, of *Forenaghts* :—

- „ Arthur, Lord Kilwarden, 21, 22.

Wyse, of *Carlow* :—

- „ Joan, 64, 66.
 „ Thomas, 66.

Y

YAGUESTOWN Parish, 429, 430.

Young Colleystown. See Croghan.

END OF VOLUME VIII.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



3 1262 05121 7304

941.8506

C855j

v. 8

LAD

YP9405

FLARE



31262051217304